THE

RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE FOR 1897.

(EIGHTH YEAR.)

COMPILED AND EDITED

BY

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ASSISTED BY

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THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE.

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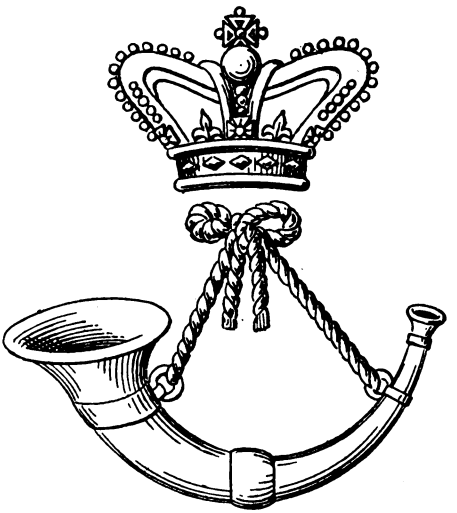


Badge of the "Rifle Corps."

On its formation in 1800.

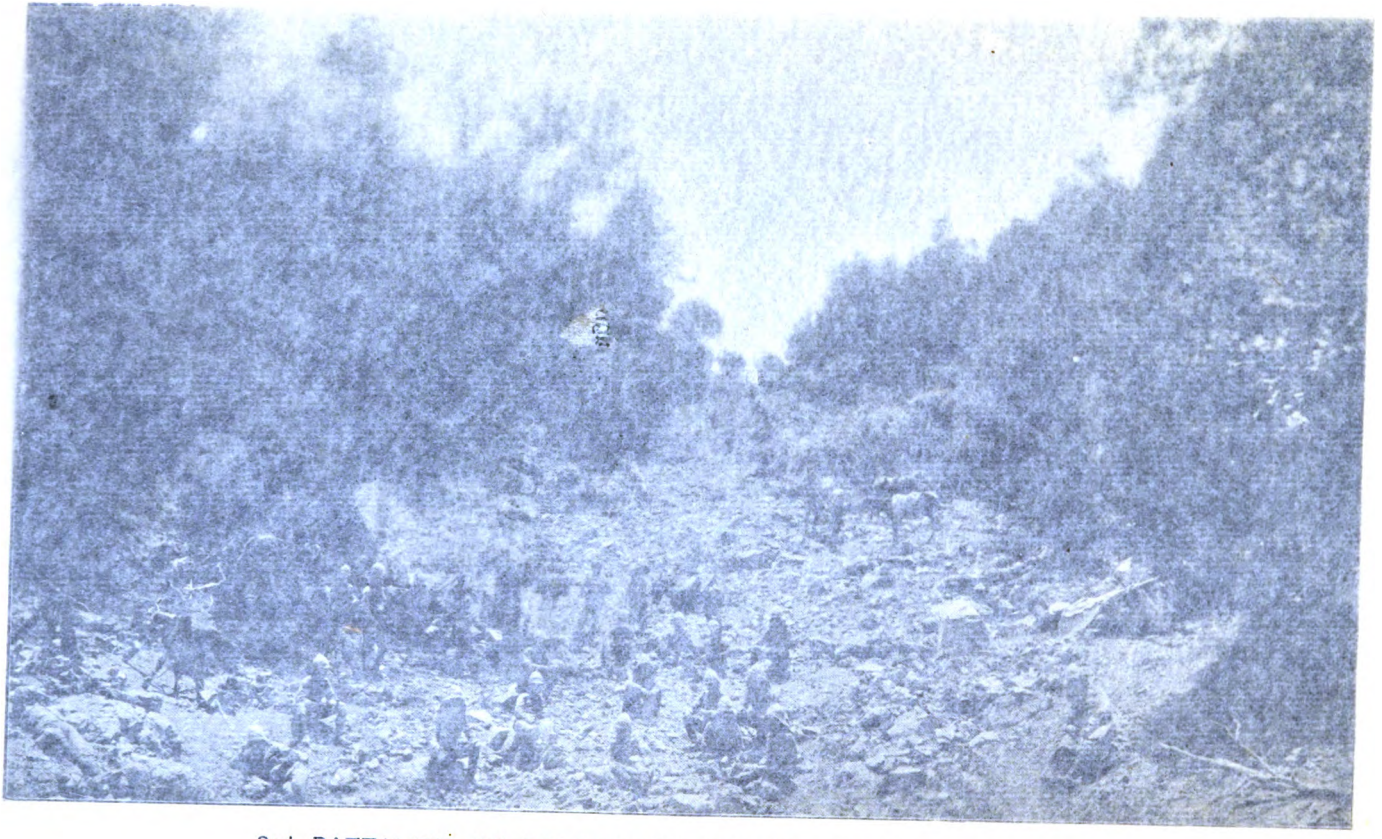
W. Verner, del.

3rd BATTALION ON RECONNAISSANCE UP THE SHWATGALI PASS.
A Halt for Breakfast, 12th August, 1897.

Rifle Brigade Calendar,

1898.

Compiled by Lieut.-Colonel Willoughby Verner.



3rd BATTALION ON RECONNAISSANCE UP THE SHWATGALI PASS.

A Halt for Breakfast [illegible] A[illegible]

Rifle Brigade Calendar,

1898.

Compiled by Lieut.-Colonel Willoughby Verner.

JANUARY.

1 S	1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at combat before NEW ORLEANS. 1874.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.
2 S	1864.—3rd Bn. engaged at SHUBKUDDER (Mohmund Expedition), 1874.—Remainder 2nd Bn. landed at Cape Coast Castle.
3 M	1809.—1st Bn. at Action of CACABELOS (Retreat of Corunna); Capt. Bennet and 19 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and many men wounded. Tom Plunket shot General Colbert and his orderly.
4 Tu	1809.—Retreat of CORUNNA; 1st Bn. lost a few men. 1852.—Troop-ship *Megæra* on fire, with 1st Bn. on board. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. arrived at Futtehgurh (Indian Mutiny), having marched 76 miles in 4 days (27 hours' actual marching).
5 W	1809.—Retreat of CORUNNA. 1st Bn. covered the retirement across river at Constantino.
6 Th	1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cawnpore from Lucknow.
7 F	1852.—1st Bn. left Plymouth for the Cape (embarked at Dover on 2nd) (2nd Kaffir War). 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged near ALLAHABAD.
8 S	1812.—1st Bn. at Storming of Fort San Francisco (an outwork of CIUDAD RODRIGO), 2nd Lieut. Hawksley and 1 Rifleman killed, 7 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. at attack on Lines of New Orleans; 1 off. and 11 R. killed, 6 off. and 94 R. wdd.
9 S	1812.—1st Bn. at Siege of CIUDAD RODRIGO.
10 M	1809.—1st Bn. at skirmish of Betanzos, Retreat of CORUNNA. 1854.—1st Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Cape.
11 Tu	1819.—2nd Bn. received draft of 213 Riflemen from 3rd Bn. on disbandment. 1847.—1st Bn. engaged near Kei River (1st Kaffir War); Capt. Gibson and Assist.-Surg. Howell killed.
12 W	1809.—Retreat of Corunna; 2nd Bn. reached Vigo and embarked.
13 Th	1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at combat outside ANTWERP. French driven into Antwerp.
14 F	1809.—Retreat of Corunna; 1st Bn. engaged.
15 S	1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the RAMGUNGA (Indian Mutiny).

JANUARY.

16 S	1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at MALDONADO, near Monte Video; 1 officer wounded, 1 Rifleman killed. 1809.—**Battle of Corunna**; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Noble and 11 Riflemen killed. (During the 20 days' retreat, the 1st Bn. lost 3 officers and 170 Riflemen killed, wounded and prisoners.)
17 M	1800.—Order issued for the formation of the "EXPERIMENTAL CORPS OF RIFLEMEN," at Horsham Barracks. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Action of ABU KLEA, Soudan.
18 TU	1879.—6 Cos. 4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition.
19 W	1812.—**Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo**; 1st and 2nd Bns. present: Capt. Uniacke and 9 Riflemen killed, 5 officers and 47 Riflemen wounded. 1885.—Rifle Company (2nd and 3rd Bns.), Camel Corps, at Action of EL GUBAT, Soudan.
20 TH	1807.—Sortie from MONTE VIDEO repulsed; 3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. lost 6 killed and 25 wounded.
21 F	1809.—2nd Bn. having embarked at Vigo after Retreat of Corunna, sailed for England.
22 S	1862.—Title of "THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN" bestowed on the Regiment by H.M. THE QUEEN.
23 S	1890.—4th Bn. left Cadiz on H.M.S. *Malabar*, having made good damages caused by collision off C. Trafalgar on 19th.
24 M	1812.—Major-Gen. Robert Craufurd died of wounds received on 19th at Ciudad Rodrigo. (The regiment had been in his command at Buenos Ayres, Corunna, and in campaigns in Portugal and Spain, 1807-1812.)
25 TU	1879.—4th Bn. on Bazar Valley Expedition reached Chunar.
26 W	1859.—Pursuit of Tantia Topee; Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) marched to Bhurtpore.
27 TH	1889.—4th Bn. detachment of 200 men started on Popa Expedition, BURMA.
28 F	1879.—4th Bn., reconnaissance on Tirah (Bazar Valley Expedition).
29 S	1855.—105th day of Siege of SEBASTOPOL.
30 S	1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged with Mutineers on the Ramgunga.
31 M	1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at Action of AMOAFUL, Ashantee; 3 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.

FEBRUARY.

1 Tu	1814.—4 Cos. of 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Donk, Holland; 2 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—2nd Bn. arrived at Portsmouth from Vigo.
2 W	1814.—4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at assault and capture of Merxem; 3 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 6 Riflemen wounded.
3 Th	1807.—3 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at **Storming of Monte Video**; Capt. Dickenson and 10 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1874.—2nd Bn. at skirmish on the Ordah, Ashantee.
4 F	1814.—Sortie from Antwerp repelled (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged). 1874.—2nd Bn. engaged at Ordahsu, Ashantee; 19 Riflemen wounded. Coomassie occupied.
5 S	1874.—2nd Bn. at Coomassie.
6 S	1874.—2nd Bn. left Coomassie.
7 M	1814.—French sortie from Antwerp repulsed (4 Cos. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns.). 1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Bazar Valley Expedition.
8 Tu	1879.—Detachment 4th Bn. returned from Kunar Expedition.
9 W	1859.—2nd Bn. engaged at Sidha Ghat, Indian Mutiny.
10 Th	1815.—3rd Bn. at surrender of Fort Boyer, Mobile Expedition.
11 F	1847.—1st Bn. at skirmish on the Fish River (1st Kaffir War).
12 S	1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Tarifa, Spain
13 S	1860.—2nd Bn. arrived at Delhi from Cawnpore after 23 days' marching.
14 M	1867.—Snider B.L. rifles issued to 1st Bn. 1877.—4th Bn. returned from Jowaki Expedition.

FEBRUARY.

15 Tu	1820.—General Sir David Dundas, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
16 W	1816.—The **95th Rifle Corps** taken out of the Line and styled the "**Rifle Brigade.**"
17 Th	1814.—All 3 Bns. crossed the Nive ; commencement of Campaign.
18 F	1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn., under Norcott, embarked at Cadiz for Algeçiras.
19 S	1820.—F.M. the Duke of Wellington appointed Colonel-in-Chief, *vice* Sir David Dundas. 1855.—Portion of 2nd Bn. engaged in a reconnaissance, Crimea.
20 ☫	1806.—1st Bn. returned from Germany and disembarked at Yarmouth.
21 M	1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Cape Coast Castle and embarked.
22 Tu	1826.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Malta.
23 W	1854.—2nd Bn. marched to Portsmouth to embark for the Crimea.
24 Th	1811.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. disembarked at Algeçiras. 1814.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at Villeneuve. 1855.—Long Enfield rifle issued to 1st Bn.
25 F	1810.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. arrived at Tarifa. 1879.—4th Bn. returned to Jellalabad from 1st Lughman Expedition.
26 S	1814.—Passage of the Gave du Pau, 2nd and 3rd Bns.
27 ☫	1810.—1st Bn. at skirmish at Barba del Puerco. 1814.—**Battle of Orthez** ; 2nd and 3rd Bns. present.
28 M	1801.—Captain Sidney Beckwith's Company of the Rifle Corps embarked on H.M.S. *St. George* (Lord Nelson's flag-ship) for Copenhagen.

MARCH.

1 Tu	1811.—2 Cos. of 2nd, and 4 Cos. of 3rd Bn. marched from Tarifa for Casas Viejas.
2 W	1843.—1st Bn. embarked at Malta for Corfu. 1896.—Rifle Company, Mounted Infantry, 3 officers and 60 Riflemen, 2nd and 4th Bns. embarked for S. Africa (Matabele War).
3 Th	1811.—3rd Bn. formed advanced guard of Graham's force and forded the Laguna de la Janda between Casas Viejas and Vejer.
4 F	1811.—Night march of Cos. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. between Vejer and Conil. 1889.—4th Bn. detachment returned from Karen Expedition (Burma).
5 S	1811.—**Battle of Barrosa**; 2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 4 Cos. 3rd Bn. present; Capt. Knipe and 19 R. killed, 5 officers and 76 R. wdd.
6 S	1811.—Massena retreated from Santarem; 1st Bn. (in advance) started in pursuit. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Lucknow.
7 M	1811.—Pursuit of Massena, Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow; 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged.
8 Tu	1811.—French dislodged from Paialvo, by 1st Bn. and two 6-pounders.
9 W	1811.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. skirmishing all day. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Lucknow; attack and capture of the Yellow Bungalow.
10 Th	1811.—Pursuit of Massena. 1858.—Fighting at Lucknow.
11 F	1811.—1st Bn. engaged at Pombal. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. at action before **Lucknow**; Capt. Thynne and 2 Riflemen killed, Lieut. Cooper and 17 Riflemen wounded.
12 S	1811.—Combat of the **Redinha**; 1st Bn. lost 4 Riflemen killed, and 2 officers and 9 Riflemen wounded.
13 S	1801.—Battle of Mandora, Egypt. 9 officers and 200 men, who had served in the "Experimental Corps" at Ferrol, engaged in this and other actions of the campaign. 3 officers, Rifle Corps, wdd.
14 M	1811.—Action near **Casal Nova**; Major John Stewart and Lieut. Strode killed (no return of Riflemen).
15 Tu	1811.—Combat at Fonze de Aronce; 1st Bn., 2 officers wounded (no return).

MARCH.

16 W	1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near SUPREE, Indian Mutiny.
17 TH	1812.—1st Bn. at commencement of second Siege of BADAJOZ. 1874.—2nd Bn. arrived at Gibraltar from Gold Coast.
18 F	1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish at PONTE DE MARCELLA.
19 S	1810.—Combat at **Barba del Puerco**; 1st Bn. lost Lieut. Mercer and 3 Riflemen killed and 10 Riflemen wounded. The first fight of the campaign of 1810. 1812.—Sortie from Badajoz repelled.
20 S	1814.—**Action of Tarbes,** fought and won by the 3 Bns. of the 95th Rifles, unaided by other British troops; Captain Duncan and 6 Riflemen killed, 11 officers and 75 Riflemen wounded.
21 M	1801.—Battle of ALEXANDRIA; 6 officers of the Rifle Corps and some 200 men of the "Experimental Corps of Riflemen," engaged. 1855.—2nd Bn. augmented to 16 Companies about this time, in the Crimea.
22 TU	1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at St. Christoval, Badajoz. French gunners picked off by Riflemen.
23 W	1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged in repulse of Sortie from Sebastopol. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at Koorsee, near Lucknow.
24 TH	1881.—4th Bn.; Waziri Expedition started from Rawal Pindi.
25 F	1815.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).
26 S	1812.—1st and 3rd Bns. at storming of FORT PICURINA, Badajoz; the 3rd Bn. the first Corps in; Lieut. Stokes, 3rd Bn., the first man in.
27 S	1814.—3rd Bn. drove the French from TOURNEFEUILLE; a few R. wdd.
28 M	1811.—1st Bn. drove the French from FREIXADAS; Lieut. and Adjt. James Stewart killed.
29 TU	1811.—1st Bn. engaged. French driven from GUARDA.
30 W	1815.—1st Bn. marched from Bruges to Courtrai. 1852.—1st Bn. disembarked at Algoa Bay, after 3 months' passage on H.M. steamship *Megæra* (2nd Kaffir War).
31 TH	1811.—Siege of BADAJOZ: 1st and 3rd Bns. engaged.

APRIL.

1 F	1800.—**First Parade** of the "**Experimental Corps of Riflemen**" at Horsham Barracks. 1855.—3rd Bn. formed SECOND time at Haslar, from drafts from depôts of 1st and 2nd Bns.
2 S	1801.—**Battle of Copenhagen.** Lt.-Col. Hon. W. Stewart and Capt. Sidney Beckwith's Co. on board **Lord Nelson's** Fleet. Lt. and Adjt. Grant and 2 Riflemen killed, 6 Riflemen wounded.
3 S	1811.—Action near **Sabugal**; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. 2nd Bn. present. Lt. Hon. D. Arbuthnot and 2 R. k., 2 off. and 14 R. wdd.
4 M	1815.—5 Cos. of 3rd Bn. embarked for England at end of American War. 1879.—4th Bn., 2nd Lughman Expedition returned to Jellalabad. 1889.—4th Bn., Popa Expedition, returned. (BURMA.)
5 TU	1858.—Camel Corps formed during Indian Mutiny; 5 officers and 100 men from the 2nd, and the same from the 3rd Bn., and 200 Sikhs, Major Ross in command.
6 W	1812.—**Storming of Badajoz**; Major O'Hare, 8 officers and 57 R. k., 14 off. and 225 R. wdd. 8 Cos. 1st Bn., 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. took part in attack.
7 TH	1889.—4th Bn.; Phunkan Column started (BURMA).
8 F	**Good Friday.** 1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked for Sweden. 1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Gallipolli.
9 S	1855.—Second bombardment of SEBASTOPOL commenced; Lieut. Hon. A. Anson and 18 R. of 1st Bn. manned the rifle-pits; 4 R. killed.
10 S	**Easter Sunday.** 1814.—**Battle of Toulouse**; all 3 Bns. engaged; 14 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 26 Riflemen wounded.
11 M	*Bank Holiday.* 1812.—All 3 Bns. left Badajoz and advanced on Madrid.
12 TU	1859.—2nd Bn. at skirmish at AKOUMA, Indian Mutiny.
13 W	1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at BAREE, Indian Mutiny.
14 TH	1859.—Ross's Camel Corps started in pursuit of Ferozeshah.
15 F	1879.—4th Bn. at Safed Sung.

APRIL.

16 S	1814.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. started from Toulouse in pursuit of Soult.
17 ✠	1863.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, Col.-in-Chief, died. 1856.—1st and 2nd Bns. at parade for Inspection by the Russian General Lüders.
18 M	1863.—Gen. Sir G. Brown appointed Col.-in-Chief, *vice* Lord Seaton.
19 Tu	1815.—1 Co. 2nd Bn., which had been in Holland since December, 1814, joined the 5 Cos. from England at Leuze, Belgium.
20 W	1815.—Duke of Wellington inspected the 6 Cos. of 2nd Bn. in Belgium. 1855.—Rifle-pits manned and held by volunteers from the 1st Bn., Sebastopol.
21 Th	1854.—2nd Bn. commenced to construct the lines of Bulair across the isthmus of Gallipolli.
22 F	1855.—Russians driven from the **Rifle-Pits, Sebastopol.** Privates Bradshaw, Humpston, and MacGregor awarded the **V.C.** for gallantry on this occasion.
23 S	1811.—1st Bn. defended the Bridge of Marialva, near GALLEGOS; French repulsed.
24 ✠	1855.—The slung pelisse and coatee abolished, and tunics substituted.
25 M	1859.—2nd Bn. engaged in skirmish through the GOGRA JUNGLE.
26 Tu	1859.—2nd Bn. engaged near Jugdespore.
27 W	1811.—1st Bn. engaged at 2nd attack on Bridge of Marialva. 1815.—6 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Ostend (Waterloo Campaign).
28 Th	1825.—Horse Guards Order, dated 25th, for 1st and 2nd Bn. to be augmented from 8 to 10 Companies.
29 F	1852.—1st Bn. engaged in attack on MUNDEL'S KRANTZ (2nd Kaffir War), 1 Officer and 5 Riflemen wounded.
30 S	1814.—All 3 Bns. cantoned in villages on the Lower Garonne.

MAY.

1 ☯	1850.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur born. 1871.—Lieut. H.R.H. Prince Arthur promoted to Captain in 1st Bn.
2 M	1811.—3rd Bn. at combat at FUENTES D'ONOR; 1 off. and 9 R. wdd.
3 TU	1855.—199th day of Siege of Sebastopol.
4 W	1809.—The 3rd Bn. first raised by drafts from the 1st and 2nd Bns., numbering over 1,000 Riflemen. 1881.—4th Bn. crossed the Waziri Frontier.
5 TH	1811.—**Battle of Fuentes D'Onor**; 1st Bn. and 1 Co. of 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged; Lieut. Westby and 3 R. k., 13 R. wdd.
6 F	1805.—The 2nd Bn. formed at Canterbury, by draft of 21 sergts., 20 corporals, 7 buglers, and 250 Riflemen from 1st Bn.; Major Wade to command.
7 S	1843.—The "Reserve Battalion" of 6 Cos. formed at Dover.
8 ☯	1854.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Scutari from Gallipolli.
9 M	1858.—2nd Bn. engaged near NUGGUR, Indian Mutiny.
10 TU	1881.—4th Bn. engaged in skirmish at Raznak, WAZIRILAND.
11 W	1811.—Sortie from Badajoz. 1812.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Portugal.
12 TH	1811.—Skirmish near ESPEJA; portions of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. engaged.
13 F	1815.—6 Cos. 1st Bn. quartered in Brussels. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at NUGGUR.
14 S	1890.—Lee-Metford Magazine Rifle issued to 2nd Bn. 1815.—1 Co. 1st Bn., 1 Co. 2nd Bn., and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., which had landed in Holland in December, 1814, arrived in Brussels.
15 ☯	1800.—Experimental Corps of Riflemen encamped at Swinley, Windsor Forest.

MAY.

16 M	1852.—1st Bn. augmented to 12 cos., 8 "Service" and 4 "Depôt."
17 Tu	1852.—1st Bn. engaged near the WATERKLOOF (2nd Kaffir War).
18 W	1854.—2nd Bn. at Scutari ordered to be augmented to 12 Cos. (same as 1st Bn.).
19 Th	1874.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. brigaded together for Review by Czar of Russia.
20 F	1808.—3 Cos. 1st Bn. arrived off Gottenburg, Sweden.
21 S	1813.—All three Bns. broke up from winter quarters, and marched into Spain. Establishment reduced to 6 cos. per Bn.
22 S	1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at GOWLOWLEE.
23 M	1858.—Camel Corps engaged at CALPEE.
24 Tu	1856.—Medals granted by Emperor of the French distributed at Balaclava.
25 W	1809.—1st Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal; joined the Bns. of the 43rd and 52nd in the Downs. 1854.—2nd Bn. reviewed at Scutari by the Sultan and Lord Raglan.
26 Th	1858.—Ross's Camel Corps forded the Jumna.
27 F	1812.—Regiment (all 3 Bns.) reviewed by Lord Wellington near El Bodon. "You look well and in good fighting order."
28 S	1852.—1st Bn. engaged at INGILBY'S FARM (2nd Kaffir War).
29 S	**Whit Sunday.** 1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Scutari for Varna. 1880.—H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn appointed Col.-in-Chief.
30 M	*Bank Holiday.* 1815.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Bns. at Brussels reviewed by the Prince Sovereign of the Netherlands.
31 Tu	1854.—2nd Bn. encamped at Varna.

JUNE.

1 W	1860.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) broken up at termination of Indian Mutiny (formed 5th April, 1858).
2 TH	1815.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn., on return from New Orleans Expedition landed at Plymouth and marched to join 3 Cos. at Dover (remaining 2 at Brussels). 1881.—4th Bn., Waziri Expedition returned to Rawal Pindi.
3 F	1837.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Dover from Cephalonia. 1852.—2nd Bn. sailed from Quebec for England.
4 S	1856.—1st Bn. embarked at Balaclava, in H.M.S. *Apollo*, for England, at termination of Crimean War, having lost 113 Riflemen killed in action, 342 by wounds and disease, and 353 invalided.
5 ✠	1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Varna on Schumla.
6 M	1854.—Title of "2nd Lieutenant," used since the regiment was first raised, changed to that of "Ensign"!
7 TU	1807.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish camp at St. Pedro, near MONTE VIDEO; 2 officers and 27 Riflemen wounded. 1855.—Attack and capture of the Quarries, SEBASTOPOL.
8 W	1808.—4 Cos. 2nd. Bn. embarked at Dover for Portugal. 1856.—2nd Bn. embarked at Balaclava for England at termination of Crimean War.
9 TH	1854.—Minié Rifles issued to 1st Bn.
10 F	1815.—2nd Bn. cantoned along the Belgian Frontier.
11 S	1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. crossed the Pisuerga, in pursuit of the French.
12 ✠	1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. at skirmish near the HORMUZA.
13 M	1806.—3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for South America. 1858.—2nd and 3rd Bn. at action of NAWABGUNGE; one officer and 15 R. wdd.
14 TU	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. joined 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. (*vide* 13th) at Monte Video, after having been 11 months on board ship.
15 W	1813.—All three Bns. crossed the Ebro.

JUNE.

16 TH	1815.—**Action of Quatre Bras**; 1st Bn. engaged; Capt. Smyth, Lieut. Lister and 8 R. killed, 3 officers and 51 R. wounded.
17 F	1815.—2nd Bn. reached Waterloo and bivouacked.
18 S	1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged at San Millan (Spain); 4 R. k., 1 off. and 13 R. wdd. 1815.—BATTLE OF WATERLOO—6 Cos. 1st Bn., Lieuts. Stillwell and Johnson and 20 R. k., 13 off. and 124 R. wdd.; 6 Cos. 2nd Bn., 34 R. k., 14 off. and 179 R. wdd.; 2 Cos. 3rd Bn., Captain Eeles and 3 R. k., 4 off. and 36 R. wdd. 1855.—**Attack on the Redan**; Capt. Forman, Lieut. Boileau and 33 R. k., 3 off. and 89 R. wdd.
19 S	1815.—All three Battalions advanced on Paris. 1855.—Private Flannery, 1st Bn. found dead 200 yards inside of Russian abattis, Sebastopol.
20 M	**Accession Day.** 1858.—Short rifles issued to 4th Bn.
21 TU	1813.—**Battle of Vittoria.** All 3 Bns. engaged. The Riflemen captured the *first* French gun. Lieut. Campbell and 11 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 61 Riflemen wounded.
22 W	1815.—Napoleon I. abdicated. Allies marching on Paris. 1897.—2nd Bn. at Diamond Jubilee of H.M. the Queen.
23 TH	1813.—Pursuit after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. at skirmish at ECHARRI-ARANEZ; Riflemen mounted behind Royal Dragoons.
24 F	1813.—Pursuit of French after Vittoria. All 3 Bns. engaged near LA CUENCA, and captured the *last* gun of the French army.
25 S	1855.—252nd day of the siege of Sebastopol.
26 S	1857.—H.M. The Queen presented the **V.C.** to Brevet-Major Hon. H. Clifford, Brevet-Major C. T. Bourchier, Capt. W. J. Cuninghame, Lieut. John Knox, Privates Wheatley, Bradshaw, MacGregor and Humpston, "For Valour" during the Crimean War.
27 M	1859.—2nd Bn. arrived at Lucknow, having been 20 months in the field and marched over 1,745 miles.
28 TU	**Coronation Day.** 1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Ensenada de Barragon. 1837.—1st Bn. at Coronation of H.M. the Queen. 1897.—3rd Bn. started on Tochi Valley Expedition.
29 W	1858.—Ross's Camel Corps inspected by Lord Canning and Sir Colin Campbell at Allahabad.
30 TH	1815.—March on Paris. 1st Bn. crossed the Oise at Pont St. Maxence, 2nd and 3rd Bns. at Chantilly.

JULY.

1 F	1859.—2nd Bn. went into Barracks at Lucknow. Since Nov., 1857, when it took the field, its losses were 10 officers, 20 sergeants and 226 Riflemen.
2 S	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. attacked Spanish at PASSO CHICO, and drove them into Buenos Ayres, 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 22 R. wdd. 1812.—1st Bn. engaged at RUEDA, Spain.
3 S	1809.—The 1st Bns., 43rd and 52nd, landed at Vallada, in the Tagus, and were formed into "**The Light Brigade,**" under Major-General Craufurd. 1855.—Capt. Fyers's picquet lost 8 killed and 5 wounded in trenches, Sebastopol.
4 M	807.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. sharply engaged near BUENOS AYRES. 2 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 4 Riflemen wounded. 1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Bridge of Marialva.
5 Tu	1807.—**Attack on Buenos Ayres**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; Capt. Jenkinson, Lieut. Turner and 90 R. k., 9 off. and 139 R. wdd.
6 W	1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain. Capt. Beckwith's Co., 2nd Bn., sailed for Spain about same time in 1810. (These two companies were attached to 1st Bn.)
7 Th	1813.—1st Bn. engaged at CAZARCA, Spain. 1815.—British Army **marched into Paris** after Waterloo. The *first man to enter* was Lieut. and Adjt. Smith, of 2nd Bn. The *first corps to enter* was the 2nd Bn.; it camped in the Champs Elysées. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at FULLER'S HOEK, 2nd Kaffir War.
8 F	1814.—3rd Bn. embarked at Bordeaux and sailed for England. 1852.—1st Bn. engaged at the Waterkloof.
9 S	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn., under Beckwith, embarked at Deal for Denmark. 1815.—1st Bn. encamped at Clichy, near Paris.
10 S	1815.—Hd. Qrs. and 5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Dover for Ostend.
11 M	1856.—2nd Bn. disembarked at Portsmouth from the Crimea, having lost 132 R. killed in action, and 353 died of disease (574 men wdd.).
12 Tu	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 3 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Buenos Ayres for Monte Video. 1815.—3rd Bn. landed at Ostend and marched on Paris.
13 W	1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Copenhagen. 1814.—1st and 2nd Bns. embarked near Bordeaux for England. 1854.—1st Bn. embarked at Portsmouth for Crimea.
14 Th	1811.—Capt. Hart's Co., 1st Bn., landed at Lisbon. 1890.—Rifle Caps issued to 2nd Bn.
15 F	1813.—1st Bn. drove the French from the heights of SANTA BARBARA.

JULY.

16 S	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Veldbeck (Holland).
17 S	1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. arrived in England from Bordeaux at **end of Peninsular War.**
18 M	1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish near Castrejon.
19 Tu	1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged on the GUARENA.
20 W	1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland (WALCHEREN EXPEDITION).
21 Th	1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. forded the River Tormes, waist-deep above Salamanca.
22 F	1812.—**Battle of Salamanca.** All 3 Bns. present, but slightly engaged; 3 Riflemen killed, 24 Riflemen wounded.
23 S	1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for Holland to join 2nd Bn. 1812.—Pursuit of Marmont after Salamanca; Regiment engaged near the TORMES River.
24 S	1810.—**Combat of the Coa**; 1st Bn. lost Capt. Creagh, Lieuts. McLeod and Reilly, and 11 R. killed, 9 off. and 55 R. wdd. 1852. —1st Bn. attacked and captured kraals on the WATERKLOOF.
25 M	1825.—1st Bn. divided into 6 "Service" and 4 "Depôt" Cos.
26 Tu	1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. embarked at Gravesend for South America.
27 W	1809.—The Light Division, under Craufurd, reached Navalmoral, 50 miles from Talavera, at sunset.
28 Th	1809.—The Light Division started at dawn on their famous forced march on Talavera. **Battle of Talavera**; Major Bunbury with detachments of 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged.
29 F	1809.—The **Light Division reached Talavera** early in the morning, after having **marched 62 miles in 26 hours.** 1810.—2 Cos. 3rd Bn. joined 3 Cos. of same Bn., and 2 Cos. 2nd Bn., at Cadiz, then besieged by French.
30 S	1809.—2nd Bn. sailed from the Downs for Holland (Walcheren Expedition), being brigaded with 43rd and 52nd, under Gen. Hon. W. Stewart. N.B.—The 1st Bn. was at this time also brigaded with the other battalions of the 43rd and 52nd in Portugal, under Craufurd.
31 S	1809.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in outpost affair near FLUSHING; 1 officer and 10 Riflemen wounded.

AUGUST.

1 M	*Bank Holiday.* 1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Mondego Bay, Portugal. 1809.—8 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Deal for Walcheren. 1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at BRIDGE OF JANCI, Spain.
2 TU	1813.—1st and 3rd Bns. engaged at ECHALAR, Spain. 1868.—F.M. Sir E. Blakeney, Col.-in-Chief, died.
3 W	1809.—2nd Bn. engaged near FLUSHING. 1868.—F.M. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales appointed Col.-in-Chief.—H.R.H. Prince Arthur gazetted Lieut., Rifle Brigade. 1896.—Rifle Company (2nd and 4th Bns.) Mounted Infantry at Storming of Makoni's Kraal, S. Africa. 1 R. wdd.
4 TH	1810.—**"The Light Division"** formed under Craufurd at Alameda. 1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. embarked for India (Mutiny).
5 F	1885.—Rifle Company, Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.), of Nile Expeditionary Force, broken up (was formed Aug. 24th, 1884).
6 S	1854.—1st Bn. disembarked at Constantinople.
7 S	1857.—2nd Bn. embarked at Kingstown for service in India (Mutiny).
8 M	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. sailed from Monte Video for England.
9 TU	1809.—Siege of Flushing. 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed on South Beveland.
10 W	1809.—Siege of Flushing. 1854.—1st Bn. landed on Asiatic side of Bosphorus. Enfield rifles issued to 1st Bn.
11 TH	1809.—**Flushing** surrendered; 2nd Bn. lost 11 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 21 Riflemen wounded.
12 F	1850.—1st Bn. having landed at Gravesend, marched to Canterbury on return from 1st Kaffir War.
13 S	1812.—Regiment (all three Battalions) **marched into Madrid.**
14 S	1855.—302nd day of siege of Sebastopol.
15 M	1808.—2nd Bn. attacked French picquets at Obidos; **first affair in the Peninsular War**; Lieut. Bunbury and 1 Rifleman killed, 2 officers and 6 Riflemen wdd. 1809.—Capitulation of WALCHEREN.
16 TU	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Veldbeck and covered the advance on Copenhagen of Army under Major-Gen. Sir A. Wellesley.

AUGUST.

17 W	1807.—Outpost affair of 1st Bn. outside COPENHAGEN; 1 R. k., 2 R. wdd. 1808.—**Battle of Roleia**; 2nd Bn. lost 17 R. k., and 3 off. and 30 R. wdd.
18 TH	1877.—4th Bn. first paraded with Martini-Henry rifles.
19 F	1808.—2 Cos. 1st Bn. disembarked at Peniche, in Portugal, and joined 4 Cos. (which had sailed for Sweden on April 8).
20 S	1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at Sultanpore, 3rd Bn. engaged at NASSREGUNGE.
21 S	1808.—**Battle of Vimiera**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. lost 37 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 43 Riflemen wounded; 1st Bn. losses unrecorded.
22 M	1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at SULTANPORE on the Goomtee. 1880.—1st Bn. sailed in H.M.S. *Jumna* for India.
23 TU	1858.—4th Bn. landed at Malta.
24 W	1807.—2nd Bn. engaged outside COPENHAGEN. 1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. at combat of SAN LUCAR EL MAYOR. 1884.—Formation of Rifle Company, Camel Corps, for Nile Expedition; 2nd and 3rd Bns. sent 2 officers and 50 men.
25 TH	**Regimental Birthday.** 1800.—**Experimental Corps of Riflemen** landed at **Ferrol**, and engaged Spaniards; Lieut.-Col. Stewart severely wounded. 1800.—**The Rifle Corps** formally embodied under Col. Coote Manningham. 1813.—1st Regimental Dinner at Santa Barbara, Spain. 1815.—2nd Regimental Dinner at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris.
26 F	1800.—Action at FERROL renewed; 3 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1809.—Major-Gen. Sir Coote Manningham, 1st Colonel-in-Chief, died, from effects of Corunna campaign.
27 S	1812.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in action at SEVILLE. 1865.—Gen. Sir George Brown, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
28 S	1865.—F.M. Sir Edward Blakeney, appointed Colonel-in-Chief.
29 M	1807.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at KIOGE, Denmark. "A few men of the 95th fell" (Sir A. Wellesley). 1848.—Action of **Boem Platz.** Dutch Boers defeated; Capt. Murray and 6 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 8 Riflemen wounded.
30 TU	1854.—2nd Bn. embarked at Varna for the Crimea.
31 W	1809.—Gen. Sir D. Dundas, Commander-in-Chief, appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1813.—**Storming of San Sebastian**; 50 volunteers from each battalion; 8 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 16 Riflemen wounded. **Defence of the Bridge of Vera** by all 3 battalions; Capt. Cadoux and 18 Riflemen killed, 4 officers and 53 Riflemen wounded.

SEPTEMBER.

1 TH	1855.—Capt. Balfour and 50 Riflemen (volunteers from 2nd Bn.) covered a sap from 5th parallel, Sebastopol. Lieut. Cary and 1 Rifleman killed, 15 Riflemen wounded.
2 F	1841.—2nd Bn. formed into 6 "Service" and 4 "Depôt" companies.
3 S	1874.—2nd Bn. ordered to Gold Coast (ASHANTEE EXPEDITION).
4 S	1854.—349th day of siege of Sebastopol.
5 M	1841.—2nd Bn. embarked at Deptford for Bermuda. 1855.—Capt. Balfour and 52 Riflemen 2nd Bn. seized Russian rifle-pits, Sebastopol. 1 Rifleman killed, 8 wounded.
6 TU	1809.—Brunswick rifle issued to Regiment, in place of the Baker rifle.
7 W	1807.—Surrender of **Copenhagen.** 1854.—1st Bn. landed at Varna.
8 TH	1855.—**Final Attack on Sebastopol**; 2nd Bn. engaged in assault on REDAN; Capt. Hammond, Lieut. Ryder, and 23 Riflemen killed, 8 officers and 137 Riflemen wounded.
9 F	1855.—**Sebastopol entered** by the Allies. Russians blew up their magazines, barracks, &c., and set town on fire before retreating.
10 S	1855.—The losses of the 1st and 2nd Bns. in the trenches before Sebastopol (not otherwise accounted for) amounted to 175 Riflemen killed and 143 Riflemen wounded.
11 S	1848.—Rebel Boers sent in their submission to Sir Harry Smith; 1st Bn. returned to Bloemfontein.
12 M	1812.—2nd Bn. left Lisbon, *en route* for Spain.
13 TU	1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of FORT MANDAULA. 1864.—Whitworth rifles issued to 4th Bn.
14 W	1809.—2nd Bn. landed at Dover from WALCHEREN [illegible] having lost over 300 men by fever in 6 we[illegible] and 128 Riflemen died within 3 months of [illegible] 1854.—1st and 2nd Bns. landed [illegible]
15 TH	1852.—1st Bn. engaged on t[illegible]

SEPTEMBER.

16 F	1810.—Retreat on Torres-Vedras commenced; Light Division left as rear-guard at Celorico.
17 S	1857.—First man attested for the 4th Bn.
18 S	1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged at ALCALA DE LAS GAZULES. 1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Plymouth for New Orleans Expedition, exactly two months after their return from Peninsular War.
19 M	1854.—2nd Bn. engaged at BULGANAK, Crimea.
20 TU	1809.—1st Bn. engaged at CELORICO. 1854.—**Battle of the Alma**; 1st and 2nd Bns. engaged; 2nd Bn. covered the advance; 11 Riflemen killed; 1 officer and 38 Riflemen wounded.
21 W	1813.—All 3 Bns. camped on the Bidassoa, south of the Pass of Vera.
22 TH	1811.—1st Bn. at Skirmish near Ciudad Rodrigo. 1852.—Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Colonel-in-Chief, died.
23 F	1852.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort appointed Colonel-in-Chief. 1897.—2nd Bn. embarked for Malta.
24 S	1854.—2nd Bn. covered the advance to the Belbeck.
25 S	1810.—1st Bn. engaged in rear-guard affair at Mora Morta. 1855.—1st and 2nd Bns. engaged at Mackenzie's Farm, Crimea.
26 M	1810.—1st Bn. engaged at Sula. 1854.—2nd Bn. reached Balaclava.
27 TU	1810.—**Battle of Busaco**; 1st Bn. engaged. 1811.—1st Bn. at skirmish of ALDEA DE PONTE.
28 W	1854.—1st Bn. encamped before Sebastopol.
	Michaelmas Day. 1854.—2nd Bn. marched from Balaclava to Sebastopol and bivouacked at Kamish.
	[illegible]-Major H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn pro[illegible]oted to Lieut.-Colonel to command the 1st Bn., dated 27th [illegible]

OCTOBER.

1 S	1869.—The Glengarry cap first taken into wear.
2 ✠	1854.—2nd Bn. camped on east and in rear of Quarries, Sebastopol, where it remained during the siege.
3 M	1810.—Retreat on TORRES VEDRAS, Light Division formed rear-guard at Pombal.
4 Tu	1817.—2nd Bn. went into barracks at Valenciennes.
5 W	1854.—Ground broken before Sebastopol.
6 Th	1811.—Regiment employed in blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo.
7 F	1813.—**Forcing the Pass of Vera**; all three Battalions engaged. Capt. Gibbons, Lieuts. Campbell and J. Hill, and 31 Riflemen killed, 6 officers and 161 Riflemen wounded.
8 S	1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. sailed from Falmouth for Portugal. 1858.—Det. 3rd Bn. engaged at JAMO, Indian Mutiny. The C. in C. "requested marked attention to the gallantry of Lieut. Green who was dangerously wounded, 14 sabre cuts, left arm and right thumb amputated." 1 Rifleman killed, 2 Riflemen wounded.
9 ✠	1833.—2nd Bn. left Corfu for Cephalonia.
10 M	1810.—1st Bn. engaged at ALEMQUER. Reached the lines of TORRES VEDRAS at Arriuda.
11 Tu	1858.—2nd Bn. recrossed the Goomtee in pursuit of Mutineers.
12 W	1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. sailed from Madeira for New Orleans 1854.—Pte. Wheatley won the V.C. by throwing a live shell over a parapet, Trenches, Sebastopol.
13 Th	1858.—Ross's Camel Corps (Detachments 2nd and 3rd Bns.) pursued the Mutineers in the Jugdespore jungles.
14 F	1810.—Lines of Torres Vedras, 1st Bn. engaged at SOBRAL; 2 officers wounded; several Riflemen killed and wounded. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet under Capt. Fyers drove off Russians.
15 S	1854.—Four Riflemen crept up to within 500 yards of Sebastopol and fired into the windows of the Grand Barracks.

OCTOBER.

16 S	1854.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged in 5-gun Battery, Sebastopol. 1895.—Capt. F. E. Lawrence killed at MBOGANI, E. Africa, whilst on Special Service.
17 M	1854.—The Allies opened fire on SEBASTOPOL.
18 Tu	1805.—5 Cos. of 1st Bn. landed at Cuxhaven, and formed advanced guard of army moving on Bremen.
19 W	1847.—Surrender of the Gaika Chief, Sandilli, to 1st Bn.; end of the 1st Kaffir War.
20 Th	1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SUKRETA (Indian Mutiny).
21 F	1858.—4 Cos. 3rd Bn. at assault and capture of FORT BIRWAH; Lieut. Richards and 3 Riflemen killed, 1 Officer and 27 Riflemen wdd. 3rd Bn. at Skirmish of KHOOATH KHAS.
22 S	1873.—4th Bn. sailed for India.
23 S	1818.—2nd Bn. at Review at Neuville; Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c., present. 1858.—3rd Bn. engaged at Khurgurh Indian Mutiny.
24 M	1874.—Martini-Henry Rifle issued to 2nd Bn.
25 Tu	1854.—**Battle of Balaclava**; Lieut. Godfrey, and a few Riflemen silenced a Russian Battery.
26 W	1805.—1st Bn. entered BREMEN. 1808.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. disembarked at Corunna. 1854.—2nd Bn. picquet engaged in obstinate fight in Careenage Ravine.
27 Th	1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at MITHARDEN, Indian Mutiny.
28 F	1858.—2nd Bn. occupied Fort Kataree.
29 S	1812.—2 Cos. of 2nd Bn. engaged at ARANJUEZ; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer and 8 Riflemen wounded. 1815.—2nd Bn. occupied quarters at Versailles.
30 S	1818.—2nd Bn. embarked at Calais, after 3½ years with the army of occupation in France.
31 M	1812.—Madrid evacuated, 1st Bn. and 2nd Bn. retreated on Salamanca. 1818.—1st Bn. embarked at Calais for England.

NOVEMBER.

1 Tu	1854.—During the preceding 3 weeks, the 1st and 2nd Bns. lost 11 Riflemen killed, and 1 officer and 27 Riflemen wounded in the Trenches, Sebastopol.
2 W	1857.—Enfield Rifles issued to the 4th Bn.
3 Th	1806.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. cantoned at Oldenburg; Expedition to Germany.
4 F	1857.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Calcutta, the first of the Rifle Brigade who ever served in India.
5 S	1854.—**Battle of Inkerman**; 1st and 2nd Bns. lost Bt.-Major Rooper, Capt. Cartwright, Lieut. Malcolm, and 30 Riflemen killed, 3 officers and 58 Riflemen wounded.
6 S	1814.—1 Company 2nd Bn. embarked at Deal for Flanders.
7 M	1812.—Retreat from Madrid on Salamanca; 1st and 2nd Bns. crossed the Tormes at Alba. (Retreat continued into Portugal on 15th.)
8 Tu	1811.—All 3 Bns. engaged in Blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo.
9 W	1858.—2nd Bn. advanced against Fort Amethie.
10 Th	1813.—**Battle of the Nivelle**; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Doyle and 11 Riflemen killed, 10 officers and 76 Riflemen wounded.
11 F	1853.—1st Bn. left Algoa Bay in H.M.S. *Simoom* at end of 2nd Kaffir War. 1858.—Mutineers evacuated Fort Amethie, 2nd Bn. started in pursuit.
12 S	1808.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. (with Sir John Moore) entered Spain.
13 S	1846.—1st Bn. landed at Algoa Bay for 1st Kaffir War. 1807.—5 Cos. 2nd Bn. landed at Deal from Copenhagen. 1873.—2nd Bn. embarked at Cork for the Gold Coast.
14 M	1854.—Great storm at Balaclava; 4 Cos. 2nd Bn. in trenches for 48 hours.
15 Tu	1855.—Great explosion in French siege train, Sebastopol; 3 Riflemen killed, 1 officer wounded.

NOVEMBER.

16 W	1807.—5 Cos. 1st Bn. landed at Deal on return from Denmark.
17 TH	1812.—1st Bn. at combat on the HUEBRA near San Munoz. 1874.—2nd Bn. left Portsmouth for Gibraltar.
18 F	1812.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in last day of the retreat from Madrid; 3 Riflemen killed, 11 wounded.
19 S	1810.—Pursuit of Massena; 1st Bn. in reconnaissance at Valle, near Santarem; "slight loss."
20 ✠	1854.—**Gallant Exploit at the Rifle Pits, Sebastopol**; Lieut. Tryon and 9 Riflemen killed, 17 Riflemen wounded; Lieuts. Bourchier and Cuninghame got the **V.C.** and Colour-Sergt. Hicks the French War Medal.
21 M	1813.—1st Bn. drove in French outposts at BAYONNE. 1878.—4th Bn. crossed the Afghan frontier; **capture of Ali Masjid.**
22 TU	1867.—2nd Bn. landed at Portsmouth from India. 1874.—Martini-Henry rifles issued to the 1st Bn.
23 W	1813.—1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. engaged in skirmish at ARCANGUES; 1 officer and 6 Riflemen wounded.
24 TH	1874.—2nd Bn. landed at Gibraltar.
25 F	1812.—All 3 Bns. went into winter quarters at Alameda and Espeja; close of the campaign.
26 S	1805.—1st Bn. at Occupation of Bremen. 1857.—4 Cos. 2nd Bn. in action before CAWNPORE. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at HYDERGURH.
27 ✠	1857.—7 Cos. 2nd Bn. engaged in repulse of the GWALIOR Contingent. 3 Cos. arrived at Cawnpore from Futtehpore (having marched 48¾ miles in 26 hours), in time to take part in engagement.
28 M	1857.—**Action at Cawnpore**; 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged; Lieut.-Col. Woodford and 5 Riflemen killed, 2 officers and 19 Riflemen wounded.
29 TU	1857.—2 Cos. 2nd Bn. and 1 Co. 3rd Bn. engaged in skirmish at CAWNPORE; 3 Riflemen killed and 1 officer and 5 Riflemen wounded. 1877.—4th Bn., 1st party started on JOWAKI EXPEDITION.
30 W	1839.—Percussion-Brunswick rifles issued to the Regiment, in place of Flint-lock Brunswick rifles.

DECEMBER.

1 TH	1857.—3rd Bn. at Futtehpore ordered to Cawnpore.
2 F	1854.—Second parallel before Sebastopol opened; 1st Bn. picquet drove Russians out of the Advanced Trench; 1 R. killed, 2 R. wounded.
3 S	1815.—3rd Bn. marched out of Paris for Calais. 1858.—3rd Bn. at capture of Fort Oomrai.
4 S	1877.—4th Bn.; affair on Shergasha Ridge, Jowaki Expedition.
5 M	1857.—3rd Bn. joined 2nd Bn. at Cawnpore. 1861.—5-grooved Naval Enfield Rifle issued to 1st Bn.
6 TU	1857.—Final **Battle of Cawnpore**; 2nd and 3rd Bns. lost 1 Rifleman killed and 1 officer and 19 Riflemen wounded. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at BYRAM GHAT. 3rd Bn. engaged at FUTTEHPORE.
7 W	1895.—1 officer and 25 men 2nd Bn. embarked for Ashantee with "Special Service Corps."
8 TH	1877.—4th Bn.: destruction of villages in Bori Valley, Jowaki Expedition.
9 F	1813.—Passage of the Nive: all 3 Bns. sharply engaged. 1814.—1 Co. 1st, 1 Co. 2nd, and 2 Cos. 3rd Bn. embarked at Deal for Holland.
10 S	1813.—**Battle of the Nive**; all 3 Bns. engaged; Lieut. Hopwood and 9 Riflemen killed, 75 Riflemen wounded.
11 S	1858.—Camel Corps (2nd and 3rd Bns.) engaged at SHAHGURH. 2nd Bn. crossed the Gogra.
12 M	1854.—Picquet of 1st Bn. violently attacked by Russians near Woronzow road, who were driven back.
13 TU	1813.—Skirmish at BASSUSSARI, near the Nive. 1888.—4th Bn.: detachment joined Karen Expedition (BURMA).
14 W	1861.—Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince Consort, Colonel-in-Chief, died. 1888.—4th Bn.: Yoma Hill Column started (Burma).
15 TH	1861.—Field-Marshal Lord Seaton appointed Colonel-in-Chief.

DECEMBER.

16 F	1858.—3rd Bn. having crossed the Gogra, advanced (Trans-Gogra Campaign).
17 S	1814.—4 Cos. of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Bns. disembarked at Island of Tholen and marched on Bergen-op-zoom.
18 S	1813.—Regiment cantoned about Arcangues; end of Campaign.
19 M	1815.—1st Bn. entered Paris and occupied barracks in the Rue de Clichy.
20 Tu	1808.—The 5 Cos. 1st Bn. and 4 Cos. 2nd Bn., which had landed at Corunna on Oct. 26, on this day joined the 5 Cos. of 1st and 4 Cos. of the 2nd (which had served at Roleia and Vimiera) at Sahagun. 1810.—1 Co. 2nd Bn. at investment of Tarifa, 2 Riflemen killed, 10 Riflemen wounded. 1852.—1st Bn. at **Action of the Berea**, S. Africa; 3 R. killed.
21 W	1845.—Sortie from Sebastopol repulsed.
22 Th	1814.—5 Cos. 3rd Bn. engaged at **New Orleans**; 23 Riflemen killed, 3 off. and 59 R. wounded (total loss over 1-5th of their number).
23 F	1871.—Busbies taken in wear by 2nd Bn.
24 S	1877.—4th Bn. 2nd party ordered to start on Jowaki Expedition.
25 S	**Christmas Day.** 1802.—**The Rifle Corps** ordered to be numbered the "**Ninety-Fifth.**" 1808.—Retreat of Corunna commenced; 1st Bn. on rear guard with Sir John Moore; 2nd Bn. on rear guard with General Craufurd. 1818.—3rd Bn. disbanded. 1857.--3rd Bn. engaged at Putarah.
26 M	*Bank Holiday.* 1808.—2nd Bn. engaged at Castro Pipa. 1858.—2nd Bn. engaged at Churdah; captured 5 guns.
27 Tu	1858.—2nd Bn. at capture of Fort Medjidia; 1 R. killed, 6 R. wdd.
28 W	1808.—Retreat of Corunna; 1st Bn. sharply engaged at Benavente. 1814.—3rd Bn. engaged at second combat before New Orleans; 1 R. killed, 4 R. wdd.
29 Th	1857.—2nd Bn. at capture of Fort Etawah.
30 F	1877.—4th Bn. arrived at Bori Pass, Jowaki; forced it next day.
31 S	1810.—Assault on **Tarifa** by French, repulsed; 1 Co. 2nd Bn. engaged; 11 Riflemen killed, 1 Rifleman wounded. 1846.—1st Bn. engaged in skirmish on the Kei river. 1858.—2nd Bn. in skirmish on the Raptee.

"REGULATIONS FOR THE RIFLE CORPS," 1801.

THE following reprint of the "Regulations for the Rifle Corps, formed at Blatchinton Barracks, under the command of Colonel Manningham," published in 1801 is given, since they cannot fail to be of the greatest interest to all Riflemen of the present day.

Original copies of these Regulations are extremely rare, a prolonged search for one in the library of the British Museum in 1890, having been made by me without result. When General Lord Alexander Russell was in command of the 1st Battalion at Portsmouth, in 1860, he caused the Regulations to be reprinted and issued to the Battalion, but very few Riflemen at present serving have ever seen a copy of them.

It is generally understood that Lieut.-General Hon. Sir William Stewart, G.C.B., who in 1801 was the Lieut.-Colonel of the Rifle Corps, took an active part in the production of these Regulations. Sir William Cope, in describing the share of Stewart in the formation of the Regiment, says: "He now set himself vigorously to organize and discipline the Corps thus formed at his suggestions. The Standing Orders of the Regiment, which, though issued of course in Manningham's name, were probably principally compiled by Stewart, testify not only to his capability for organizing and disciplining it, but in a most remarkable way to his pre-eminence above and beyond the military ideas of his time.

"The germs, if not, indeed, the actual existence of most of the late improvements for the training and advantage of the soldier are found in these orders. The good-conduct medal, the medals for acts of valour in the field; the attention given and the methods adopted to secure accurate shooting, dividing men into classes according to their practice at the target, and instituting a class of marksmen; the rules for a regimental school, and for periodical examination of the scholars; the institution of a library; the provision of lectures on military

subjects, tactics and outpost duties, the encouragement of athletic exercises; these and many other plans, carried out in the British Army only after the middle of the nineteenth century, are inculcated in the original standing orders, and were adapted in the Regiment from its formation."

True as these words were in 1876, they are doubly true now, as all who have served in the Regiment during the last ten years can testify.

A very interesting item of information contained in the Regulations, is that respecting the Regimental Medals instituted in 1801, and of which examples are to be seen in the 2nd Battalion Collection of Medals won by N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen. At the time the medals for the Battle of Copenhagen and Storming of Monte Video were secured for the 2nd Battalion, considerable doubt existed as to what ribands should be attached to them, and after a protracted correspondence with several of the first medal collectors of the day, I was compelled to leave the question unsolved. In these Regulations, however, it is clearly laid down that the Regimental Medals are to be "suspended about four inches by a green and white silk ribband."

In these Regulations it will be noted that "Chosen men" form an integral part of the Regimental System, such men being "distinguished by a ring of *white* cloth on the right arm." The appointment of "chosen men," one of the earliest peculiarities of the Rifle Corps, is, we are glad to say, still retained in some of our Battalions.

WILLOUGHBY VERNER.

REGULATIONS

FOR THE

RIFLE CORPS,

FORMED AT

BLATCHINTON BARRACKS,

UNDER THE COMMAND

OF

COLONEL MANNINGHAM

August 25th, 1800.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR T. EGERTON, AT THE MILITARY LIBRARY,

NEAR WHITEHALL,

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1801.

THE following Regulations are destined for the instruction of the Officers and Riflemen of Colonel Manningham's regiment; they are upon the principle adopted by the best organized corps in European armies, and are intended to open the minds of those to whom they are addressed, to the nature of all military duty in general, as well as to the peculiar system which is laid down for the formation of the regiment in question.

It being more easy to understand the principle, and to execute with exactness, such regulations as may be prescribed for the establishment of any regimental system, if those regulations be calculated for one precise situation, in which a corps may find itself, as for instance in barracks, than if they be framed for both the camp and the field, the following are upon the plan of forming the regiment in the most complete systematic manner in its present quarters. The variety of duty, and in some measure of system, which may be called for by the corps being ordered either into camp at home, or on service abroad, need not make any material alteration, and the regulations which are here detailed, being but once fully comprehended and carried into execution, the future conduct of the regiment will only require such occasional instruction as the nature of circumstances may point out.

The regulations are divided into the following parts, viz.

PART THE FIRST.

ARTICLE

I. The General Principle of Regimental Discipline.
II. The formation of the Corps.
III. The interior Economy of the Regiment.
IV. The interior Economy and Discipline of Companies.
V. The exterior Discipline of the Regiment.
VI. The orderly duties of the Corps.
VII. Duties with Arms.
VIII. The daily Detail of Service, Police, and Discipline.
IX. The peculiar Duties of the four Staff Officers.
X. The general Appearance, Dress, and Conduct of the Regiment.

PART THE SECOND.

I. Married Soldiers and their Families.
II. Care of Arms and Target Practice.
III. Exercises of Activity.
IV. Establishment of Handicraft.
V. Regimental School, and Instruction.
VI. Rewards for Merit, and Punishment for Crimes.
VII. General Regulations.

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The General Appearance, Conduct and Dress of the Corps.

PART II.

ARTICLE I.

Married Soldiers and their Families.

ARTICLE II.

Care of Arms and Target Practice.

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General Regulations.

PART I.

ARTICLE I.

The General Principle of Regimental Discipline.

For a subject to meet with attention, it is necessary that the principle upon which it is founded should be thoroughly understood.

Gradation of command and responsibility.

Experience has taught all those who have fully considered the nature and composition of armed bodies of men, that the most effectual and the most just mode of securing discipline in a regiment, is by establishing such an exact gradation of responsibility, from the Field Officer who commands the corps to the Corporal who directs the squad, that not only every individual intrusted with command knows his precise station, and what is required of him, but performs his portion of duty cheerfully, when convinced that that portion is peculiarly his share, and is not oppressive to him, the rank immediately above him being equally subject to the authority of the next in superiority.

Nature of command and of obedience required.

Whilst the Colonel directs, that obedience shall be prompt, respectful, and without a murmur, so he insists upon command being exerted with steadiness, and founded upon good sense and propriety.

Every inferior, whether officer or soldier, shall receive the lawful commands of his superior with deference and respect, and shall execute them to the best of his power. Every superior in his turn, whether he be an Officer, or a Non-Commissioned Officer, shall give his orders in the language of moderation, and of regard to the feelings of the individual under his command; abuse, bad language, or blows, being positively forbid in the regiment.

The required gradation pointed out.

The Colonel therefore directs that all orders shall go through the regular gradations of rank prior to their execution; on regimental duty from himself to the youngest Field Officer; and on company's duty, from the Captain to his Corporal.

All applications are equally to follow the same gradation in their address: and all superiors are forbid to receive or transmit reports, returns, or other official communications, through any other than the regular channel of rank, upon any consideration whatever, except in the event of necessity, or for urgent reasons.

Every Officer and Non-Commissioned Officer will observe, that it is an invariable rule and principle in discipline, that in the absence of a superior, the whole of the duty or charge which was entrusted to that superior, devolves upon the next in rank, so that a blank or chasm is never to exist in the various responsible situations of the corps. No vacancy in the responsible situations of command to exist.

The obedience and respect which is here required from Officers and Soldiers to their own immediate superiors in the Rifle regiment, is to be also much attended to towards those who may be in command in other corps, and in other military situations; because real discipline implies obedience and respect wherever it is due on one hand, and on the other a just but energetic use of command and responsibility. Deference to those in command in other corps.

ARTICLE II.

The Formation of the Corps.

THE first principles of discipline being established, the formation of the regiment will point out the gradation of command and of obedience. The stations of command.

To the COLONEL as supreme, all ranks are to look for protection and favour, whilst merit and zeal for the good of his Majesty's service in general, and of the regiment in particular, mark their conduct; and on the other hand for displeasure, and even severity, should a want of discipline or good order intrude itself in the corps, which he has been entrusted with by his Majesty. The Colonel.

Upon the LIEUTENANT COLONELS devolve the discipline, the economy, and the general well-being of the regiment. The first Lieutenant Colonel is the immediate organ of all the Colonel's commands, and of all reports and returns, which are to be made to him; the same charge devolving, in his absence, upon the second Lieutenant Colonel, who whilst his senior is present, conjunctly aids him in the general regulation and arrangements. The Lieutenant Colonels.

The MAJORS are responsible for the executive discipline and good order to the Lieutenant Colonels, to whom alone they report. The Majors.

The Captains.

The CAPTAINS are to consider the Majors as the channel through which they will make all reports, and to whom they will refer for the direction of their companies in general.

It is to be understood, that when all Lieutenant Colonels and Majors are present, reference is to be had to the senior of the rank in preference of the junior, the duties of the second Field Officers of regiments being chiefly intended as an aid to their respective superiors, or as a substitute in the event of their absence.

The Lieutenants.

When a CAPTAIN is present, his three subaltern officers equally report to him; when absent, the junior LIEUTENANTS report to the senior.

The Adjutant.

The ADJUTANT of the regiment is responsible immediately to the MAJORS.

The Staff Officers.

The three Staff Officers, viz., PAY-MASTER, SURGEON, and QUARTER-MASTER, report to the Commanding Officer alone.

The ASSISTANT SURGEONS are responsible to the Surgeon.

The Serjeant Major.

The Serjeant Major of the regiment is under the immediate orders of the Adjutant, as is also the Assistant Adjutant.

The Staff Serjeants.

The Pay-master Serjeant, and Quarter-master Serjeant under those of their respective superiors.

Armourer and Bugle Major.

The Armourer Major under the orders of the Quarter-master, and the Bugle Major of the Adjutant.

Serjeants.

The Serjeants Major of companies report to the Captains or Commanding Officers of companies, or to the First Lieutenants of companies, when they act as Captains Lieutenant, and all Serjeants of squads to the Serjeants Major of companies, excepting when their squads are under the immediate command of a Platoon Officer, and then the general report will be to him direct.

Corporals.

All Corporals report, or are responsible to the Serjeants of their respective squads.

Lieutenants posted permanently to companies.

In a regiment of Riflemen, each company must be formed upon the principle of being separate from, and totally independent of another. All the LIEUTENANTS are to be therefore equally divided, and are never to be exchanged from company to company; and if the necessity of the service may occasionally require a subaltern officer doing duty with another, he is always to return to his original company, on the earliest opportunity.

The LIEUTENANTS are to be divided by the number of companies of which the corps consists, so that by seniority they are to act in the company as 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Lieutenants; the first 8, the second 8, and the third 8, being to be equally distributed.

Companies consist of two platoons, or four half platoons.

In order fully to understand the nature of the Lieutenant's duty, it will be observed, that a company will be composed of two platoons, and each platoon of two half-platoons or squads. When the three Lieutenants are

present, the 1st Lieutenant will act as Captain Lieutenant, and command the company under the orders of his Captain; the 2nd Lieutenant will then command the right platoon; and the third or junior Lieutenant, the left platoon. These two Lieutenants report to the first Lieutenant, who is in turn to be responsible to the Captain of the Company. When one of the three Lieutenants is absent, a platoon to be under the charge of each of those present; and when two are absent, the two platoons to be the charge of the one present. The report in both of these last instances being to be made to the Captain alone.

Peculiar duty of the Lieutenants.

The senior Serjeant of each company is to act as Serjeant Major, and to do no squad duty. Whenever the 1st Lieutenant acts as Captain Lieutenant to the company, the Serjeant Major is to report to him; at all other times to the Captain *direct;* and whenever a company is without a Lieutenant, the Serjeant Major commands as one, and reports to the Captain accordingly. The four junior Serjeants are to command a half-platoon or squad each; they report to the officers who command their several half companies or platoons. The senior Corporal of each company is to act as Serjeant in the first squad.

Appointment of Company's Serjeant Major.

Acting Serjeant.

The four junior Corporals are to be divided to the four half-platoons. One soldier of peculiar merit is to act in each company as Corporal, and to belong to the third squad.

Acting Corporals.

The two senior squads are to be in the right platoon.

The Acting Serjeant and Corporal are to be the only Non-commissioned Officers transferable from squad to squad, in the event of a disproportionate number present; but no change is ever to take place of either Officers or Soldiers in their several companies, platoons or squads, unless when absolutely necessary for the equalization of the battalion. This equalization will take place on the 25th of June and 25th of December every year, for the *Corps;* on the 25th of June and every second successive month, for the *Platoons;* and on the 25th of every month for the *Half-platoons.*

No transfers when avoidable to take place.

Equalization of the Battalion.

The transfers for the purposes of equalization are never to interfere with comrades, unless absolutely necessary.

This attention to retaining the same men and officers together, is on account of riflemen being liable to act very independently of each other, and in numerous small detachments in the field, when they will feel the comfort and utility of having their own Officer, Non-commissioned Officer, and Comrades with them; the service will be benefited by the tie of friendship, which will more naturally subsist between them.

Object in retaining the same men and officers together.

In every half-platoon one soldier of merit will be selected: and upon him the charge of the squad devolves in the ab-

Appointment of chosen men.

sence of both the Non-commissioned Officers of it; as from among these four *chosen men* (as they are to be called) all Corporals are to be appointed, the best men are alone to be selected for this distinction.

No variation ever to take place in the above system.

The gradation of rank and responsibility, from the Colonel of the regiment to the *Chosen Man* of a squad, has been now detailed, and is in no instance to be varied by whatever officer may command the corps; it is the groundwork of all other regulations of either discipline or interior economy, and the *principle* of it need on no occasion be necessarily lost sight of, however various the situations in which the regiment may hereafter find itself, and however inadequate the means at head quarters of fully carrying into execution every minute part of it.

ARTICLE III.

The Interior Discipline and Economy of Companies.

THE two first articles have explained the nature of discipline in general, and the gradations or ground-work upon which it is to be founded in the regiment. The security for its being established is the good arrangement and internal order of the several parts or companies which shall compose the corps.

Each company has been already divided into two equal, and again into four equal parts, and the exact proportion of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers have been distributed to those parts. As the Captain will invariably have in view, that each of his squads are to him in the proportion of a company to a regiment, so he will attend to the making out all rolls, returns, accounts in the pay books, mess-lists, arrangements in barrack-rooms, &c. by the four squads.

All rolls, returns, &c. to be made by squads.

Arrangement of comrades.

Having formed his company thus equally, he will then arrange comrades. Every Corporal, Private, and Bugler, will select a comrade of the rank differing from his own, *i.e.* front and rear rank, and is never to change him without the permission of his Captain. Comrades are always to have the same berth in quarters; and that they may be as little separated as possible, in either barracks or the field, will form the same file on parade, and go on the same duties with arms, when it is with baggage also. The Corporal's comrade should either be the *chosen* man, or some steady man of the squad, who can occasionally aid

him in his duty; and the Bugler's comrades the odd men of any two squads when there are any.

After this arrangement is made, the Captain will then establish his messes, which are to be invariably by squads. Arrangement of messes.

TEN is the best number for a mess to consist of; from that number to 18, the squad will still consist of but one mess; but whenever it amounts to that number it will be divided into two messes, at the head of the one will be the Corporal, and of the other the acting Corporal, or the chosen man; so that every mess is to have some responsible person belonging to it. The Serjeants are never included in the messes, but are equally responsible for the whole of their several squads. Those who are acting only are to mess with the squad.

A general Mess-roll to be at all times in the possession of the Captain, and another in the hands of the company's Serjeant Major; each Serjeant also to have his own; and no soldier is to quit or change his mess, unless he leave the squad.

Every man of a mess, if it be in camp, of a squad, of a platoon, or of a company, as may be required, if the corps be in barracks, is to cook in turn, excepting the Corporals, the Buglers, and the *chosen men*. The duty of the Cook is for *twenty-four* hours, commencing at sun-set every evening. Each mess will have two table-cloths, and as many knives and forks as there are members in the mess; as also dishes and spoons where none are by Government provided. Each company will also have as many cooking frocks as there are Cooks employed; all which articles belonging to the messes are to be carefully placed in a mess chest, made with four compartments for the four squads, to be under the charge of the Serjeant Major of the company, whenever the regiment is on a march, or the articles not in immediate use. The cooking frocks and mess chest are a general charge and property; but all other mess articles are the property of squads, and of individuals in those squads, and are to be so provided in the general accounts of the musters. Every company is to have rules established similar to the Serjeants' mess rules, and confirmed by the Captain. The Corporals and chosen men are always to be the presidents of the messes, and in their absence such men as by the messes shall be chosen.

The next material part of internal economy is the arrangement of the soldier's purse or subsistence; upon this depends his health, comfort, and good conduct, and too much attention cannot be given to it. A Captain is recommended to pay his own company, or else most narrowly to inspect his company's books, because the knowledge of a soldier's accounts, and of the mode in which he spends his sub- Arrangement of subsistence.

sistence, gives an Officer a very great acquaintance with his character.

The Captain is, however, equally responsible for the Subaltern Officer, whom he may appoint to pay it. It is also recommended to all Captains to appoint their Serjeants Major their Pay Serjeants. No Pay Serjeant is ever to receive less than one-seventh of the contingent men allowance, as additional pay. No Officer can on any occasion pay the company to which he does not belong. An Adjutant can never pay a company, or a Staff Serjeant ever act as Paymaster Serjeant to one.

The various situations, either at home or abroad, into which a soldier is thrown, make it difficult to lay down one positive rule about the distribution of his subsistence. The Colonel directs, that the Officer who commands the regiment will at all times regulate it in such a manner, that the provision of bread and meat, with a plentiful supply of vegetables, being first defrayed, the washing shall then be withheld at such a rate as shall be agreed upon on the spot; and that after the stoppages are made for these two objects, such a proportion of pocket-money shall be given to each soldier, who is not in debt to his Captain, on every fourth day, as will leave a sum of not less than five shillings at the close of the muster, for the repair of his necessaries. To men in debt no pocket-money will be given; but no distinction will be made in the messing expenditure. To the Non-commissioned Officers the Captains will advance such money as they judge them worthy of; but will strictly conform to the above regulations with regard to the private Riflemen and Buglers.

All companies' accounts are to be signed and closed on the 24th and 25th of every month, and a state of them laid before the Major on the 28th, who on the 29th submits the whole, accompanied by one general state, to the Commanding Officer. All soldiers are to be completed in every article of regimental necessaries, and to pay for all repairs of damage committed upon arms, accoutrements, &c. previous to the 24th; every charge will be explained to them, and no soldier is required to sign unless he understands his accounts; any reluctance, however, to sign them after explanation, and that he cannot prove the error, will be most severely punished as a mischievous want of discipline.

Arrangement of quarters and berths.

The next interior branch of economy is the cleanliness and regularity of quarters; not only good health follows cleanliness, but good order in the disposal of all articles of clothing, bedding, arms, and necessaries of a Rifleman in his barrack room is of essential consequence to his being ready and alert for service at the shortest warning. A roll of each company by squads to be hung up, on a board, which

is to be at all times in the company's possession, in a conspicuous part of each room. The names of every man and his comrade to be pasted at the foot of each berth, and the same at his place in the arm rack.

In all barracks, Serjeants are to have a whole berth to themselves. Every man's bedding is to be neatly folded against the wall, the mattress doubled, and the blankets and sheets laid fourfold on it; his pack, with all necessaries in, is to be hung above the bedding; his clothes, *i.e.* his regimental or undress suit, are never to be put into the pack whilst in the barrack room, but to be neatly folded, and laid on the top of the bedding; his cap to be hung on a nail above the pack, and his accoutrements on the right side of the cap; his rifle to be fixed in the stand, barrel outwards, cock let down, and lock cap always on, loosely tied.

No article in a barrack room is ever to be without its place appointed; and no coals, provisions, or mess-utensils to be left unarranged, or in the latter instance uncleansed. Each company, besides the roll, will have a board of barrack regulations to be always hung up with it, both of which are to be signed by the Captain, approved of by the Commanding Officer, and kept in the Serjeant Major's possession when not used in quarters.

One Cook, and one Orderly Man daily per company.

One Fatigue or Orderly man will be warned every afternoon, at the same time as the Cook; the Chosen Men and Buglers are to be exempt from this duty. The Fatigue Roster for both of these duties to be kept by the company's Serjeant Major, who warns the duty by squads; the squad which gives the one giving also for that day the other.

Discipline of the company.

Individuals who have responsibility or a charge, as also all who are under obedience and are merely passive, come next to be considered under the head of the DISCIPLINE of the Company.

The Subaltern Officers.

This depends first upon the Subaltern Officers, who are in the most zealous manner to do their duty, and give the best example to those who are under them to follow.

The Non-commissioned Officers.

The Non-commissioned Officers are the next security; they are ever to be of their Captain's own recommendation, are to be supported by their Officers in every branch of their duty, and are to have the object ever in view of arriving by their merit at the same honourable situations in His Majesty's service themselves. It is to be observed as a general rule, that as far as a Serjeant, Corporal, and Chosen Man to each squad, these three situations are to be kept at all times complete. The Chosen Men are to be by appointment of the Captains; but the Non-commissioned Officers, both the confirmed and the acting ones, by their recommendation, but by the Commanding Officer's order.

The Orderlies of the company, a daily duty.

Whenever there are two Subaltern Officers present with a company, and effective, with their Captain also present; or when the three Subaltern Officers are present with or without a Captain (the 1st Lieutenant then acting as a Captain) one of them is to be Orderly for the day. The same when there are two Sergeants and two Corporals present, one of each rank being Orderly for the day. These orderly duties commence at the companies' private morning parade hour; and continue for 24 hours. Every thing which regards the cleanliness of the quarters, the regularity of the messes, and the good order of the company, becomes the duty of the Orderly Officer. The Report (No. 1), which he is to give in to his Captain on being relieved, sufficiently marks his duty.

No. 1.

The Orderly Serjeant (which duty the Serjeant Major is never to do) is to be the immediate attendant Non-commissioned Officer upon the Lieutenant who is orderly, and the executor of his directions; the Corporal the same. They both report verbally to the Orderly Officer on being relieved.

The other orderly duties of the company, or without arms, are those of the daily Orderly Man and Cook. The former is on duty from sun-set, when he is to receive the brooms, brushes, and mess-utensils carefully over, and in the best order, from the Cook of the day, and remains on duty until one hour after dinner the succeeding day, when he in turn delivers over the same articles to the Cook, who is on duty with him; he then ceases to be on duty, and attends the evening parade. His duty is to arrange every thing which may be out of order in the barrack room, and to have every thing swept one full hour before breakfast; the same again one hour after breakfast; and the same both one hour before and after dinner. The Cook is to receive no article out of order, or in a dirty state, from the Cook he relieves; he is answerable for breakfast and dinner being punctually ready at the appointed hours, and attends as well as the Orderly Man on the whole company at their meals; he is only responsible for his kitchen articles until he relieves the Orderly Man, which he does as above specified, when he takes into his charge the whole duty of the other, and becomes orderly for the afternoon. Whoever is orderly in a barrack-room is responsible if any damage is done, or necessaries plundered belonging to the company, whilst they are sent on parade, or on other duty.

The Company's Serjeant Major.

The Serjeant Major of a company will be considered as the Adjutant of the company; he will keep all states and warn Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, who are for company's duty; he is to be perfect in the exercise of arms and manœuvres of the rifle service, and will frequently drill those of the company who are deficient.

All Recruits and awkward Men are to be first taught their exercise in their own companies, prior to being perfected by the Regimental Drill Serjeants and Adjutants, and will not receive either their regimental dresses, or rifles, until thoroughly instructed and fit for the ranks.

The Serjeants Major of Companies are alone to attend on the Adjutant for regimental orders; they are to do no regimental duty, but orderly for the corps, and are not to go on guard under a command of twelve Rank and File.

Captain answerable for accoutrements, arms, &c.

A Captain of a Company is answerable to his Colonel, by the Articles of War, for all arms, appointments, and accoutrements.

Will issue internal regulations to their companies.

Captains will issue such internal regulations, and execute such private acts of discipline in their companies, as they may occasionally judge for the good of the service and of the regiment; reporting the having done so to the Commanding Officer.

Books to be kept in their possession for the company.

Every Captain will have in his possession a Monthly Account-book and Day-ledger; a Monthly, Fortnight, and Weekly State-book; a Description book and casualty-book, a Target Roll and Target Practice-book, a Company's Articles of War; a Company's Copy of the Standing Orders and a Daily Orderly-book. The company's Serjeant Major will have charge of these books, and also of such stationery as his Captain may intrust to his care.

All these books are to be carefully given over and explained to whatever Officer may by his Captain be left in the temporary command of his company.

A small stationery chest should belong to each company.

ARTICLE IV.

The Interior Economy of the Regiment.

What it consists of.

THE interior economy of the regiment (that of the companies having been specified,) consists in the good arrangement of the various staff departments, and the aid which they, by their being established on a good system, give to the former. A separate article will point out their several duties more precisely. The exactness of the orderly room or regimental office, the regularity with which all orderly duties are performed, and the comfort and arrangement of all public messes, constitute the general principles of good interior economy. The duties of Staff Serjeants come also particularly under the head of regimental economy.

Regimental orderly room.

The orderly room is to be provided in the best manner with every thing requisite for the written and official service of the Adjutant's department. The regimental stationery

Regimental stationery chest and public books.

chest will remain in it; the key will be kept in the possession of the Major—The Adjutant, Assistant Adjutant, and the Serjeant Major are to have the charge of all duties there carried on. The books, which are to be kept at all times complete, and in the best order are: a copy-book of all Public Letters received and answered: a copy-book of all General Orders: all Monthly Return and Muster-books from the establishment of the regiment, August 25th, 1800: a Description-book: a Daily Orderly-book: a Monthly Return-book: a Fortnight and Weekly State-book: a General Casualty-book: a Journal-book of all marches, field days, and campaigns of the corps: a book of Courts-martial or black book: a book of Merit, or distinguished soldiers: a Target-roll, or Marksmen List book: the Rifle Corps Exercise book: Dundas's System for Cavalry and Infantry: The standing Regulations of the Regiment, ditto of the army, by the Commander in Chief: the annual Army List: Adye and Tytler on Courts-martial.

The Staff departments are to have their several books kept in the same good order as those in the orderly room, and to be at all times in readiness for the inspection of the Commanding Officer.

The regularity of orderly duties are explained more fully in the 6th article.

Messing of Officers, Serjeants, and the Squads.

All messing is regarded by the Colonel as bearing a very important place in the good order and economy of a regiment; comfort and unanimity at meals, whether it be among officers or soldiers, is the source of friendship and good understanding: he therefore directs, that in the first place, all officers shall belong to one mess, which being calculated upon economical terms, he must consider any officer withdrawing himself from it as indicating a wish not to corps with his brother officers, in which case the sooner he leaves the regiment the better. The officer who commands the regiment will make it his study to render every assistance in his power, consistent with the duty of the service, to make the officers' mess comfortable, and upon the most just terms of economy.

In the next place the Colonel directs that all Serjeants shall mess together, and on no occasion whatever with the Rank and File and Buglers. The rules of their mess are to be also submitted to him for approbation. All Staff Serjeants, the *Acting* Adjutant, Armourer, and Bugle Major are to be members. Every assistance will be also given by the Commanding Officer to render the Serjeants' mess comfortable, and economical as possible.

The third description of messes are those of all subordinate ranks to the Serjeants, and which have been fully detailed in the economy of companies.

For the better arrangement of the greater part of regimental duties, the year will be considered as divided into two seasons, the summer and the winter seasons, from the 1st of April to the 1st of October, and to the succeeding April again. **Year divided into summer & winter season.**

From the 1st of April to the 1st of October, whilst in this country, the regiment will breakfast at eight o'clock in the morning, and dine at three in the afternoon. **Mess hours for the summer season.**

The Serjeants will dine one half hour later, and also breakfast one half hour later than the regiment, should a breakfast mess be established among them.

The Officers will dine at any hour which they may agree upon, not less than two hours before parade.

From the 1st of October to the 1st of April, the winter season, the regiment will breakfast at nine o'clock in the morning, and dine at two in the afternoon. **Mess hours for the winter season.**

The Serjeants, as in the summer season, one half hour later.

The Officers will dine at the hour which may be agreed upon, provided that it is not sooner than one hour after evening parade.

The above regulated hours are subject to such general orders as may be occasionally issued in camps by any General Officer there commanding.

ARTICLE V.

The Exterior Discipline of the Regiment.

THE following attentions of respect from the inferior to the superior in rank are intimately connected with discipline, and are very strictly to be attended to.

All inferiors are to give the salute first to their superiors.

The salutes by Officers are of two kinds, with the sword and without it; in both salutes the hand is to be placed gracefully along the rim of the helmet, in a horizontal but circular position; the points of the forefinger and thumb meeting the edge of the helmet on the right or left side, according as the salute is given, with or without the sword. To his Majesty, to every branch of the Royal Family, to a Viceroy, or to a General Commanding in Chief an army wherein the Rifle Corps serves, every Officer will halt, front and salute with steadiness and with grace. **Salutes. By the Officers**

The salutes of all Non-commissioned Officers, private Riflemen, and Buglers are of two kinds when with arms, and two when without. The *present* and the *carry*, and **By the Soldiers**

occasionally the *recover*, when with arms; and the halt, front, stand at attention, and the hand to the cap, when without arms.

By the Serjeants.

The salute of all Serjeants is as follows: To all individuals of the rank specified in the preceding page, they will act as the Officers are directed to do. To all Officers the salute is applying the hand to the cap, in the same manner as Officers do if without arms; or carrying them smartly with a motion from the left hand to set the rifle firm against the shoulder, if with arms; this is on passing or meeting Officers. Whenever a Serjeant has occasion to address an Officer, give report, &c. if without arms, he raises his right hand with smartness to his cap, drops it to the attention position, and raises it once more on leaving the Officer; if with arms, he *recovers* first, returns to the *carry*, and only recovers again on parting with the officer.

By the Corporals, private Riflemen, and Buglers.

All Corporals, private Riflemen, and Buglers, on meeting a General Officer, the Commanding Officer of a garrison, the Commanding Officer of his own regiment, and finally the Captain of his own company, will, when within a few paces of them, *halt, front*, and stand at *attention*. This position at once shewing respect, and a readiness to bear their inspection; if with arms, the same, only with the addition of arms firm at the *carry*. This order refers to soldiers met out of barrack yard, or their immediate encampment, where the frequency of their being met requires the simple salute with the cap or arms.

Towards all other Officers, whether of their own or other regiments, the salute is given by the hand on the side opposite to where the Officer is, being brought with much smartness to the cap, fingers extended, closed, and facing outwards; if with arms, the rifle placed firmly into the carry position with the left hand; all Rank and File, when addressing an Officer, are to keep their hands to their caps, or their arms recovered, until directed by such Officer otherwise.

All Sentries are to present arms to all General and Field Officers, and to all other Officers a steady *carry*.

After sun-set and before sun-rise, whenever a sentry is distinguishable by twilight on his post, he stands firm to the front, and his arms at the *support*. The Sentry at the Hospital is to carry arms to the Surgeon.

On the subject of saluting it is to be a general rule, 1st, That no Soldier is ever to pass an Officer, whether night or day, if he fairly distinguishes him, without the simple salute, whether dressed in regimentals or not. 2dly, That no Sentry ever salutes any Officer whatever unless he be in his uniform; and 3dly, That all salutes are to be made at a small distance from the individual to whom the respect is

shewn, and not immediately on being up with him; by Sentries at the distance of 10 or 12 paces.—Lastly, All attention and respect shewn to any Officer of the army are to be equally so to all Officers of the navy, and of foreign nations, in the exact proportion in which their rank corresponds.

All salutes equally due to naval and foreign Officers

No cap is ever to be taken off by Officer or Soldier of the Rifle Regiment as any mark of respect; the sword, rifle, or hand are alone to denote that.

No Soldier is ever to be off the position of attention, or to continue sitting, when met by Officers, or when visited in his quarters, until he is by such Officer directed to the contrary.

Towards the Serjeant Major of the regiment the same marks of respect are to be paid as towards the Subaltern Officers of the corps; towards all other Serjeants and Corporals the greatest respect, but no salutes; all commands to be received from them at the *attention* position.

All salutes by guards or parties with arms, as specified by His Majesty's Regulations, are to be invariably and most punctually attended to.

Respect to superiors is the very essence of discipline; it is therefore an order from the Colonel, that not only all Inferiors shall shew the above detailed marks of respect to their Superiors, in their several ranks, but that all Superiors, whether they be Commissioned or Non-commissioned Officers, shall insist upon the same, never permitting, without reprimand, the smallest *marked* inattention or want of respect from those who are subordinate; no recruit is therefore ever to be dismissed from drill until he is master of all salutes.

Attention to salutes to be enforced by Officers.

He on the other hand directs, that neither negligence or indifference is to prevent the salute or exterior mark of respect being returned to the Officer or Soldier who makes it with becoming politeness.

Salutes or compliments to be returned by Officers.

ARTICLE VI.

The Orderly Duties of the Corps.

All orderly duties are to be by the day.

Orderly duties to be daily.

Whenever the regiment is stationary for twenty-four hours, and that the Colonel and four Field Officers are present, there shall be a Field Officer, not the Commanding Officer, or one Lieutenant-colonel, orderly for the day. He reports in writing to the Commanding Officer, as per

Field Officers to be orderly.

No. 2.

form No. 2; all junior orderlies reporting in succession, and through their several immediate superiors to him in the first instance.

Captain, ditto.

Whenever there are four Captains present, there will be a Captain of the day; his duty similar to that of the Field Officer is pointed out by the report, which is the report of the senior orderly officer of the day, of whatever rank he may be.

Subaltern Officer, ditto.

Whenever there are three Subaltern Officers present, with a Captain commanding, there will be a Subaltern Officer of the day, his report will be according to No. 2; his situation is explained by the preceding Articles.

Serjeant, ditto.

Whenever there are three Serjeants and an Officer commanding present, one is to be orderly of the day, and whenever there are three Corporals present, with a Company Serjeant-Major commanding, one is to be orderly of the day, their reports verbal; and lastly, whenever there are two Buglers present, one is to be orderly.

Corporal, ditto

Bugler, ditto.

Duplicate number required for a daily duty with arms.

Whenever a daily duty with arms is required, the duplicate number of each of the above proportions is to be observed in all ranks.

All the above regulations refer to detachments of the corps, as much as to the head quarters of it.

Regimental orderly serjeant to be a company's serjeant Major.

In the article respecting the economy of companies, the orderly duties there required are pointed out; it only remains to be here observed, that the orderly Serjeant of the Regiment, whenever there are six companies at head-quarters, is to be a Serjeant Major of a company, and that Company Serjeants Major are to take no other description of orderly duty but this.

No Officer or Non-commissioned Officer on orderly duty to be absent from quarters.

It is to be a positive standing rule that whatever Officer or Non-Commissioned Officer is on orderly duty whether it be regimental or company's duty, is not to absent himself on any pretence soever, excepting in the execution of his duty, and then by permission of the senior orderly Officer from his quarters; if it be a company's orderly Officer or Non-commissioned Officer, his captain is not to permit his absence excepting on duty, or essential business; so that a just and ample proportion of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers are to be at all times present with the companies on the spot. The names of regimental and company orderly Officers and Non-commissioned Officers of the day to be given, as will be hereafter directed, by the Adjutant, to the senior Regimental orderly Officer on parade every forenoon: it will be according to the form, No. 3.

Adjutant daily to give a return of the orderlies

No. 3.

Orderlies of honour and attendance.

Besides the above description of orderlies, who are charged with the general good order and police of the corps, the following Non-commissioned Officers and Pri-

vate Riflemen are to be daily on duty without arms, and attendant upon the commands of the following Officers, viz:—

To the Colonel	—	—	a Serjeant
To the Commanding Officer	—		ditto
To the second in command	—		a Corporal
To each Major	—	—	a Private
To the Adjutant	—	—	ditto

The immediate duty of those who are orderly is best pointed out by the reports which they are to deliver to their seniors on duty. The only general instruction to be given is, that whenever any Officer or Non-commissioned Officer is taken sick, or obliged to leave his orderly duty, though for a short space of time, he will be regularly relieved, and the duty still executed and kept complete, whether it be in the regiment or a company.

All orderly duties to be kept complete.

ARTICLE VII.

Duties with Arms.

THE Duties with Arms, as far as they concern the present Regulations are chiefly confined to the Barrack Guard, and such detachments as may be occasionally sent on duty from quarters.

The 14th Section of the Articles of War gives the best and most positive instructions to all Officers and Soldiers, who are at any time on duty, and the serious attentions which are there insisted on are to be scrupulously observed. A corps of Light Infantry of the nature and service of Riflemen must ever consider themselves as more particularly bound to an exact discharge of all duties with arms than any other regiment, Hussars or Light Dragoons not excepted; for in the field they will be in general trusted with the front of the army, on most occasions have the first, and probably the last of all actions with their enemy. The Colonel therefore directs, that the greatest activity, alertness, and precision, be at all times shown by those on duty, whether Officers or Soldiers; and that the Officer who commands the regiment, or such as may occasionally command detachments, never relax in the smallest degree from the strict rules of service and duty. It is not enough for an Officer or Non-commissioned Officer of his regiment merely to do his duty, he must do more than is always required, he must volunteer his services on many occasions; because a corps of Riflemen is expected to be one where

Attention to the 14th section of war.

peculiarly required of a Rifle Corps.

intelligence is to distinguish every individual, and where both Officers and men are occasionally liable to act very independently and separately from each other.

Duty of guards on relieving.

Guards on relieving each other will observe all customary forms; as soon as sentries are posted, and the old Guard gone, a Roll of the Guard is to be made out by the Serjeant of the Guard; the Officer will then go round all his sentries, and enquire what instructions they may have received; the Officer will himself see every relief turn out, whilst he is on duty, day or night; he is not to leave his guard whilst on duty, excepting for as short a time as possible to dine at the regimental mess, if in barracks; it is however recommended to him to have his dinner sent to him in general, as also to the Serjeant. No Corporal, Private, or Bugler is ever to leave guard for dinner, but their dinners must be brought to them.

No guard to be quitted by Officer or Soldier.

Whatever Officer or Non-commissioned Officer commands a guard, he will frequently call the rolls, and confine any man who absents himself without his leave. Whilst the regiment is on parade (if a regimental guard), at the sounding of the retreat and of the reveillée, it is invariably to be under arms, and on the two latter occasions be carefully inspected; one hour after the reveillée the guard is again to fall in and be inspected; they are by that time to be in every respect as clean as when they mounted. The Captain of the day will attend at the dismissal of the old guard; or if in any manner irregular as to dress and appearance, will order the whole to parade again in the course of one hour afterwards for his inspection.

When to be under arms.

To dismount clean and in good order.

Duty of Sentries.

Corporals are to be most careful of the instructions they give to a Sentry. No Sentry is to talk, sing, or be in any manner inattentive on his post; he is never to quit his arms for a moment, or to go into his box on any account, excepting of rain or snow; nor is he to appear in his watch cloak unless it actually rains or snows, from the first relief after the reveillée, till sun-set. All Sentries are to have their watch-coats folded in the neatest manner on their backs.

All Sentinels posted, for distinction or honor, over individual Officers, of whatever rank or station they may be, are never to present arms to an inferior Officer.

A Sentry is to acquaint no one with his orders, excepting Officers whose situation can entitle them to ask it of him, as General Officers, Staff Officers, his own Commanding Officer, and the orderly Officers of the day.

Rounds of guards, how and by whom to be made.

Wherever there are two orderly Officers of the day the Senior is to visit all regimental guards as *grand rounds*, at least once from the setting of the watch to the reveillée, and the Junior also as *visiting rounds*; they are to be received according to the regular customary forms. An

Officer who is on guard will also visit his sentries frequently during the night, and be received as *Visiting Officer*.

Duty of a detachment.

Whenever a detachment is on duty from the regiment, the honor of his Majesty's service and of the corps is to be much attended to. An Officer or Soldier, in whom confidence cannot be placed that he will zealously attend to his duty as much, if not more so, when absent from the controul of his superior, has mistaken his profession greatly, and the principal value of his duty.

No. 4.

The Report (No. 4), which an Officer coming off a guard is to give in, will, in most situations, shew the nature of the duty which is more particularly required of him.

The number of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers required to furnish a regimental guard.

Whenever there are eight effective Subaltern Officers present, there is to be an Officer's guard. Seven Serjeants present, a Serjeant's guard; and six Corporals present, a Corporal's guard: these proportions are specified, in order that they may not interfere with the orderly duties of the day in each rank.

The usual guard of a Subaltern is twenty Rank and File; that of a Serjeant Major twelve; and that of all other Serjeants and Corporals as the service may require.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Daily Detail of Service, Police, and Discipline.

The duty of the day detailed by the regular succession of bugle sounds.

In order to establish one uniform system of daily duty, which neither a change of Commanding Officers, or of the quarters of the regiment shall affect, the Colonel directs that the following detail of the daily duties, or rather operations of the corps be, as far as circumstances will ever allow, invariably observed.—Regularity, even to a minute degree of nicety, is by those who are experienced in military establishments known to create good order, discipline, and comfort: attention is paid in the following regulations as much to those particulars, as to the throwing a degree of variety and of recreation into the whole, for it is the Colonel's particular wish that duty should be done with cheerfulness and inclination, and not from mere command, and the necessity of obeying.

The Reveillée.

At the dawn of Day throughout the year the *Reveillée* is to be sounded by *two* Buglers.

At *five* o'clock from the 1st of May to the 1st of August—at *six* o'clock from the 1st of August to the 1st of November—at *seven* o'clock from the 1st of November to the 1st of

The rouse.

February, and at *six* o'clock from the 1st of February to the 1st of May; the orderly Bugler is to sound the *rouse* or turn-out, when every Non-commissioned Officer and Soldier rises and dresses. On Sundays the rouse and all other morning details are to be one exact half hour later, as far as guard-mounting, which is to be invariably at the same hour.

Roll call.

At one half hour after the rouse-bugle every man stands to his berth, and in the presence of the orderly Serjeant of each company, has his name called over by the orderly Corporal of the company.

The Subaltern orderly Officer of the regiment is to attend at the various times of these callings, and receive on the spot of the reveillée reports in writing from each orderly Serjeant, after the form No. 5, which he then carries to the Captain of the day; and should any man be absent, reports accordingly.

No 5.

The first duty in the morning of the orderly Serjeants and of the men in general.

The orderly Serjeants of companies then direct the windows to be thrown open, if the weather be fair, all beds to be neatly made up, berths swept out: this being done, every man will wash his hands, feet and face, comb and tie his hair neatly, and dress himself in either his regimentals or his undress completely, ready for whatever may be his duty or occupation before breakfast, whether drill or fatigue. The company's servant or orderly man will, when every man is dressed, sweep out the room, and lay every thing in order at the several tables for breakfast.

The same of all the Subaltern orderly Officers.

At one hour after roll-calling, or one hour and a half after rouse-bugle, the Subaltern orderly Officers, both of the regiment, and of each company, make their several rounds and see that every thing is in the best order and ready for breakfast: they are then to go to the cooking houses and see that the companies' cooks are doing their duty, and will have breakfast ready punctually at the hour.

Regimental BREAKFAST.

The duty of orderly Officers upon this occasion.

At the regulated hour, as by the 4th article, the orderly Bugler sounds the *breakfast bugle*. The Captain of the day will then make his first round, visit all quarters, messes, hospital, and attend to the general good order and cleanliness of the quarters both within and without doors. In this as in all other daily rounds, all juniors on the same duty are invariably to attend, or be in readiness to attend the senior Officer.

The drill before breakfast of one entire company.

At one hour precisely after the rouse-bugle every morning in the year, weather permitting, and Sundays with holidays excepted, the *drill* bugle will sound, and one entire company, with no Officer or Soldier belonging to it absent, excepting those on duty, the sick, the Cook and Orderly Man, will parade for exercise under arms, by either their Captain or a Field Officer.

The awkward men or recruits are to parade at the same time under the orders of the Adjutant, his assistant, or the Serjeant Major. All drill parties are to be dismissed before the breakfast hour fully arrives.

Drill of awkward men.

As soon as breakfast is over the rooms are to be arranged, and all mess things removed, washed and put in their respective places by the companies orderly men; the men are to employ themselves in getting ready for guard or parade.

Duty of the men after breakfast.

One hour before morning parade, or guard hour, the orderly Serjeants of companies carry to the regimental office or orderly room the morning state of their several companies, which is to be after the form No. 6, and to be signed by the Orderly Officer of the company; and without which signature it is not to be received by the Adjutant or his assistant, as an authentic report. From these states the Adjutant prepares two general states of a similar form, the one for the Commanding Officer, and the other for the senior orderly Officer of the day; also a state of all companies orderly Officers and Non-commissioned Officers for the latter.

Morning states to be carried to the orderly room by the orderly Serjeants of companies. No. 6.

The general morning parade will, for the summer season, be at ten o'clock, and for the winter one, half past ten o'clock: the general evening parade will, for the summer season, be at half past six o'clock, and for the winter one, at four o'clock: on Sundays and Thursdays, as also holidays, which are to be considered as dress parade days, there will be but one general parade at mid-day throughout the year with side arms. The days which are to be considered as holydays will be his Majesty's birth-day, also the Queen's, the Prince of Wales's, the Duke of York's, as the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's army; Christmas-day, Good Friday, all Fast-days, and the 25th of August, or appointment of the corps.

Morning parade hour.

Evening do.

Exceptions in cases of Sundays and holydays.

The Colonel will give the afternoons of all the above days at the disposal of the regiment, and trusts that no abuse will be made of the indulgence.

At three quarters of an hour before all general parades, the Bugler's call is to be sounded by the orderly Bugler; at half an hour precisely before general parades, the warning bugles are to be sounded by two Buglers.

Buglers' call before morning parade.

On sounding the warning bugle for morning parade, orderly Officers will proceed to their several companies; all men who are for parade turn out, those for guard on the right; the whole are then inspected with care by the orderly Officer, and when ready, reported to the Captain, who repairs to his company, and finding all regular, sends off the men who are for guard first, with one ready man, to the general parade ground under the charge of the orderly

Warning bugle before ditto.

The duties of Officers and Men upon this sound.

Serjeant; the Adjutant there forms his guard, inspects his men, and dismisses the Serjeants and ready men to their companies: if the number of men furnished by each company do not exceed five, the orderly Corporal is to march them to the Adjutant's parade. The Captain then forms his orderlies on the right of the private parade of his company, and the relief on the left, goes through the same forms as on the regimental parade with orderlies, and receives the report No. 1, from the Officer come off duty.

His Serjeant Major presents him with a general state of the company, the same as No. 6, which finding correct, he signs, ready for delivery on the general parade.

Whenever either companies, or the guard have been inspected, and the parade bugle not sounded, arms may be piled, and the men walk about.

General parade sound and forms to be observed.

At the punctual hour the parade bugles are to be sounded by two Buglers, when Captains form their companies and march them to the general parade, having previously detached a Serjeant to take their company's ground; all which Serjeants are to be arranged by the Adjutant; the Assistant Adjutant, or Serjeant Major marches the men for guard to their ground, which is to be about thirty paces clear of the right flank of the battalion when formed into line.

The parade is always to be formed in open columns of companies; morning parades the right in front, and evening parades left in front.

The parade to be formed by a Field, not necessarily the Commanding Officer.

A Field Officer, not the Commanding Officer, will be always on the parade previous to the companies taking their ground.

The orderly Officers of the day for the regiment, and Officers for guard will attend ready to take post when directed.

The men for guard will march into line at once; the Buglers are at all times, until called to the front, or into line, to be posted in the rear of the centre of the battalion, so as to be at least *twenty* full paces clear, when wheeled into line, or *thirty* if the battalion be strong.

No Officers to leave their company's ground.

The companies being on their ground, they may stand at ease, and Officers move about in their front, but on no account leave them, until the Senior Field Officer on the parade command *attention* and *shoulder arms;* on the command attention, all Officers draw swords and take post: he will then direct the Adjutant to collect Captains' morning States, which the Adjutant delivers to the Field Officer, together with the general morning state of the regiment: this state appearing to correspond with the companies' states, he countersigns it ready for the Commanding Officer.

Morning states collected and delivered by Adjutant with general state to the Field Officer.

He then wheels the regiment into line, directs orderly

Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Privates and Buglers, both coming on and off duty, and the Officer of the guard to take post; the corps of Buglers or band also to their station. The post of the Orderlies coming off duty is between the guard and the line, and those going on duty as far on the right of the guard; the post of the Buglers on the right of these forming an angle, at about *six* paces full distance, the Officer for guard about *twelve* paces in front of his guard, having first inspected it.

Order of parade previous to arrival of the Commanding Officer.

In this order the parade may stand at ease until the Commanding Officer arrives, who is not to delay more than a quarter of an hour after the parade bugle, urgent business or necessity preventing him excepted, in which case the duty of the parade will proceed under the orders of the senior Field Officer present.

When the Commanding Officer comes on parade, the senior Field Officer commands *attention*, *shoulder arms*, all Field Officers take post. He presents to the Commanding Officer the general morning state, and takes post. The Commanding Officer will then either give a general inspection of the whole parade, or direct the second in command to dismiss orderly Officers, which is to be invariably done in the following manner: the second in command directs the Adjutant to deliver to the Captain of the day coming on duty, the daily state of the regiment, and the orderly roll of the day; the Field Officer then dismisses the Orderly Officers with a salute: should there be a Field Officer of the day, he cannot be dismissed by a junior; the commanding Officer will dismiss the Orderlies. The Adjutant will then make all other Orderlies face to the right and dismiss; the senior Orderly Officer coming off duty, after having received the successive reports of the junior Orderlies, will lay his before the Commanding Officer, with such remarks as he may judge for the benefit of the corps, or to be his duty to make.

Commanding Officer how received.

Orderly Officer dismissed; the form to be observed.

The senior Orderly Officers report.

A troop and quick march will then be blown along the line, and the guard marched off in the forms of Infantry Guards by the senior Orderly Officer of the day.

Form of the guard marched of.

As soon as the guard has cleared the line, the Commanding Officer will *order arms*, the *Assembly of Officers* will sound, when the Field Officers and Captains will take post in two lines, three paces asunder, about thirty paces in front of the centre of the line. The Commanding Officer will read to them the parole of the day, and any such regimental orders as he may have to give out, and deliver the paper to the First Major; he takes this opportunity of giving his directions upon any official subject, and dismisses the Officers to their post, with a salute of the sword.

Assembly of Captains, and parole of the day.

Proceedings of the Commanding Officer on parade.

Inspection of the regiment, manual and platoon exercise by the Major, or field exercise and movements will follow, as may be directed; but the regiment is never to be dismissed, weather permitting, without having gone through several movements and parts of exercise, because it is the intention of the Colonel, that it shall be as perfect as possible in every part of duty, and no Officer or soldier, be he ever so zealous, can be formed without much and constant practice; frequent field days will be given after morning parades; but they are never, excepting in cases of necessity, to interfere with the regimental dinner hour. The parade will be in general dismissed by Orderly Officers of Companies marching off their several companies; but should it be dismissed on the spot, Officers will be previously directed to fall out, and the parade broken off by the Adjutant.

Much exercise of the battalion under arms required daily.

Dismissal of the parade; the form.

Occasional assembly of all Officers in front of the line.

Should the Commanding Officer have any particular instructions to communicate to the Officers in general, he will order *all* to the front, when they will take post at intervals of three paces for ranks.

No Officer under instruction to exercise with the line.

Officers who are under instruction, and Men who are at drill, will be directed to fall out, previous to the regiment's beginning any movements.

The horses of the Field Officers and Adjutant daily to attend.

The Four Field Officers and Adjutant's horses are to be drawn up, about *forty* paces on the right of every morning parade with arms, as soon as the guard marches from its ground; they are to be caparisoned in regimental order, and are to be held by the Orderlies when they are private Riflemen.

The Colonel, how received on parade.

The *Colonel* is to be received on parade with presented arms, and his further orders there awaited by the Commanding Officer, who is to have a state of the corps ready to present to him.

Bugle for orders and attendance at the orderly room.

One hour before the regimental dinner the orderly bugle will sound for *orders*; upon this the Serjeants Major of companies (or the orderly Serjeants in their absence) the Bugle Major, and the Non-commissioned Officer from the hospital, and from the Quarter Master's department, will attend at the orderly room; the Adjutant, or Assistant Adjutant will dictate the orders which were issued at parade; the orderly Serjeants will deliver these orders, as soon as they are dismissed by the Adjutant, to the orderly Officers of companies, and the Staff Non-commissioned Officers to the Surgeon and Quartermaster; they are to be read by the orderly Officers to the Men on the companies' evening parades, by the Serjeant of the hospital to the sick, and by the Quarter Master's Corporal to Artificers or people employed under the Quarter Master's department, whenever anything regards them in the smallest degree. All orders are to be read on the next parades after their issue; as for

Orders to be communicated to Subaltern Officers, and read to the men.

instance, on Monday and Friday *mornings*, there being no parade on the preceding evenings.

The regimental dinner HOUR.

At the regulated hour the dinner bugle is to be sounded by two Buglers; the senior orderly Officer of the day, attended by the junior Orderlies, visits the messes, and attends to the dinners being ready, comfortable, and that the men are at the tables in regulated order, clean dressed, &c. Orderly officers of companies, attended by their junior Orderlies, are at the same time to visit their several companies. Whenever the senior orderly Officer of the day enters the mess-rooms, the orderly Serjeant, who is with him, precedes him a few paces, and commands attention, when every man is to rise, and remain so, unless ordered to resume his seat; the same if any Field Officer visits the messes.

Duty of all orderly Officers on this occasion.

How received by the messes.

When the company's orderly Officer visits, or when a Subaltern of the day for the regiment visits, *attention* is ordered, every man remains silent, but no man rises from his seat. All Serjeants off duty are to visit their squads. The same rules as above are to be observed when the companies are visited at the breakfast messes.

Serjeant's mess.

One half hour after the regimental dinner hour, the Serjeant's dinner is to be sounded by the Orderly Bugler. Should the Commanding Officer visit the mess, the President will command attention, and the whole will rise; he alone is to rise when the mess is visited by any other Officer.

Duty of orderly Officers after dinner.

One hour and a half after the regimental dinner hour, Orderly Officers of Companies and the Orderly Subaltern Officer of the day, are to visit rooms, and see that every thing is again in order, mess articles washed and set in their proper places, rooms swept, crumbs removed, &c.

Afternoon drill in summer season.

In the summer season, or from 1st April to the 1st October, the Drill Bugle is sounded by the Orderly Bugler, at four o'clock, when the awkward squads are to turn out and be exercised for one hour and a half, by the Serjeant Major, or the Assistant Adjutant.

Evening parade warning bugle and duties ensuing

One half hour before evening parade hour, the warning bugle is to be sounded by the orderly Bugler, when the Orderly Officers of companies inspect their men, and call the Rolls; the Captains are to inspect them also, previous to their piling arms, or walking about. At the regulated hour the parade will be formed, left in front, after the same forms as the morning, only all reports are to be verbal; the regimental orderlies of the day are to take post on the right of the parade, and to be dismissed by the Commanding Officer of the regiment, or senior on parade, as in the morning, previous to inspection or exercise of the corps. On Saturday evenings the parade will be one half hour

Evening parade.

On Saturday the evening parade half an hour earlier.

earlier, on account of general inspection, which is always to be held on that evening; the inspection will be held at treble open order of ranks, arms piled, and men two paces in rear of arms. As soon as the Orderly Officers are dismissed, they will, whilst the regiment is on parade, inspect various barrack-rooms, see that all is there in order, and the Cook's kettles and messing articles cleaned and ready to give over to the relieving Cooks.

Orderly Officers to inspect quarters during evening parade.

A quarter of an hour before sunset, the Orderly Bugler sounds the Bugler's call. At sunset the retreat is to be sounded by the whole corps of Buglers.

Buglers call for the retreat and retreat at sunsetting.

The Officers mess will be sounded by two Buglers at such hour as shall be agreed upon, regard being had to the remark made in Art. IV.

Officers mess.

Half an hour before taptoo, the warning Bugle, or Bugler's call, will be sounded by the Orderly Bugler. At eight o'clock, excepting from the first of May to the 1st of August, when it will be at nine o'clock, the taptoo will be sounded by the corps of Buglers.

Buglers call for taptoo and taptoo.

The roll callings will now take place of each company by the Orderly Serjeants, the same as in the morning after the rouse, only with the addition that Orderly Officers of companies, as well as the regimental Subaltern of the day will attend, and give to him a written report, or certificate of all their men being present, the same as No. V. which reports he is immediately to carry to the Captain of the day, and he to the Field Officer, if there be one on duty, both of whom will occasionally visit the quarters themselves at this time, and see that the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers are executing their duty with punctuality. Should any men be absent, or any thing extraordinary have occurred, the senior Orderly Officer will instantly report to the Commanding Officer, that measures may be taken on the spot, and patroles sent out in search of the absentees at that hour.

Duties ensuing on the taptoo being sounded.

No taptoo report to be received, unless signed by each company's Orderly Officer where there is one on duty.

One hour after the taptoo, the curfew or setting of the watch is to be sounded by two Buglers, when all lights are to be put out, excepting in Officers and Staff-serjeants quarters; the Subaltern Officer of the day going his rounds to see that they are so, for which Orderly Serjeants of companies are responsible, and which being done, he is to report to the Captain on duty.

The curfew or setting of the watch.

On dress-day parade days, the guard will mount at the usual hour, and orderlies come on duty at the same time, the same forms being to be observed by the senior Field Officer on the parade.

The guard hour to be invariably the same by seasons.

On weekly state days, that state will be presented to the Commanding Officer by the second in command, at the same time as the morning state.

ARTICLE IX.

The peculiar Duties of the four Staff Officers.

THE Staff Departments are those which retain the general system of a regiment in the best order, when they are well administered; the Officer who commands will give particular attention to them.

Situation and duty of the Pay-Master.

The most important is that of the Pay-master; when it is considered what great sums of the national money pass through his hands, and for which he is responsible to Government, too much attention cannot be paid by him in the faithful discharge of his duty, or too much assistance given him by the Commanding Officer. It is expected, that he will require the strictest regularity in the accounts of the Captains of Companies; and that he will on no occasion advance money for the regiment without the Commanding Officer's sanction.

Pay-master Serjeant.

The Pay-master Serjeant is under his orders, and will receive from the Commanding Officer any extra assistance which he may at any time require.

The instructions from Government sufficiently point out the general parts of the Paymaster's duty.

Surgeon, generally responsible for all health.

The next important Staff-officer is the Surgeon. Every thing regarding the Hospital is under his direction; the general health of the regiment is likewise so. He will frequently visit the barracks and the quarters of the married men, and report to the Commanding Officer his opinion on all circumstances which he may consider as connected with the health and comfort of the corps.

Attendance on parades and field-days.

His reports to the Commanding Officer.

No. 7.

No. 8.

The Surgeon and one of the Assistant Surgeons, if both be at head-quarters, will attend morning parades; and one of the three Medical Officers all evening parades and general field days. The Surgeon will deliver a written report of his sick every morning to the Commanding Officer, as per form, No. 7; and on discharging mornings a general report of names and cases as per form, No. 8.

Hospital Serjeant.

The Surgeon will have a Serjeant of the best character, a Cook, and an orderly or Fatigue-man allowed for the Hospital at all times. A Corporal of good character, and as much more assistance in Orderly men as he shall at any time require, is to be added, on just representation to the Commanding Officer.

Hospital Board of regulations.

He will write a set of regulations, submit them to the Commanding Officer for approbation, and hang them up in a conspicuous part of the hospital.

Subsistence of men in hospital.

The sick in hospital are at no time to be subsisted at a rate less than the men in barracks; the subsistence is to be carefully brought every fourth day to the Serjeant of the hospital by the Pay-serjeants of companies.

Overplus how disposed of.

The expenditure to be according to the printed Instructions from the Medical Board; and the overplus, when any remains at the close of the weekly account, to be vested in the hands of such Officer as the Commanding Officer shall appoint to take charge of the charity funds of the corps.

Soldier going to the hospital, his arms and necessaries how provided for.

Whenever a Soldier goes to the hospital, which is not to be until one of the Medical Officers have seen him in his quarters, and ordered him there, the Serjeant of his squad carries his arms and accoutrements to the arm-chest; the sick man takes his necessaries with him and the Serjeant of his squad gives the Hospital Serjeant a label of his things copied from the necessary roll, and which, together with the sick man's pack and necessaries, is to be placed by the Hospital Serjeant in such secure place as shall be allotted for that purpose. He is responsible for them until the Surgeon directs him to give them out to the sick man's care. He is also responsible for them in the event of the death of the soldier, and is to send them to the Pay-serjeant of the company the man belonged to, with the label. The Quarter-master Serjeant is to receive those which belong to men of companies absent; a Captain is responsible in the Soldier's accounts for all necessaries being carried to his credit for the benefit of his relations.

Hospital Serjeant responsible for necessaries.

Captain do. for all such men as die.

Surgeon's days of discharging patients.

The Surgeon will discharge patients on the morning of the issue of pay and provisions in the companies, and will send a signed state of them to the Adjutant of the regiment, on the evening preceding, that they may be included accordingly in the morning state; he will mark in the reports, which he sends to companies with the men discharged, how many days each of them is to be considered as convalescent.

Only two descriptions of sick; the one to be confined to hospital and the others to attend parades.

The sick in barracks and convalescents are to parade on the outward flanks of their companies, six paces distant, without arms, as the Surgeon is never to permit any man to remain in his quarters or out of hospital, who is so unwell as not to be able to attend parade.

Punishment for the irregularity of Sick Soldiers.

Irregularities in the hospital will be punished most severely, because every comfort and attention will there be given for the recovery of the Soldier, and therefore no abuse of such care shall be pardoned.

Sick in quarters, directions respecting them.

The Surgeon will appoint the hours at which the sick in barracks should be marched to the hospital, and which must not interfere with the hours of general parade. The Orderly Corporal of the day is to have this duty in charge; he warns Orderly Corporals of companies to turn out their

sick, and give him their reports, which being collected, he marches the whole to the hospital, delivers the reports to the Surgeon, and then waits to march back the same party.

Non-commissionedOfficers, how treated when sick.

The Surgeon will, whenever he has it in his power, allot a separate room, or at all events a separate part of a room, for the Non-commissioned Officers who are sick; whenever there are three or four of them in the hospital, they will have their mess separate, if well enough to sit at table; the mess-table of the sick to be at all times arranged according to rank.

The Colonel directs, that whenever a vacant room can be procured in a barrack, it is to be allotted to the Serjeants when sick, and an Extra-orderly man, if necessary, attend them.

The Assistant Surgeons are under the immediate orders of the Surgeon.

The Quarter-master to have a Corporal under his orders.

The Quarter-master is entrusted with a very serious charge; he will therefore have in aid of the Quarter-master Serjeant a steady Corporal, and an active Private, as a Pioneer. His books of all descriptions will be kept with great care, cleanness, and precision; and no receipt, or issue of any article whatever, even of minute and trifling ones, is to be made without a regular note taken of it.

Books of his department.

His periodical returns of stores, &c.

On the 1st of every month he will lay before the Commanding Officer a return of all stores whatever in his possession, and a statement of everything which regards his department for the preceding month. The same general return is to be booked and signed by the Commanding Officer under the Quarter-master's name.

Quarter-master's Corporal to clear barrack-square.

The general cleanliness of the barrack-square, out-houses, &c., are in his province: his Corporal is to form a Pioneer or Fatigue Squad of a man per company one quarter of an hour every morning after the rouse bugle, for the purpose of general cleanliness.

All handicraft done in the regiment under the Quarter-master's responsibility.

Every article of dress and clothing comes under the Quarter-master's department; also the four handicrafts of taylors, shoemakers, carpenters, and armourers. The distribution of provisions, and the issues of ammunition are the most important of his daily duties; with regard to provisions, he will arrange matters so that the articles are procured at the nearest and best markets, and arrive ready for distribution, or are bespoke ready for distribution on the evening preceding their being due, so that no irregularity may ever ensue in the appointed meals of the corps. The best period for issue, at present, is immediately after evening parade for meat, and at day-light on the succeeding morning for bread. The distribution is to be made after the following order: the Orderly Serjeants of Companies lay at the Quarter-master's office, six hours before any

His duty with regard to the issues of provisions, &c.

issue, a state of the provisions of bread and meat required, signed by the Captains. When ready for issue, the Quarter-master sends his Corporal for the fatigue parties, and directs the Orderly Bugler to sound the fatigue bugle; the Orderly Serjeants of Companies turn out their men in their fatigue dress, and march them to the general parade, where the Quarter-master forms the whole and marches them to his store; the distribution then takes place by companies, each Orderly Serjeant marching off his respective squad. The same sort of method is to be observed at all other issues of straw, fuel, or other daily allowance; and on every general issue the Quarter-master will lay before the Commanding Officer a written report of the article issued, whether good in quantity and quality; and occasionally a sample of the article, particularly of provision.

No article to be issued to men in their regimentals.

He will never issue any article to a Soldier who is not in his fatigue-dress, and will moreover report the Non-commissioned Officer who marches him so irregularly.

The Quarter-master's charges against the companies how given in.

All charges which the Quarter-master may have to make against Companies are to be sent in to the Captains on the 21st inclusive of every month; and against the Regiment to be submitted to the Commanding Officer with his general return on the 1st.

The store.

The Quarter-master's store is to be a model of the first kind, for neatness, good order, and care of all articles; rifle arms and ammunition are of very serious and expensive natures, and must have more than common attention paid to them.

The Quarter-master to keep regimental articles for sale.

The Quarter-master is wished by the Colonel to have in his possession every military article which regards the corps, and which may suit the convience of the Officers and Men, particularly when the regiment is going on foreign services.

The Adjutant responsible to the Majors.

The Adjutant has in charge the discipline or drill of the regiment under the immediate direction of the Major; and of the orderly room, with all the official duties there carried on. He will have under his orders an Assistant Adjutant and the Serjeant Major, who are responsible to him. No Regimental party, with or without arms, is ever to parade without one of this department attending. A Regimental Clerk will be employed in the orderly room, for whose correctness the Adjutant must be responsible. As he has much opportunity of being acquainted with the corps of Serjeants and of Corporals, it is upon the good and steady example of the Adjutant's department that the Colonel principally trusts for the superiority of their conduct in his regiment. He will raise their ambition to obtain the same honourable preferment he has himself met with, which every Non-commissioned Officer should ever have in his

Regimental Clerk.

Adjutant's conduct towards the Non-commissioned Officers of the corps.

will encourage honest ambition among the men.

view. The best Generals have sometimes risen from the ranks, and no principle is so false, or more unjust than that which in military life, checks just ambition, or says even to the private soldier, if he be actually a man of merit, "thus far shall you rise in your profession, and no farther."

The Corps of Buglers or Band, not belonging to any particular company, are to be under the direction, for duty and instruction by their several Masters, of the Adjutant.

Corps of Buglers under his immediate orders.

ARTICLE X.

The general Appearance, Conduct, and Dress of the Corps.

A GENERAL attention to Dress, and to an outward appearance of Cleanliness, and Comfort, is a part of the military system, which every Officer who commands a regiment, and knows how Soldiers, or mankind indeed are composed, will ever think most worthy of being observed. With regard to Dress, as with almost every thing else, which embraces the well-being and good formation of a Corps, uniformity and one given rule to adhere to has ever been by experience proved to be the best and most secure mode of attaining the object aimed at. The object to be wished for in an Officer's dressing uniformly, and with smartness is, first the inspiring the Soldier with respect for his appearance as a man, and for his superiority over him as his Officer; both of which must be the case, when the Dress, as regulated by His Majesty, is the only one in which an Officer appears before those who are subordinate to him; and next, because caprice is endless, and when once admitted may lead to any extent whatever. In the Soldier's dressing well and with smartness, the principal object is first cleanliness, (and cleanliness is at all times health) and afterwards a certain degree of self-pride, which being well-dressed gives every Soldier, and which self-pride should be encouraged, for it will in the end make him a better man.

Attention to dress insisted upon.

Why by Officers.

Why by Soldiers.

The Officer's regimental dress is of two kinds; the full dress, and parade or service dress; the former consists in long coat, white breeches and black top boots, or regimental pantaloons and half-boots, hat cocked, pique front and rear; green feather and regimental cockade; coat hooked through the shirt under the stock, and about six inches of shirt-frill appearing; the stock black polished leather, high necked and bound with velvet,

The Officers' full dress.

or black silk plaited; the uniform sash worn over the sword-belt; regimental gloves and cane. The sash is never to be worn with shoes. The hair queued and powdered. It is optional with Officers to provide themselves with the full dress, it being solely necessary for attendance at court.

The Officers' service dress.

The parade or service dress will consist of regimental jacket, waistcoat, and pantaloons of the same cloth; half-boots, not three quarter boots, piqued, bound with black cord, and a tassel in front: the same stock as before specified; the waistcoat to be hooked at the top, or the jacket to be so, as Officers may choose, through the frill of the shirt, leaving about six inches exposed. Hussar sash, and sword as before. Regimental helmet. The field Officers and Adjutant will be at all times distinguished by spurs of a uniform make, and wear a longer half-boot; their horses will also be caparisoned after a regimental manner to be agreed upon; the hair always queued according to the Commander in Chief's order; powder, side hair for two inches below the ear, and mustaches to be worn by those who choose on service. The regimental great coat of a grey colour, after the plan in the Quarter Master's possession.

All Officers and Serjeants to wear canes and gloves.

When the regiment parades without arms, all Officers will wear their regimental canes and gloves as also the full dress by those who choose; Serjeants will also then do the same; all Officers and Serjeants who are on orderly duty will also observe the same: no sword is ever to be drawn with a cane in hand.

The undress of the corps.

For the convenience of Officers and Soldiers, and to enable the regiment to exercise at all pastimes of activity, as well as to preserve the regimental dress in the highest order for duty and parades; the Colonel permits an undress to be established, which for the same reasons as were given before, is to observe the same principle of uniformity; it is to be worn on ship-board whenever the regiment embarks. The Officers' undress will consist of a white duffel jacket, edged with green, white single breasted waistcoat, and loose white dimity trowsers, reaching to within an inch or two of the ankle; the soldiers' dress will consist in white flannel jacket, green cape and cuff, the regimental waistcoat, and Russia duck trowsers. Patterns of both dresses to be at all times kept in the Quarter-master's store. The regimental helmets by Officers, and foraging caps by the Men, to be worn with the undress, as also the stocks; the regimental pantaloons may be worn by the Officers without the trowsers, but the trowsers are invariably to be worn by the Non-commissioned Officers and Men, either by themselves, or drawn over the pantaloons.

The white waistcoat is to be always worn by the Officers, and never the regimental one in undress. When to be worn.

The regimental undress may be worn at all times when the Officer or Soldier is not on parade, or on any description of duty, whether it be regimental or company's duty, on all which occasions the established uniform of the corps will alone be worn. Company's and Hospital Orderlies and Cooks, and all men on fatigue, not Serjeants, will wear the undress, and any Soldier found with his regimentals on, doing such duties, will be confined and punished.

Whenever a Non-commissioned Officer, Bugler, or private Rifleman goes on any duty with arms for 24 hours, he is to have his trowsers wrapt in his watch-coat, which he is to put on after sun-set, and wear till the sun rises. In a Rifle Corps, the watch-coat is to be worn over all accoutrements, contrary to the usual custom, in order to preserve arms and ammunition more effectually from the effect of the weather. Regimental watch-coats how worn.

The foraging cap to be made of black cloth, edged and lettered white, to be worn in a leather case above the pouch; they are to be at all times worn from taptoo to sun-rise, and then neatly returned to their cases. Foraging caps.

No Officer or Soldier is to be ever seen beyond the barrack-yard, or his immediate encampment, irregularly dressed or without side-arms, when in regimentals; nor are the distinguishing dresses, which have been here detailed with every degree of precision, to be either mistaken or deviated from. The distinguishing mark of duty for all Officers and Serjeants will be the pistol-pouch and cross-belt. This regards Orderlies of companies as well as of the regiment. The canes of the Serjeants will be worn on the left side, suspended to the button from the top, when under arms; nor are they ever to be without them when in regimental dress. The regiment will wear watch-coats on evening parades; this regards the Rank and File, and Buglers; they are to be slung under the pouch-belt. No Officer or Soldier to quit quarters irregularly dressed. Distinction for duty, and under arms.

The Senior or Commanding Officer on all parades is answerable to the Colonel, that the strict rules of dress are complied with; nor is he to permit any Officer or Soldier to remain on the parade, who is not dressed according to the uniform regulated by His Majesty's orders. The Officer commanding on parade to be answerable for the dress of all present.

The necessaries which a Rifleman is to be furnished with, and kept complete in, at the close of every muster, are as follows:

His regimental suit, watch-coat and straps, pack and cap.
His undress jacket and trowsers.
Three white shirts, and four turn-overs.
Two pair of good shoes.
Two ditto of socks.
A queue, comb, razor, clothes-brush, and shoe-brush. List of Soldiers' necessaries.

Buff-stick, button-stick, heel and black-ball, and piece of soap.

His arms will be,

List of arms and appointments.

Rifle, sword, accoutrements including rifle-sling, picker, turnkey, worm-screw, lock-cap, muzzle-stopper, and oiled rag.

For the safe conveyance and keeping of all soldiers' necessaries who are in hospital, or die in the company, also for the use of the Captain's stores, a clothes chest similar to the pattern in the Quarter-master's possession will be kept in each company, to be provided for by the contingent allowance, similar to the company's arm and stationery chest.

The exterior appearance which it is the Colonel's wish that the regiment should invariably maintain with credit and comfort to themselves, has been pointed out in the above detail of dress; he sincerely hopes, that the merits of the corps will not stop here, but be applied to purposes infinitely more important to both themselves and their country's service.

Recommendation to good conduct.

The rules for discipline may be what they will, and the system for the good order, appearance, and conduct of a regiment may be laid down by the Colonel with what precision he thinks just, yet the whole will never attain the wished-for perfection, unless a general anxiety, that it should do so, lies in every man's breast to a certain degree, and unless his Officers in particular are animated with an equal desire of their regiment's doing honour to the army they are in. To aid their endeavours in doing well, a system and a rule of conduct is here given them, and the best help is the putting their minds, as well as those who are under their orders, into a train of regularity, and upon a plan of health and comfort. The officer must, however, remember, that example is the most powerful of all preceptors, and he will find, that what he does not himself observe, with regard to conduct, will not be attended to, to any successful degree, by those whom he commands.

Sobriety the best security.

The very best security which there perhaps is for regularity and good order, is sobriety. Any Officer who is acquainted with Soldiers, and any Soldier who chooses to open his mind and reflect, will agree with the assertion, that intoxication, drunkenness, is the cause of two-thirds of the irregularities and consequent punishments which ensue in a British regiment. The very best Soldiers in the world are probably the Hungarian Hussars, and if any *one* reason more strong than another can be given, it is, perhaps, because they are the soberest.

Intoxication being a voluntary act, which is liable to run a man into any error or crime whatever, is on no occasion

deserving of pardon if bad consequences ensue. Drunkenness will therefore be always considered as an aggravation to any crime for which a Soldier is brought to a Court Martial. It is not necessary to sociality; and if it were so, in a military life, when a man is with his regiment, always considered as more or less on duty, it is not to be permitted; his wish for liquor and drunkenness must be deferred until he finds himself either at his own home, or elsewhere, where he is his own master; for serving with his corps he is not so; and steady conduct is expected of him there. If these observations be just towards other regiments of the line, they are much more worthy of attention by one where the ordinary service in the field will repose much reliance and trust on the corps.

Habitual intoxication incompatible with a military profession;

and peculiarly with out-post troops.

With regard to the general conduct of the regiment, the Colonel trusts, that in quarters, it will be at all times marked by the good will of the neighbourhood, and reciprocal attention on the part of the corps; and in the field, by the greatest courage and the greatest punctuality to all duties. Great attention will be had to a strict observance of Sundays, and of those religious duties which are required of every Officer and Soldier who professes himself to be a Christian, and who should be taught to know, that true religious fortitude generally makes the best men, and consequently the best Soldiers. A man without religion is generally a disobedient, a drunken, a cowardly, and of course a cruel man; and the Soldier who acknowledges not his Creator is not very likely to care much for the commands of any Officer, or other superior on earth. Divine service is most properly the first subject in the Articles of War, and is on no occasion, when it can be performed in either church or on the parade, by a Clergyman, or by the Commanding Officer himself, to be omitted. Any irregularity, intoxication, or riot, occurring on a Sunday, or other religious day, will be severely punished; for it is carelessness for religion which has at this very time contributed to plunge one half of Europe into the miseries which it endures, and has done so for these last ten years.

Good understanding to be maintained with the neighbourhood of quarters.

Attention to Sundays and religious duties.

The most peaceable conduct in his quarters, and the most generous courage in the field, is a character which a good Soldier should be ambitious of obtaining.

PART II.

ARTICLE I.

Married Soldiers and their Families.

Matrimony, a subject much to be considered and regulated.

THE marriage of Soldiers being a matter of benefit to a regiment, of comfort to themselves, or of misery to both, exactly in portion as it is under good or under bad regulations, this article has been here much considered.

Why so necessary.

Much as the Colonel wishes to contribute to the happiness of every individual in his regiment, yet the circumstance of women and children existing with a regiment at all, being a matter which is wholly unprovided for by the government of the country, he is forced to say, that his regulations on this head must be submitted to, upon the principle, that it is better that a few individuals should enjoy the real benefits of any institution, than that by a number aiming at, the general good effect should be lost to the whole. The women and children who are regularly allowed to remain with the corps will come under his peculiar care, and he only expects good conduct and aid to the public service on their parts, in return.

No. of women allowed to embark, 6 per 100 men.

The number of women allowed by government to embark on service, are six for every hundred men, inclusive of all Non-commissioned Officers' wives.

Why fully sufficient.

This number is ample, and indeed more than sufficient for a light corps, as every Officer and Soldier who have ever seen service must admit:—It shall never be exceeded on any pretext whatever, because the doing so is humanity of the falsest kind; women who have more than two children can also never be of the number to embark, except in extraordinary cases, because that is a still greater act of inhumanity.

The number at quarters never to exceed one half more.

The rifle regiment being a light corps is at all times liable to be ordered suddenly on service; it is therefore indispensably necessary, during the continuance of the war, that the number of women, who are actually present with it, shall not exceed one half more than what is permitted to embark, or nine for an hundred men, because it is impossible that any comfortable provision can be made for

sending the overplus, or three per hundred to their several homes, when the regiment is so ordered on service.

Those to be sent home, how provided for.

The women and children who are then to be sent home are to be chosen by lot, if of equally good characters, (Serjeants' wives excepted, whom the Commanding Officer will regulate) and will receive such benefit as the private regimental charity fund can afford, in addition to the bounty which has been lately granted by government. Such sums of money also as the husbands shall wish to send home to their wives, shall be carefully remitted to them through the Agent of the regiment, and the Commanding Officer will take care that it is actually received, because the neglect of a husband, whilst abroad, makes him too frequently find his wife an abandoned woman on his return.—Whenever therefore the number of women present exceeds this proportion, by recruits joined, or otherwise, the overplus must be returned to their friends, with every other aid which can be afforded to them by the regiment. Circumstances however, must then actuate, because if there be women of bad character in the corps at the time, or of no use or benefit to the companies, they are at once to be of the number to return; the Colonel however, directs, that previous to any Soldier's wife being sent away, in any manner, which is not the unavoidable effect of the regiment's being suddenly ordered on service, her friends be written to by the Adjutant, in his (the Colonel's) name, informing them of the reason of her returning, of the sum of money which will be sent home with her, and of the permission which she will have of again returning to the corps, when the lot comes in her favour. Any soldier's wife having several children, is to have her fair chance in the lot, because a comfortable provision will be endeavoured to be made for all those who remain with good character, although they may have a numerous family.

A roster to be established for the ascertaining those who are to be sent home.

No woman to return to the corps without permission sent to her.

As it is wished that every Officer and Soldier should consider his regiment in a great degree as his home, and as there may appear a sort of inhumanity in separating a Soldier from his wife, if they be both of good conduct, a general roster will be established for all the wives of the Corporals, private Riflemen and Buglers, who are sent home, in order that whenever a vacancy occurs in the limited number, of nine per hundred men, the first on that roster (which is to be made out originally by lot) may be written to and informed that she may rejoin the corps; the women who have been once so absent are not to be again included in the lot, until it has gone through the whole; women volunteering to go home, when the lot is drawing, will have the benefit of the lot, but no woman is to return to the corps without regular permission.

As long therefore as the proportion allowed is actually present with the regiment, every soldier must see that it is impossible that he should be permitted to marry, excepting in the case of one of the women being willing to return to her friends; when this is the case, or when the number is not complete with the corps, a Soldier may apply to his Captain for the permission to marry; the Captain must appeal to the Commanding Officer of the regiment; but not without having fully informed himself of the character of the woman, whether she has friends who will receive her upon the regimental regulations about Soldiers' wives being made known to them, and whether she is willing and capable of benefiting the corps as a washer-woman or semptress; the permission otherwise will not be granted.

In what case a Soldier may marry, and character required of his intended wife.

With regard to Serjeants marrying, the application is always to be made to the Colonel, through the Captain of the company, and the Commanding officer of the regiment, after they have severally informed themselves of all circumstances regarding both parties, because their situations standing in the immediate line of promotion as officers, he will never give his consent to their connecting themselves with women of low and vulgar characters. Their wives will meet with every attention which the rank of their husbands call for, and will not be included in the lot of women sent home, unless the Commanding Officer finds it expedient and necessary for the service.

Serjeants marriages particularly considered.

After this full explanation of the Colonel's orders, if any Non-commissioned Officer marries without the regular consent above specified, he will be brought to a court-martial, and tried upon the strength of the 24th Section of War; he will be reduced one step, and his wife not considered as belonging to the regiment. Any private Rifleman, or Bugler also, so acting, will be equally tried, and confined, his wife also never permitted to join. The Rifle Corps shall be a home of comfort to those who are entitled to feel its benefits, but shall not be a source, as is too often the case, of multiplying misery and prostitution among those who should be under every good Soldier's peculiar care and protection.

No marriages without leave, and penalty in the event of default.

Before the mode is pointed out of employment and comfortable livelihood of those women who do remain, all women of immoral or drunken characters, or who refuse to work for the men, are warned that they will not be permitted to remain; they will not be turned adrift on the world, for such an act is never to disgrace the corps; but their friends will be wrote to, or they must be received into some poor-house, or situation where they can earn their bread. In order to ascertain all marriages, the Adjutant will procure the parish certificates of every married couple

Conduct to be observed in the event of bad behaviour on the part of soldiers wives.

in the regiment, which are to be kept in the office, and without which no woman will be considered as lawfully married or suffered to remain. No Soldier is ever to marry, except according to the strictest rules of the church.

No particular division will take place with regard to Serjeants' wives, but those of all other Soldiers are to be equally distributed between the companies, and this to be attended to on all vacancies or equalization of the battalion.

All women to be equally distributed to the companies.

Serjeants' wives must learn to wash sufficiently well for the Officers, for they alone are to be their washer-women, and those of the Serjeants when their work for Officers is not sufficient. The Colonel requests that the Officers will never give their linen to wash out of the regiment, and also that they will distribute it nearly equally among the Serjeants' wives.

Serjeants' wives to wash for officers.

The washing of all Soldiers to be distributed in equal proportions among the other women of the companies. The number of shirts and socks which are to be washed for each soldier per week, is two of each, and at least two turnovers; one of each is to be delivered to the Soldier by the washer-woman every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, on the delivery of these on Wednesday afternoon, the shirt and socks to be washed are then to be returned to the washer-woman, and on Saturday evenings after inspection, she is to receive the others. She will on that evening receive from the Pay Serjeant of the company 5d. for the week's washing, or 2½d. for the two periods, and if she do not take the payment at the time, from the Serjeant, as no soldier is to pay for his own washing, she will have no right to complain afterwards.

All washing for the Soldiers to be equally distributed.

Washed linen when to be delivered in, and payment how made.

The Quarter-master will never give any needle-work out of the regiment which can be done in it, and Officers are requested to do the same; the women are also recommended to look for needlework in the neighbourhood of wherever the regiment may be, and the Officers to give them any aid in their power to procure the same.

No needle-work to be given out of the regiment.

Whenever a Soldier's wife requires some pecuniary aid from illness, or lying-in, her husband will apply to the surgeon, who will represent it to the Commanding Officer, when such assistance as the charity fund can afford will be given her. The children of the regiment will be paid every attention to; the Commanding Officers of companies will consider them as well as the women under their immediate care, will attend to their being well and cleanly clothed, and to the regular attendance at school of all those who can go there.

Aid from the fund to be given to all sick soldiers wives.

Regulation of the children of the corps.

All boys after the age of five years will be dressed uniformly, out of the means hereafter to be arranged. The corps having subscribed to the institution about to be estab-

lished for the care and education of Soldiers' children, the Commanding Officer will from time to time inform himself of the vacancies which there may be for the reception of the children of the corps, when every attention is to be had in securing the places sufficiently in time, and in arranging the whole in the best manner, both for the mothers, the children, and the regiment.

Women to attend divine service.

The women of the regiment are expected to be regular attendants at divine service on Sundays, either in the neighbouring church, the Commanding Officer arranging with the Clergymen for them, or on parade, when service is held there, and a space to be accordingly left vacant for them in the hollow square.

ARTICLE II.

Care of Arms and Target Practice.

Rifle arms require peculiar care.

The care of rifled arms is of such serious importance, both from the expence of the workmanship, and the superior nicety of their construction, that Captains of companies are made particularly responsible for their own. Each Captain will have as many complete stands of arms and sets of accoutrements in his possession, as he has men able to bear arms in his company, all of which he will mark, number, and distinguish: no arms or accoutrements are ever to be changed from man to man, as long as a Soldier is in the same company; and no change of arms or appointments is to take place between the Quarter Master and the Captains; for they are a very serious part of temporary property belonging to the latter, as long as they remain in the regiment.

The proportion of arms in each company

No exchange of arms on any account.

Each company to have an arm-chest for 25 stands, &c.

Every company will therefore have an arm-chest, which is to be made so as contain twenty-five stands of arms, accoutrements and appointments complete; and whenever a Captain should, from unforeseen casualties, have a greater number out of his company's hands, he will deliver them to the Quarter-Master, who will stow them carefully by lots, so that confusion or change of arms is to be a part of negligence totally unknown. Every Rifleman going on furlough, on pass for more than forty-eight hours, or into hospital, is to have his arms and accoutrements carefully deposited in the arm-chest. As Riflemen are supposed to be Soldiers of the greatest attention towards arms, no lenity will be shewn to those who injure or spoil them. No locks are to be taken off, on pain of punishment, by any man who is not one of those who are *permitted* men by their Captain. If a Soldier

No locks to be taken off excepting by *permitted* men

be not what is to be called a Trusty man, and wishes to repair or clean any thing within the lock of his rifle, he must go to the Armourer or the Serjeant of his squad, take it off, and repair the injury, or clean it in his presence. Captains will therefore always leave in their Serjeant Major's possession the List of Trusty Men, which is to be revised and corrected at the close of every muster.

Lock-caps to be always worn on the arms.

The browned barrels are never to be rubbed with any rough substance; the lock-caps are to be at all times worn, excepting on guard. When an Officer wishes to inspect, he will order them off for the time, for if a Soldier's lock cannot be trusted out of the sight of his Officer at all parades, he is totally unfit for the rifle service; so serious indeed is the trust which it is expected may be put in a Rifleman, that if any man be found, after fair trial and instruction, a dull, stupid, careless character, valuing not his arms, and never improving at the target, he will be applied for to be exchanged out of the corps.

Riflemen proving unfit for the service to be exchanged into another corps.

After the care of arms, the next requisite is the making a good use of them as marksmen. Nothing but continued practice at the target will effect this.

Ranges of practice.

The firing will be divided into four ranges for practice;—the 1st for the recruits at 90 *yards*, the second at 140 *yards*, the third at 200 *yards*, and the 4th at 300 *yards*, beyond which no established practice is to go.

Description of targets. Round target.

The targets are to be of two descriptions; the round target or circle of wood 4 feet diameter, painted white, with three circles in black:—the 1st circle at 4 inches from the centre of the bull's eye, which is not to be more than 1½ inch diameter, the 2nd at 9 inches from the centre, and the 3rd or out circle at 15 inches; each ring is to be 2 inches broad, and to be measured from within, *i.e.* the nearest part of the circle is to be at the specified distance from the centre of the bull's eye. This target is always to be fixed in the ground, so that the centre of the eye is from 3 feet 4 inches to 4 feet 2 inches from it; the extreme height of the target thereby not exceeding the extreme height of the tallest man. As this measurement is of consequence, every target which the Quarter Master issues, will be marked at these two heights, on the leg, which each time will be observed on its being planted; every regimental cane being exactly 36 inches will aid this measurement.

The figure target.

The other target will be the screen or figure target; it will be made of canvas, stretched on a wooden frame, which is to be 7 feet high, and 3 feet broad, supported in the rear by a small prop, similar to a gravel sifter, only perpendicular; a figure will be marked on it, with arms folded across the breast, or in the position of *ordered* arms, never exceeding 6 feet in height, and 2 in breadth; the space

between the extreme points, as head, feet, and shoulders, and the edge of the canvas being equally divided. The colour of the figure and of the ground-work will be always different, but may be occasionally varied. In the exact centre of the body will be described a circle or ring, similar to the inner circle or bull's eye on the round target, viz 8 inches diameter.

Quarter master to keep two moulds of figures in wood.

Two moulds of figures in wood will be kept by the Quarter Master or Master Carpenter, the one of a man of 6 feet, and the other of 5 feet 5 inches, and according to these, all figures on the target will be drawn, by laying the figure on the canvas, and tracing its outlines.

To issue target and distance cord for daily practice.

The Quarter Master will issue one of these two targets according as Captains may apply for them, with the ammunition on the day of practice; he will also issue the marked distance cord, both of which are to be carefully returned to his store, immediately after the service of the day; the

All targets to be made in the regiment.

targets are to be made in the regiment by the carpenters, and the account laid before the Commanding Officer of their expence, with the general account of stores, on the 1st of every month, to be by him approved and signed in the Quarter Master's book.

All Riflemen of companies to be divided into 3 classes, and fire accordingly.

The Rank and file of every company are to be divided into three classes, for firing:—the 1st class, or bad shots—the 2nd tolerably good—and the 3rd the marksmen. Whenever a company fires, it is to be told off, and formed into three squads on the parade, prior to marching to the ground, according to these three classes; these are to be

The target-roll how made out.

made out on the first of every two months, and called the target roll. No man, though he become ever so good a shot is to be changed off the roll, until the period, and then by proof of his expertness before a Field Officer. This roll is to be shewn on the 1st of every 2nd month to the Commanding Officer, signed by the Captain, and from it the Adjutant will make up his target-book.

The classes, how to be practised.

The 1st class, or the bad shots, are always to be fired at the two 1st ranges, the 2nd class occasionally at them, but in general at the 3rd range, but never at the last; and the marksmen occasionally at the 3rd, but in general at the 300

Six rounds to be daily fired at one given range for each class for the day.

yards, or last range of distance. Each man, on all days of practice, will fire six rounds, and those six rounds are to be at *one* given distance for that day. The 1st class will go through their firing first, the arms of the remainder being piled; the 2nd class will then retire to their proper range, and the class of marksmen will fire last.

Captain's firing book.

Captains will keep in their possession a firing-book in which the two monthly rolls are marked, and also the daily work of the target; a return will be laid before the Commanding Officer after returning from practice, after the

form No. 9. The companies are recommended to practise alternately at the two targets and to place them frequently in a piece of smooth water where the effect of the shot is better seen and rectified.

No. 9.

The Captains are requested to offer occasionally premiums, and to encourage their men in every way, to become expert at the target. As a distinction, at once honourable and useful, the Colonel will direct that all marksmen, or Soldiers of the 3rd class, shall wear a small green cockade in front of the cap, immediately above the black leather one, and the Commanding Officer will shew various distinctions of indulgence from time to time to this class; the rate or mode of adjudging the classes will be as follows:

Distinctions for those who practise.

"Any Rifleman who puts four shots in the round target, or three in the body of the man in the canvas one, out of six, at the 3rd range or upwards, but not at a less distance, for two days practice out of three, for two months after the receipt of the new rifle, will be ranked in the class of Marksmen, and wear the green cockade." Whenever he fails to do so, for any two months afterwards, upon inspection of the practice returns for the period, he will be removed one class lower.

The classes, how to be made out.

3rd, or Marksmen's class.

"Any Rifleman who puts in two shots in the round target, or two in the body of the man, at the 2nd range and upwards, out of the six, for two days firing out of three, for the period, will be ranked in the 2nd class, and wear the small white cockade:" failing to do so for any other period, he will be removed to the 1st or awkward class.

2nd, or ordinary Rifleman's class.

1st, or awkwardclass.

All companies, previous to firing, to be numbered throughout, beginning with the first class. A Serjeant with a pencil will stand at a safe distance near the target and mark every shot which hits within the prescribed bounds, with the number of the rifleman who fired it; the bounds will be one full inch within the extreme edge of the whole of the round target, and one half inch within the whole of the figure above the knee, which is to be lined across by the Quarter Master, every day before issue, to prevent doubt.

Men for firing to be numbered on the ground, and fire by numbers.

A Serjeant to mark the number on the target.

The prescribed bounds for shot holes.

All Serjeants will fire four rounds once a week, on such day or two days as the Commanding Officer may appoint, but are not to fire with their companies. The Adjutant will report their practice to the Commanding Officer, but need keep no book on the subject, as acquaintance with their arms is merely required. The Officers will occasionally practice with them, and induce both the Serjeants and their men to enter into the spirit and utility of the service.

Serjeants to fire once a week.

Officers occasionally.

Whenever a company fires; it will be exempted from attendance at the next parade on the same day. As soon as it returns from practice, either at the target, or on a

Company firing to be exempted one parade.

Care of arms after firing.

field-day with blank cartridges, every man will occupy himself in cleaning his arms with care, and will oil his lock and cap afterwards. The Captains will themselves go round, or send their orderly Officers, one hour after all return from firing, to examine arms and report to them.

Regiment to practise manœuvre occasionally with powder.

The regiment will not be exercised with powder oftener than is absolutely necessary, to give a more general effect and knowledge of the object intended by the several movements; once every 3rd or 4th week should suffice.

Moving objects to be fired at with blank cartridges; movable targets recommended.

The change of position is an object worthy of attention in the instruction of men who are learning correctness and a just calculation of aim. When a company fires with blank cartridges, some of the Buglers, or men unoccupied, should be directed occasionally to move about at any given distance in front, to be levelled at; and for the perfection of target-firing, a target may be constructed on wheels, and drawn from side to side during the practice, by ropes affixed for the purpose.

General observations on various modes of practice.

In all target practice, the ground cannot be too much varied; woods, heights, hollows, plains, brush-wood, water, and every other description of surface, should be fired over occasionally. Also, the bodies of old trees, or other substances, to be fired at sometimes, in lieu of the regular targets.

Firing on the ground to be frequently practised.

ARTICLE III.

Exercises of Activity.

All active exercises recommended.

Exercises of activity, whether with or without arms, are particularly characteristic of a light corps; they are of use in the field, and tend to the health of the Officer as well as of the Soldier in quarters and in camp, and can never be too much encouraged.

All Officers to learn the manual, platoon, and sword exercises.

All Officers on joining the rifle corps will learn the manual and platoon exercises with the rifle, and the sword exercise, from the Officers' drill Serjeant, for which instruction they will pay into the hands of the Major the sum of half a guinea; those who have been under the orders of Colonel Manningham for the year 1800, will pay the sum of five shillings only; the allowance which is to be paid to the Drill Serjeants, whereof two are to be at all times appointed, will be arranged by the Colonel hereafter. When the Officers are fully instructed in these three exercises of arms, they will be exercised by the Major, with such parties as he may order under arms for the occasion, in the various movements of the light corps service; nor will they do any

Afterwards taught movements.

regimental duty whatever until reported by that Officer to the Commanding Officer as fully acquainted with the whole.

Not to do duty until dismissed from instruction.

The Captains and other officers of the corps, are requested to shew every encouragement to their men, to amuse themselves at the game of cricket, hand or foot ball, leap-frog, quoits, vaulting, running, foot races, &c., &c., and in short, at all manly and healthy exercises; money is never to come in question as a prize, but any other descriptions of premium which may be thought of.

Games of activity to be encouraged.

Dancing is a most excellent way of passing long evenings; it keeps up good humour and health; and what is of infinitely more consequence, prevents the men from passing their idle hours in the canteens and alehouses, where a spirit of drunkenness, gambling, and every other vice is in general learnt.

Dancing recommended.

Drunkenness and gambling reprobated.

All those who serve in a light corps should swim; the passage of rivers, and with British troops the frequent embarkations and landings which they are liable to, call for this exercise; bathing is always recommended when place and opportunity suit.

Bathing and swimming.

The undress of the corps is established very much with the view of encouraging, by its convenience, the active exercises of all descriptions, and the Colonel does not hesitate to avow his intentions of rendering all duties as pleasantly light as possible, provided he perceives a general inclination to good conduct, good humour, and activity, which will ultimately lead both officers and men with more mutual attachment into the field, than the perpetual adherence to duty, and even to official forms would do.

Duties to give way occasionally to recreation.

ARTICLE IV.

Establishments of Handicrafts.

THERE are four branches of handicraft or trade useful and necessary in a light corps. Armourers, taylors, shoemakers and carpenters; these will meet with encouragement.

Handicraft to be encouraged.

Each company, according to the establishment of the regiment, will have an armourer, who will have no distinguishing dress, but when required be under the orders of the Armourer Major, who alone of the handicrafts is to be distinguished by a peculiar dress, and to be of the rank of Serjeant. The Armourer Major will establish his forge and work shop as near to the corps as possible; his price of work, as also the wages which he is to give to the journeyman armourers will be yearly settled by the Board of Works. He will never employ more armourers than are absolutely

The Armourers.

necessary for the work in hand. The Armourer Major will pay his journeymen every Saturday evening, and give in his company charges to the Captains on the 21st of every month, and his regimental ones to the Quarter Master on the same day.

The Board of Works established.

On the 24th of *January* every year, a board, which is to be called the *Board of Works*, will be formed; it is to consist of a Field Officer, two Captains, two First Lieutenants, and the Quarter Master; the prices of work done by Armourers, Taylors, and Shoemakers will be then fixed, and when approved of by the Commanding Officer, will be the regulated price for the year.

The Taylors.

The Master Taylor will be a Serjeant; he is responsible for all the taylors under his orders, whom he will settle with every Saturday evening; his charges are to be given in to the Quarter Master, and to him alone, whether they be company or regimental, on the 20th of every month.

The Shoemakers.

The Master Shoemaker is to be a Non-commissioned Officer, and is alike answerable for the journeymen who are under his directions, whom he pays every Saturday evening; he gives in his charges to companies and Quarter Master, the same as the Armourer Major.

The Carpenters.

The Carpenters of the Regiment, if there be no Non-commissioned Officer among them, will be under the immediate direction of the Quarter Master's Corporal, all targets, arm-chests, &c. are to be made and kept in repair by them; the price of their work will be submitted by the Quarter Master to the Commanding Officer, fixed, and paid on the 25th of every month, when it is regimental work; but if for the companies, on the 20th, and being then fixed and signed by the Commanding Officer, it will be laid before the Captains for payment on the 21st.

Handicraft—why permitted.

The object intended by the permission of work being done in the Regiment, is the benefit which the Soldier is expected to feel, by an article being made better and cheaper by his Comrades, and the independent means which it gives to a corps of moving with convenience to all parts of the globe. As those who work acquire however benefit to their own pocket, and are not required to pay for their guards or other duties, they will contribute to the charity fund at the following rates per working days, viz. Serjeants, or Master workmen, two-pence; Corporals, if Masters, one penny halfpenny; Privates, three farthings, and Buglers, one penny; Non-commissioned Officers are never to work but as Masters, excepting on particular occasions of necessity. The above charges are to be made by the Quarter Master, against every Captain of a company on the 21st of every month, and to be stopped by him against the Men, according to a weekly state of names and

All workmen to contribute to the charity fund of the corps, and to be charged by the Quarter-master.

work done, which is by the Master of each handicraft to be laid before him every Saturday evening, or Sunday morning; the money arising from these charges, is to be vested in the hands of the Officer, who by the Commanding Officer may be appointed the Treasurer of all the beneficial funds of the Corps.

Days of work.

All workmen, whether Non-commissioned Officers, Private Riflemen or Buglers, are, excepting in cases of emergency, to leave off work from Saturday at Regimental dinner hour, till Monday at breakfast hour; they will attend the General Inspection on Saturday afternoon, dress, parade, and divine service on Sunday, and a General Drill Squad, which is to be formed every Monday morning, after the rouse bugle, for the instruction of all workmen, and daily absentees from parades in general, under the orders of the Assistant Adjutant, or Serjeant Major. On no other occasions will they be taken from their work, unless required for some particular occasion; the daily charge will be however equally made against their work, excepting in the event of their being one full twenty-four hours on duty. No artificer is ever to be employed, unless absolutely required; but those who are so, are not to be interrupted, as long as they behave well.

Parade attendance.

All works under the Quarter-master's charge.

The Quarter-master is the immediate superintendent of all trades, or work done in the regiment.

Workmen recommended out of quarters, particularly for harvest.

In addition to the instructions which are here given, respecting the workmen, the Colonel expresses his approbation of the measure of frequently employing such men as are of good character, have families, and are acquainted with any useful trade in the neighbourhood of where the Regiment may be quartered; in time of harvest also, a proportion of men well employed, become a public benefit; and as idleness is a much more certain means of injuring the men, than any other circumstance, it is by no means prejudicial to a Soldier to employ his talents and hands in any way where public benefit ensues; regard is however always to be had to his continuing in perfect acquaintance with his duty, and in every part of military discipline and good order, contributing also in proportion to the profits of his work to the general Charity Fund of his Regiment

No neglect to ensue to discipline and effective state for Service.

ARTICLE V.

Regimental School and Instruction.

A School will be established in the corps for the instruction of those who wish to fit themselves for the situation of Non-commissioned Officers.

Non-commissioned Officers are expected to attend when

Knowledge required of all Serjeants.

not fully masters of the information which is required for their duties; every Serjeant is expected to be master of reading, writing, and the four first rules of arithmetic. The knowledge of these will also be much in favour of promoting the private Riflemen.

Schoolmaster.

Usher.

The School-master is to be a Serjeant of good character, and abilities; whenever his scholars amount to twenty, he will have a Corporal of abilities as his usher. The number of scholars must not exceed fifty.

Instructions to be given by schoolmaster.

The school-master will in general instruct in the three branches of knowledge required of the Serjeants; he will however be himself master of a little practical geometry, and of the rule of three, and vulgar fractions in arithmetic. The copying reports, states, passes, &c. must be a part of the written instructions attended to in school. The Serjeant must be passed before a board of three Officers of the corps, before he is to be admitted as school-master, and his abilities there proved.

How appointed.

Hours of school.

His school will be open every day, excepting Sundays and Saturday evening, from the rouse Bugle to the breakfast one, from eleven o'clock till dinner hour, and after dinner till evening parade; from 1st October to the 1st April, the winter season, for two hours also before taptoo. At the intervals, when for one hour the school is not likely to be occupied by the men of the regiment, the schoolmaster is to give instruction to the children; this is to be regulated by circumstances, &c. by the Commanding Officer for the occasion.

Children admitted.

Classes for scholars.

All scholars are to be divided into three classes. The first class is to be formed of those who are learning to read; the second class, those who read, and are learning to write; and the third class, those who read, write, and are learning arithmetic. All scholars of whatever rank will attend at the same hours; but be arranged by themselves in separate classes, at different tables in the school. If Serjeants ever attend for instruction in the first principles of geometry, and the deeper rules of arithmetic, they will have a table separate to themselves.

Monthly class roll.

Weekly book of attendance.

On the first of every month, the school-master will make out a list of his scholars, by the classes, and submit it to the Commanding Officer's inspection. No scholar is ever to be changed from his class, but at that period, nor is any Soldier to become a scholar, excepting on those days. A book of all the scholars is to be kept, divided into six columns for the school days of the week, which is to be filled up from the class rolls of the month, and after the same form.

School-master's charges.

The sum which is to be paid for schooling, is to be as follows:

By Serjeants	-	-	6d. per week.
By Corporals	-	-	4d.
By Buglers	-	-	4d.
By Privates	-	-	3d.
For Children	-	-	2d.

These sums are to be collected by the school-master from the Pay Serjeants of companies, every Saturday evening, when a deduction is to be made at the rate of one day's schooling, for every scholar who could not attend from actual duty of twenty-four hours duration. How collected.

A school-roll, by classes, according to form No. 10, is to be made out on the first of every month. An attendance roll, according to the form No. 11, is also to be made out every Monday morning, and the two are to be hung on boards, together with a board of school regulations, in a conspicuous part of the school; the whole to be signed by the schoolmaster, and the class-roll and regulations signed by the Commanding Officer also. No. 10. No. 11. Class roll, weekly attendance-roll, and board of regulations.

On the attendance-roll, the scholars names are to be marked opposite the day column, and a cross made for every day's attendance, and blank left for non-attendance, for which the school-master is equally to receive the school pay, unless the Serjeant of his company and squad can shew by his duty-roll that the scholar was for that day on guard. The school-master will pay his usher, the Corporal, a sum of not less than one third of the profits; but such additional aid as the Commanding Officer shall deem either of them worthy of, will be defrayed from the charity fund of the corps. The attendance roll, how made out.

The school is to be under the immediate direction of the Adjutant and Serjeant Major; it will be daily visited by the senior Orderly Officer, and stated in his report. All Officers who command companies are likewise expected frequently to visit, and encourage their own Men, and occasional premiums, or small useful presents, as a book, a penknife, &c. will be given to the best scholars, on the examination days, which expence will be defrayed by the fund. The Adjutant's department to attend to the school, and orderly Officers to visit it. Encouragement to be given to scholars.

The examination of all scholars will take place once every two months, by either the Commanding Officer, or the Officers whom he may appoint; on the 30th of the month agreed upon. Two monthly examinations.

All scholars are to bring their own pens, ink, paper and books; they will find them ready for purchase, as also all other articles of stationery from the sutlers. Scholars to provide school articles.

Whenever the corps is stationed for a period, in any one quarter, the Quarter-master will arrange the school room in the most comfortable manner; he will also make a stoppage of companies' coals and candles sufficient for its use. Quarter-master to arrange the school-room.

The school-master and usher will be exempted from all duties; they will attend Sunday parades.

School—why instituted.

As the school is to be a source of real use and instruction, and as the Colonel hopes that it may even prove of benefit to his Majesty's service, by bringing forward useful Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, every aid will be given in procuring for the use of the most advanced scholars, books on military subjects, and other instructive publications.

Reading and instruction recommended to Officers.

The due combination of theory and information with practice, is so essentially requisite to form good Officers that it is not only recommended to the corps to establish a regimental library as soon as conveniently possible; but a plan will be adopted similar to the one pursued in the 18th regiment of Light Dragoons, of a course of public lectures on military subjects, as tactics, outpost duties, &c. being given on certain stated days by the Commanding Officer to the whole of his junior Officers, assembled for the purpose.

Officers are here reminded, that it is only by the theory and just reading, that the first *principles* of all professional subjects are in general attained by the majority of mankind. The practical parts may be *afterwards* successfully pursued.

ARTICLE VI.

Rewards for Merit.—Punishment for Crimes.

Discipline—how to be attained.

For the attainment of discipline and good order, two modes are to be adopted, encouragement and punishment; towards well disposed men the first is always preferable, the latter must however be equally appealed to, to bring the bad men into a state of good order.

Officer's conduct.

From the Officers of the regiment, the Colonel expects every example of what is good and great in a Soldier's and Gentleman's character; the expectation implies a great deal; but it does not imply more than should be looked for from them, either if they feel the regard which is due to their own station, or to his Majesty's service.

Treatment of recruits on joining the corps.

A Soldier, when he enlists, and when he first joins the regiment, must be fully instructed in his duty; his Captain will give him in charge to some good man of his company, not as his comrade, but as his instructor; by him the recruit will be taught the first principles of his exercise, and of his conduct. Lenity and attention will be shewn him every way, in the first instance, nor will severity be adopted until the former is found to fail.

The rewards which are more immediately in the power of Commanding Officers, to shew to the well deserving

men of the corps, are promotion, furloughs, indulgence from duty, and exterior marks of distinction. If a Soldier be worth his name and profession, he will aspire at all these.

Nature of regimental reward pointed out.

With regard to promotion; the good men who are qualified to fulfil and do honour to the rank, may certainly in fair and due season expect under the Colonel's protection to obtain that first description of reward for their merit.

Promotion.

With regard to furloughs and passes, whenever the Captains recommend their well behaved Soldiers for these indulgencies, they will be granted, if no circumstances interfere with the good of the service, or regiment in so doing; a temporary return to his relations and friends is naturally wished for by every man; this will therefore be admitted whenever it can fairly and safely be done; when a man however abuses this indulgence, by overstaying his time of furlough or pass, he commits a public injury on all his comrades, to whom similar indulgence can of course not be granted so readily. He, therefore who overstays a furlough or pass, without having had just cause for so doing, shall be confined on his return by his Captain, and be tried by a company's court martial.

Furloughs and passes.

On the subject of indulgence from duty, such duties only are understood as are connected with fatigue, and are not guards, picquets, &c. for all such duties with arms are honourable, and indulgence from them is to be considered as no favour granted. In other instances as drills, parades and fatigue, every distinction will be shewn by the Captains in favour of their good men, and the burthen of these duties will be thrown on those who least merit favourable distinction.

Indulgence from duty of parade, or of fatigue.

With regard to exterior marks of distinction, as a reward for good conduct, and as encouragement for merit, they must be given with a sparing and careful hand, in order that their real value may be felt; until the corps has been for some time permanently established, no exterior marks of distinction can be given excepting to such well behaved Non-commissioned Officers and private Riflemen, as are promoted to a rank higher than their actual situation on the establishment; as for instance, acting Serjeant major, Serjeants, Corporals, and the chosen Men; as a distinction at once honourable, and implying authority, all Non-commissioned Officers acting in a superior rank will wear, in lieu of the customary V, or arrow, a sword on the right arm; in the instance of the Serjeant-major it will be in lace, and in all others in white cloth; chosen men will be distinguished by a ring of white cloth on the right arm. At a future period, it is hoped that a continued good conduct of many Soldiers will encourage the establishment of

Marks of distinction.

Lance Sergeants, Corporals, and chosen men—how distinguished.

Medals for old service, to be hereafter established.

medals, or some beneficial distinction, which may prove of real use as well as honour to such old Soldiers as wear them, and who may have their claims upon Chelsea thereby much supported.

Digression, respecting conduct in the field.

In the field however the opportunity may frequently offer of merit distinguishing itself, and calling for its reward, and although these regulations chiefly regard the duties and system of the corps in barracks and quarters, yet it may tend to a good purpose that the Riflemen under the Colonel's command, should be acquainted with his intentions in their favour whenever they commence the campaign against their enemies.

Two medals of honour to be instituted on taking the field.

For distinguished marks of courage, and for voluntary acts of generosity towards either an enemy, or those who are in an enemy's country, it is his intention that two medals of honour shall be instituted as the reward—A brass medal and a silver one; the model will be hereafter agreed upon.

How to be adjudged.

The adjudgment of either of these medals must be by a board of five Officers of the corps, in the presence of the same number of Serjeants, Corporals, and private Riflemen, who are to give their votes for the Soldier of merit receiving the medal, by the unanimity of voices present, the juniors or private men voting first, after any such act of valour, or generosity in the field, as may appear to the Commanding Officer worthy of being laid before such board.

Brass medal, or 2nd order.

The act or conduct which is to entitle a Soldier to apply for the brass medal, or second order of honour must have been where his duty was called upon, or where he discharged such duty with peculiar ability, and courage.

Silver, or 1st order, how to be obtained.

The action which is to entitle him to apply for the silver medal, or the first order of honour, must have been some voluntary one which has highly distinguished him, where he was not immediately called upon by duty; but where his services were successful, and tended to the benefit of either the regiment, or army in which he serves, or to the peculiar private happiness of some individual suffering under the calamity of a campaign; in this light are to be considered those peaceable inhabitants of a country where war may be carried on, and who are but too frequently the victims of an undisciplined, drunken, and cruel soldiery. The nature of the Rifle Corps' services will in general call it to the out-posts, and detach it probably over a considerable extent of country; the smallest inhumanity therefore towards an enemy who in action may surrender himself, or towards an innocent peasantry, by either plundering their possessions, or injuring their persons, will be most severely punished; it is by conduct the very opposite to this that medals of honour are to be won.

The Soldier who wears the silver medal, whether he be a Non-commissioned Officer, private Rifleman, or Bugler, will be exempted, as long as his continued merit entitles him to bear such a distinction, from all duties of fatigue in the regiment, or from those which are not immediately connected with the more honourable ones of arms. Attentions to be had to wearers of the 1st order.

All medals will be worn on the left breast, suspended about four inches by a green and white silk ribband, and in the book of merit will be detailed the circumstances of the Soldier's conduct, which may have entitled him to the order, signed by the Officer who commanded him on the occasion in the field. Medals, how worn. Book of merit.

The rewards for good conduct having been here held out; the punishments or restraint upon the bad men of the corps come next under consideration. Punishments.

A full acquaintance of the Soldiers' characters by their Officers, a strong example of good conduct on their parts, and a steady unchangeable mode of authority towards those who are under their orders, is certainly the best plan for maintaining discipline; this mode prevents evil being done, and all preventions are worth ten corrections. Best principle of discipline.

The next best method of enforcing discipline, is the exact proportioning of punishments to crimes. They are of two kinds, private punishments, and public ones. Proportion of punishment to crimes.

The first which is the mildest, is to be in general had recourse to first, because the public shame of the Soldier, and the public disgrace of the corps, are both thereby avoided. It is therefore directed, that for the punishment of crimes which do not come under a positive Article of War, or are not of a very serious regimental nature, private company courts-martial are to be held, composed and regulated as follows. Serjeants are not amenable before such court, but are in lieu subject to such milder reprimand and punishment as by their Captains may be enforced upon them, such as confinement to quarters, reprimand in private, or in front of the company, or other such reprehension for neglect or irregularity. For the trial of Corporals who may have committed misdemeanours and neglects of duty, a court may assemble composed of three Serjeants and two Corporals, by a written order from the Captain to the Serjeant-major of the company who is to assemble the court. They will judge the prisoner, and lay the proceedings in writing before the Captain, who is hereby authorized to carry such sentence into execution, reporting first to the Commanding Officer, provided it does not militate against any established duty of the regiment. For the trial of private Riflemen and Buglers, the court will be composed of a Corporal, as president, a chosen man and three Privates; the proceedings the same as in the former instance

Private punishment. Company's courts-martial established. Sergeants not amenable. Corporals—how tried. Privates and buglers—how tried.

regarding Corporals. The Serjeant-major of each company to keep his roster for this as for other company duties. No punishment is to be inflicted, excepting in the presence of the company's Orderly Officer. The sentence of the court is, when it specifies the nature of the punishment, to direct also by whom it is to be inflicted. All extra duties, confinement to barracks, turned coats, fines for the benefit of the messes, and cobbing are permitted as punishments in private.

Rule of punishment and how inflicted.

Public punishment.

Public punishment, or the next degree, follows for cases where a more public injury is done to the service, or to the corps in general. Circumstances may vary, and consequently call occasionally for a variation in the mode and degree of punishment; the classing however of the punishment under the four following heads will in general be found to meet the proportionate magnitude of all military crimes. Confinement to barracks or quarters; the same with a turned coat or disgrace; confinement in the black-hole; and punishment at the triangles, or flogging. The peculiar punishment of Non-commissioned Officers will be, exclusive of the above, a total or a *partial* reduction and suspension in their several ranks.

Four classes of punishment, within the authority of a corps.

Power of procedure specified.

The first three degrees of punishment may be inflicted with limitations, by either the authority of the Commanding Officer, or of Captains in their several companies, and by the sentence of courts martial; the latter or fourth degree, as also all reduction and suspension of the Non-commissioned Officers, by the authority of a court-martial alone, (the Colonel's interference in the latter instance regarding Non-commissioned officers being excepted.)

1st, Confinement to quarters.

Confinement to barracks or quarters is the most mild punishment, and whatever Soldier presumes to break through such confinement, shall be tried by a court-martial, as having committed a great breach of discipline, worthy of either the third or even fourth degree of punishment.

All men's names confined to barracks, to be posted on the gates, signed by the Captain of the company to which the offender belongs.

2nd, Confinement to quarters with disgrace.

Confinement to barracks or quarters with disgrace, differs from the former in this, that every private Rifleman and Bugler so confined, is to be taken by the Serjeant of the squad he belongs to, to the Taylor's work-shop, there have his coat turned, and the letter C sewed on the right arm in distinguishing cloth; for this letter the Master Taylor will charge in his account against the company, and the offender in question, the sum of two-pence. If any prisoner, so punished, presume either to break his confinement, or to put off this turned coat for any other, until regularly permitted, he comes under the 3rd and 4th degree of

punishment, and is to be tried by a court martial. If a Non-commissioned Officer abuse the more lenient punishment of confinement, he will also come under the last degree, because it is a fixed rule in discipline, that voluntary abuse of the milder measures of coercion should meet with infinitely more punishment than the original crime. All Sentries concerned in the permission of such breach of confinement, are equally implicated with the offender, and will be tried and punished accordingly.

Confinement to quarters, with or without disgrace, is never to interfere with any duty called for within such bounds.

3rd, Confinement to the prison or black hole.

The 3rd degree of punishment or confinement to the black-hole, is, according to the Articles of War, not to be for more than eight days, without the sentence of a court-martial. No Soldier, except the Commanding Officer of the regiment permits or orders it, can be confined in the black-hole. Serjeants are never to be so, but in lieu to their rooms; Corporals are never to be confined in the same prison with Privates and Buglers, and they will retain their dresses unturned; they will also receive their allowance of provisions there. When a Private or Bugler is ordered to the black-hole, the Serjeant of his squad is to take him, with his undress jacket turned, to the Master Taylor, who is to sew the letter C, in black cloth on the back of his jacket, for which the offender will be charged the sum of 3d. by the Master Taylor and Quarter Master against his company. If any overplus ensue from the confined man's charge in the expence of this cloth letter, it will be lodged in the regimental charity fund. All Privates and Buglers confined in the black hole are to be fed on bread and water, to be taken out occasionally for drill, and re-lodged immediately after. The Officer or Non-commissioned Officer who commands the guard is responsible.

4th, Corporal Punishment.

The 4th, or last degree of punishment in the power of regimental authority to inflict is corporal; it can only be by the sentence of a court-martial assembled, either peremptorily, as drum-head court-martial, or formally, as by detailed and written proceedings. In either case the court is to be strictly formed according to the 13th article, 16th section of war; three members in no instance composing it, when there are five with the corps, or on parade. The proceedings of all courts-martial are to be conducted with great circumspection: and as the sentences are to be the result of acquaintance with the corps, and with military duties in general, and as they are also invariably to be carried into as immediate execution, as circumstances will admit, no Officer who has not been *six* months in the army, or *three* present with the regiment, can be a member; he

Proceedings of courts-martial.

Qualifications required of Officers to be members.

must, on the contrary, be for that full period a constant attendant on their proceeding for the sake of instruction.

Instructions to courts-martial.

In passing the sentences of courts-martial, the greatest regard will ever be had to the exact degree of crime of which the prisoner is guilty, and also to his character in general. Towards a bad soldier, or when circumstances require a severe example, a rigorous sentence will be passed, and carried into execution, for good men are thereby warned and prevented from the same error. In all cases of mutiny, or which have a mutinous tendency, the offender is to be instantly thrown into gaol, and confined by irons on hands and feet. No sentence, excepting at the triangles, is to be passed on him; and should such an unfortunate circumstance occur under arms, he will be tried on the spot by a court-martial assembled at the drum-head. In such courts-martial, the crime and sentence are alone required to be in writing; but even they will be dispensed with when the case requires immediate example and decision. Corporal punishments will take place in general on the evening parades. The Bugle-Major will procure his cat-o'-nine-tails from the Quarter Master Serjeant, for which he will pay the sum of 1s, and which sum he will charge against the punished Soldier's accounts of the muster. The cats are always to be returned to the Quarter Master Serjeant after use, each time of punishment; the Quarter Master Serjeant will be answerable that they are made of cord of a thickness never less than what is usually called penny cord.

Drum-head court.

Bugle-Major's duty respecting punishments.

Black book of the corps.

In the court-martial-book, or black-book of the regiment, all courts-martial will be copied; the crime, sentence, and execution will be alone marked of all soldiers, excepting Serjeants. In copying their trials all proceedings will be detailed at full length.

ARTICLE VII.

General Regulations.

No sutling or selling of articles for profit, except by Officers' and Serjeants' messmen.

THE Sutler of the regiment who messes the Officers and also the Soldier who messes the Serjeants, if he be a Non-commissioned Officer, are to be the only individuals belonging to the corps who are ever to be permitted to buy or sell any articles whatever, with a view of profit. Any Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier who presumes to disobey this regulation will be severely punished; and any Soldier's wife who does the same without special permission from the Commanding Officer will be also punished by expulsion,

and sent home to her friends. The Officers' and Sergeants Sutlers are, however, to be encouraged to provide all such articles of stationery as may be required by either the Officers or the school, all such articles as may be of use to the corps, as hair-powder, whiting, blacking, tea, sugar, &c., &c. They alone are to be permitted to hold a canteen each, whenever the corps is in camp or in barracks, where no regular canteen is already established.

Books to be provided by Officers on joining the corps, and payment to whom made.

When an Officer joins the corps he will provide himself with the following books: the articles of War, the Standing Regulations of the Regiment, and the Exercise Book of the Rifle Service; a considerable number of copies of each of these will be always kept in the regimental stationary chest, and a regulated price put on them by the Colonel, which price is to be paid by the Officer to the Major, at the same time that he pays the half-guinea for his instruction by the Drill Sergeant.

Officers' servants regulated.

Every Commissioned Officer will be permitted to have one Soldier to attend him as a servant. The Assistant Adjutant and Sergeant Major will be permitted to have one between them; a want of system and regularity in specifying the duties, and the choice which is to be made of Soldiers for this situation, spoils them both for their duty in the ranks and with their masters also. The following regulations, therefore, on this head are strictly to be observed.

No Soldier can act as a servant except by his own free choice.

No Soldier can act as a servant unless he has been dismissed from all drill, and is fully master of his duty as a Soldier.

No Soldier can act as servant to an Officer, who is not in the same company with him.

No soldier can be taken to act as a servant who is a *chosen man*, or in the front rank of the battalion.

No Soldier can act as a servant unless first by his Captain's permission, and afterwards that of the Commanding Officer.

The Soldiers who serve the Field Officers and Staff of the corps are to be taken equally from all the companies, so that only a just proportion of absentees is to occur in any one company. All Officers' servants are to go on the same duties with arms with their masters; they are invariably to attend Saturday evening inspections, Sunday dress parades, their company's drill morning parades, and such general field days of exercise as cannot be dispensed with. On all other occasions they are to be left under the direction of their respective masters. One private Soldier of the same description of Officers' servants is to act as servant to the Officers' mess, and one more when required, as cook; one

Two servants allowed to Officers' mess, and one to the Serjeants'.

private soldier will be also appointed to act as orderly or servant to the Sergeants' mess. These three servants are not to be called upon for attendance on any parades excepting for muster; their arms will be kept in their company's store chest.

Discipline of servants not to be neglected.

All Soldiers who act as servants are subiect to every regimental rule of good discipline; and any negligence in either their arms, their dress, or their conduct, will be severely punished, because their situation admits of more comfort, and supposes more responsibility than other Soldiers.

The dress of all servants regulated.

All Soldiers who act as servants in the whole of the above-mentioned capacities are to have one and the same dress; and any private Rifleman so acting, who presumes to wear any fancy dress, or even his regimentals, excepting the latter (that is to say, his regimentals) when he is under arms, or on parade for any duty, will be returned to his rank, and confined for one month to barracks; he is permitted to wear the undress when employed on any duties or fatigue for his master, but on no other occasions. All servants' undress jackets will have the letter S in green cloth sewed on the left arm. The dress which is to be worn by servants will be invariably according to the pattern in the Quarter Master's possession, and will consist of a lead colour jacket, with light green cape and cuff, waistcoat and pantaloons of the same cloth as the jacket. The regimental buttons will be alone worn; the hair, half-leggings, and stock to be also worn regimentally; no cravats or neck-cloth will be permitted. The hat will be glazed, with black and green cockade, and a small band of lace; Officers are expected to provide for the carriage of their servant's dress on all marches, as it is not to go in their packs; Officers' servants will mess with the squads they belong to, but lodge in quarters near their masters, when rooms are so allotted for them. Officers are not directed by these regulations to give any money whatever to a Soldier who serves them; the comfortable dress which they clothe him in, the saving thereby accruing to his regimentals, the relief which he has from duties, and the profession he is in, putting him above the menial situation of receiving wages.

No money or wages directed to be given to servants.

Officers joining to wait on the Commanding Officer.

Whenever an Officer joins or returns to the regiment, he is, before he appears anywhere in public, to dress himself regimentally, and then wait on the Commanding Officer.

All applications to come through the corps at headquarters.

No Officer who is absent from the corps will ever make an application for any indulgence in extension of leave, &c., excepting through the Officer who commands at head quarters.

Bugle Major to be carrier of letters.

The Bugle Major will be the carrier of all letters, for which he will receive such price *per* letter or parcel, as by a board of three Officers shall from time to time be agreed upon.

Regulation of all baggage.

As a large quantity of baggage is liable to be of serious inconvenience in a light corps, Officers are requested to keep as small a quantity as they can, without inconvenience, dispense with. All boxes and trunks are positively forbidden among the Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers, excepting such necessary ones as are permitted by Captains for the use of their companies' Pay Sergeants. The Quarter Master will frequently inspect the baggage belonging to the married men, and diminish it to the smallest quantity indispensably necessary.

Approved,

COOTE MANNINGHAM, Colonel.

Two months given for the execution of the system.

THIS system will be adopted on the 1st day of March, and it is expected that by the 1st day of the ensuing month of May, or two complete months from its commencement, every part of instruction which has been here detailed, with much precision, will be fully acted up to, and implicitly observed by all Officers and Soldiers in Colonel Manningham's Regiment of Riflemen.

All such parts as may be judged fit by the Commanding Officer will be read on the 24th day of every second month, between the periodical intervals for reading the Articles of War.

Blatchinton Barracks, Sussex, Feb. 1st, 1801.

COOTE MANNINGHAM: Colonel.

No. 1.

Company's Orderly Officer's daily Report to his Captain.

CAPTAIN_____'s Company.

BARRACKS, 1st Feb. 1801.

Parole, Sussex.

Relieved 2nd Lieutenant————

Found the rooms in good order, previous to the company's return from morning parade.

Found dinners regular at the hour, messes good, and according to regulation.

Found the rooms swept, and mess utensils in order, on visiting at half-past——o'clock.

At four o'clock ordered——file to drill.

[This report in summer season.]

Found the rooms in good order, cooking utensils cleaned and ready for delivery, whilst the company was at evening parade.

Called the rolls at taptoo—all present—(or I.R. absent, returned at—o'clock and confined) and saw all lights out at the setting of the watch.

At——o'clock made my rounds this morning, and found all regular and in good order in the rooms ready for breakfast.

At——o'clock found the messes in good order and comfortable at breakfast.

Nothing extraordinary since coming on duty.

[If any thing to be here reported]

Relieved by 3rd Lieutenant————

A. B.

1st Lieut.——'s Company.

No. 2.

Regimental senior Orderly Officer's daily Report to the Commanding Officer.

RIFLE REGIMENT.

BARRACKS, March 1st, 1801.

Parole, *Congreve.*

Relieved Major———, or Captain———, or 1st Lieutenant———(as may be.)

Found all quarters in good order, previous to dismissal of morning parade.

Saw the guard dismissed clean and in good order.

Visited the hospital at——o'clock, found it in good order, (12) men in sick ward, and (20) in the convalescent one.

Visited the school at——o'clock, and found all very regular there; the usher sick and absent.

Made my rounds, attended by all regimental Orderlies of the messes at dinner hour, and found every thing according to regulation, (excepting Captain———'s company, where two of the squads were messing irregularly, had no president and no cloth laid.)

The Subaltern orderly Officer has reported to me his visit of quarters, one hour and a half after dinner hour, and having found all rooms and mess utensils clean and in good order; also the same whilst the regiment was on the evening parade.

At taptoo I received all roll callings, regularly signed by Orderly Officers, (or Serjeants) of companies; no men absent, (or two privates of Captain———'s company, and one of Captain———'s in pursuit of whom I detached a piquet of a Corporal and three Privates, who made R. P. and S. A. prisoners, lodging them in the guardhouse.)

At the setting of the watch, all lights were reported to be out, by the Captain (or Subaltern) Orderly Officer.

Received the Subaltern Orderly Officer's report of this morning's roll calling, when all men were present; also of his visit one hour after, when he found rooms swept, and every thing in readiness for breakfast.

Made my rounds of the company's quarters at breakfast hour, and found all messes regular.

[If any thing extraordinary has occurred, to be here reported.]

C. D.
Major or Captain,
Rifle Regiment.

No. 3.

Orderly Officer's Roll.

BARRACKS, April 1st, 1801.

Regimental Captain ———
Do. Subaltern Officer 1st Lt. ———
Do. Serjeant ———
Do. Corporal ———
Do. Bugler ———

COMPANIES' ORDERLIES.

Companies.	Lieutenants.	Serjeants.	Corporals.
Capts. ———	2nd Lt. ———	———	———
———	1st do. ———	———	———
———	3rd do. ———	———	———
———	1st do. ———	———	———
———	3rd do. ———	———	———
———	2nd do. ———	———	———
———	1st do. ———	———	———
———	2nd do. ———	———	———

Major ———
Sen. Orderly Officer.

A.B.
Lieut. & Adjt.

No. 4.

———Barracks, 4th March, 1801.

Report of the———Guard, Rifle Regiment.

No. of Prisoners.	Prisoners' Names.	Regiment.	Companies.	Confined.			Crimes and Remarks.
				By Whom.	Where.	No. of Days.	

In Charge of the Guard.										Detail of the Guard.						Sentries.	
Table	Forms	Candlestick	Coal Tray and Box	Scraper and Broom	Board of Orders	Locks and Keys	Handcuffs	Sentry Box	G. R. Captain Rifle Regiment.	Captain	Subaltern	Serjeant	Corporal	Privates	Buglers	By Day	By Night

No. 5.

Morning Reveillée Report.

MARCH 20th, 1801.

CAPTAIN's ——— Company.

At — o'clock this morning, the company's rolls were called according to regulation; every man present, and answered to his name, (or absent accordingly).

A. B.
Orderly Serjeant.

N.B.—The Taptoo roll call similar, only signed by the Orderly company's Officer.

No. 6.

Morning State of Captain———'s Company.

———Barracks, May 2nd, 1801.

Present.				Absent.				Total.			
Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.

G. R.
Orderly Lieutenant.

Absentees.	S.	C.	B.	P.
On Guard or other Duty . . .	—— :	—— :	—— :	——
Sick { Hospital	—— :	—— :	—— :	——
Sick { Quarters	—— :	—— :	—— :	——
Servants	—— :	—— :	—— :	——
Handicraft employ	—— :	—— :	—— :	——
Orderlies	—— :	—— :	—— :	——
On Command	—— :	—— :	—— :	——
On Furlough	—— :	—— :	—— :	——
Prisoners	—— :	—— :	—— :	——
Absent { by Leave	—— :	—— :	—— :	——
Absent { without ditto	—— :	—— :	—— :	——
Total	—— :	—— :	—— :	——

N.N. The absentees on the back of the State: all Officers included in the General State.

No. 7.

Morning Return of Sick.

BARRACKS, JUNE 4th, 1801.

Companies.	Hospitals.				Quarters.			
	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.
Captain ———								
———								
———								
———								
———								
———								
———								
———								
Total								

General Total ———

J. R.
Surgeon.

No. 8.

General Return of Sick.

——— Barracks, July 7th, 1801.

Companies.	Names.	Cases and Remarks.
Capts. ———	Private ———	
	do. ———	
	do. ———	
———	Bugler ———	
———	Private ———	
———		
———	Serjeant ———	
	Private ———	
	do. ———	
———		
———	Corporal ———	
———	Bugler ———	

Total Sick ———

R. P.

Surgeon.

No. 9.

Target Practice Return of Capt.———'s Company.

———Barracks, August—, 1801.

Classes.	Names.	1st Range.	2d. Range.	3d. Range.	4th Range.	Bull's Eye, or inner Circle.
1st.	R. P.	1	—	—	—	1
	— —					
	S. A.	—	2	—	—	1
	— —					
2d.	D. O.	—	—	2	—	—
	— —					
	— —					
	S. W.	—	—	3	—	2
	— —					
	— —					
	Q. M. D.	—	1	—	—	—
	— —					
3d.	J. P.	—	—	3	—	3
	— —					
	K. L.	—	—	—	4	1
	— —					
	M. P.	—	—	—	5	4
	— —					

Total in the Target———
Ditto Fired ———

S. B.
Captain.

No. 10.

Regimental School Roll for the Month of———

———Barracks, March 1st, 1801.

Classes.	Scholars' Names.	Companies.	When entered the Class.
First, Learning to Read.	Corporal—— Private——	Travis. Cuyler.	1st February. 1st January.
Second, Learning to Write and can Read.	Bugler——	Stewart.	1st March.
Third, Learning Arithmetic, and can Read and Write.	Serjeant—— Corporal—— Bugler—— Private——	Cameron. Beckwith. Shepperd. Cameron.	1st December. 1st March. 1st February. 1st January.

Total number of Scholars——Serjeant——Schoolmaster.

W. S.
Lieutenant Colonel,
Commanding.

No. 11.

Weekly School Attendance Roll, for Monday the ——— April.

——— Barracks, 1801.

Classes.	Scholars' Names.	Companies.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Total days attendance.
1st	Private	Travis	X	X	X	—	X	—	4
	Corporal	Cameron	X	X	—	—	—	X	3
2nd	Bugler	—	X	X	X	X	X	X	6
	Private	—	X	X	—	X	X	X	5
	Ditto	—	—	X	X	X	X	—	4
3rd	—	Serjeant	X	X	X	X	X	X	6
	—	Corporal	X	X	X	—	—	—	3

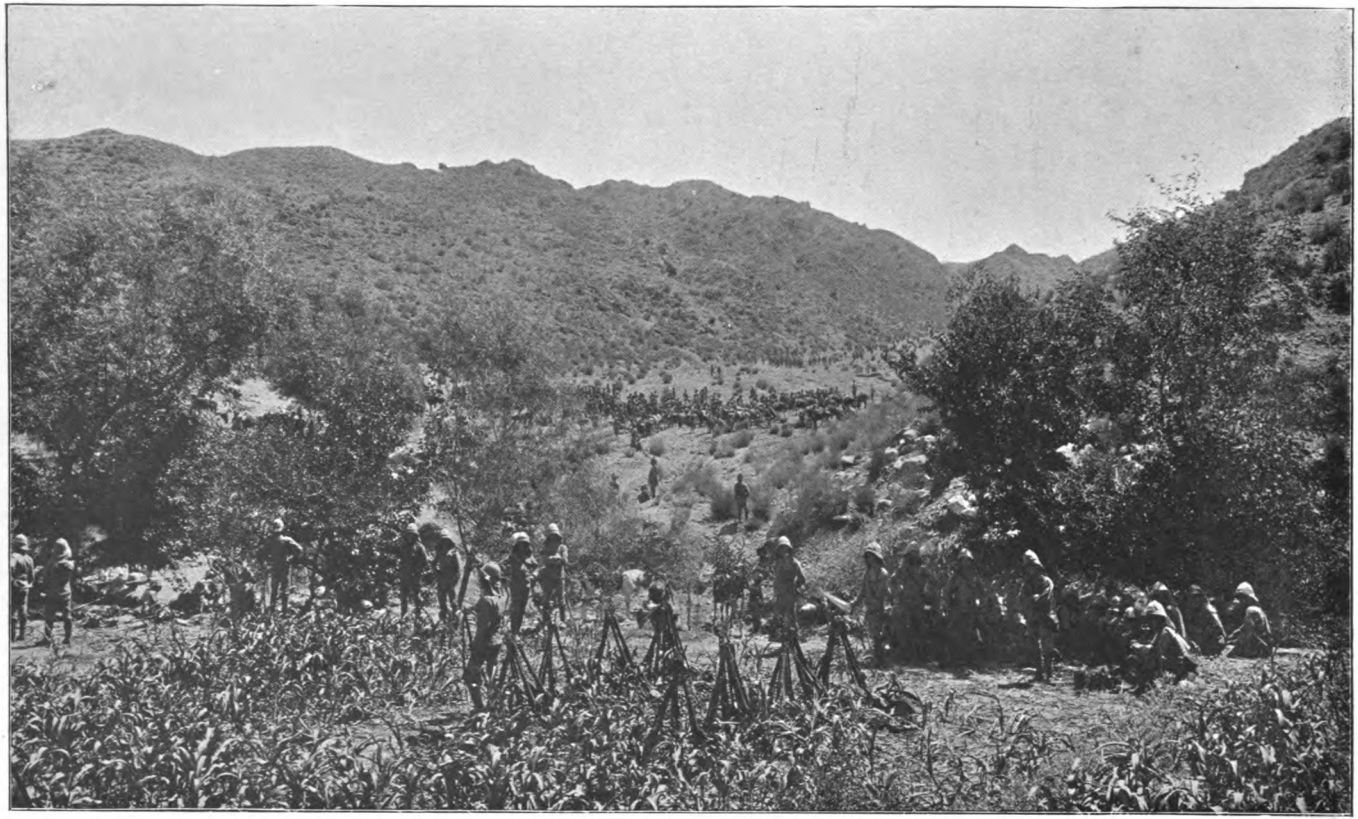
Total Scholars———

Absentees { with cause———
without ditto———

Serjeant———

Schoolmaster.

[*The Names of both here follow.*]



3rd BATTALION ON RECONNAISSANCE UP THE SHAWAL VALLEY ABOVE MAIZAR.
30th July.

THE TOCHI

[illegible]
on In[illegible]
of ris[illegible]
North[illegible]
[illegible]
the fi[illegible]
by th[illegible]
our N[illegible]

[illegible] ugh our [illegible]
[illegible] iris were at th[illegible]
[illegible] long spell of [illegible]
[illegible] ation was at last to be [illegible]

3rd BATTALION ON RECONNAISSANCE UP THE SHAWAL VALLEY ABOVE MAIZAR.
30th July.

THE TOCHI VALLEY EXPEDITION, 1897.

THE latter half of the year 1897 will long be memorable in India, on account of the almost unprecedented series of risings that took place amongst the tribes along the North-West Frontier, from Waziristan to Buner. On the 15th June, the country was aroused from what appeared to be a state of profound peace, by the startling news of the first outbreak among the tribes, a treacherous attack by the Madda Khel section of the Waziris, on a party of our Native troops at Maizar, a small but fertile valley, tributary to the larger one of Tochi. It did not take the Indian Government long to decide that a punitive expedition should be despatched as early as possible, to bring the Madda Khels to order, and on the evening of the 17th June, the 3rd Battalion received its orders to mobilize and march to Bannu, there to form one of the battalions of the 2nd Brigade, Tochi Field Force, under the command of Brigadier-General W. Symons.

At this time the head-quarters and four companies of the 3rd Battalion were in the Church Lines barracks at Rawul Pindi, the remaining four companies being under canvas at Thobba, in the Murree hills. Both at head-quarters and with the detachment there was of course plenty of work to be done in getting ready for our move to the front; all were in the best of spirits and though our ideas of Waziristan and the Madda Khel Waziris were at that time fairly hazy, yet we rejoiced that the long spell of bad luck that had attended the 3rd Battalion was at last to be broken, and that it was again

to see service, for the first time for thirty-four years, viz., since the Mohmand expedition of 1863.

On June 21st, the Thobba detachment marched to rejoin head-quarters at Pindi, where they arrived on the night of the 24th; the date of departure for the front was still unknown, but two days later final orders to be ready to move on the evening of the 29th were received. Our last few days in Pindi, were spent in putting the finishing touches to our kits, and in saying good-bye to, and receiving the parting congratulations of those of our friends who were still in Pindi, amongst others the 4th Dragoon Guards, at whose hospitable table, Hobday, of the Artillery, recited, amidst much laughter and applause, a spirited poem of his own composition, on the lines of Excelsior, with the refrain—" Homocea—Tochi's the spot."

On the evening of June 29th, the Battalion left Rawul Pindi, for Kushalgurh, in two troop-trains, the marching-out strength being twenty officers, and 801 rank and file. Napier and some 200 men were left behind to form the depôt at Thobba.

The officers who marched out with the Battalion were :—

Lt.-Col. Hon. M. Curzon, Commanding.
Major F. S. W. Raikes, 2nd-in-Command.

"A"	Company.	Lieut. Rickman.
"B"	,,	Capt. R. J. Strachey.
,,	,,	2nd-Lieut. J. Burnett-Stuart.
"C"	,,	Lieut. A. M. King.
,,	,,	Lieut. Broadbent (K.O.S.B.'s, attached).
"D"	,,	Lieut. M. G. Bell.
"E"	,,	Capt. A. H. W. Lowndes.
,,	,,	Lieut. G. M. A. Ellis.
,,	,,	Lieut. D. H. A. Dick (R.S.F., attached).
"F"	,,	Lieut. Hon. C. Henniker-Major.

"F"	Company.	2nd-Lieut. Hon. H. Cavendish.
"G"	,,	Major C. T. E. Metcalfe.
,,	,,	2nd-Lieut. R. W. Gillespie.
"H"	,,	Major A. E. W. Colville.
,,	,,	2nd-Lieut. L. H. Thornton.

Lieut. G. Morris, Adjutant.
Lieut. G. B. Gosling, Transport Officer.
Hon. Lieut. J. Adkins, Quartermaster.
Surg.-Major O'Donnell, A.M.S., in medical charge.

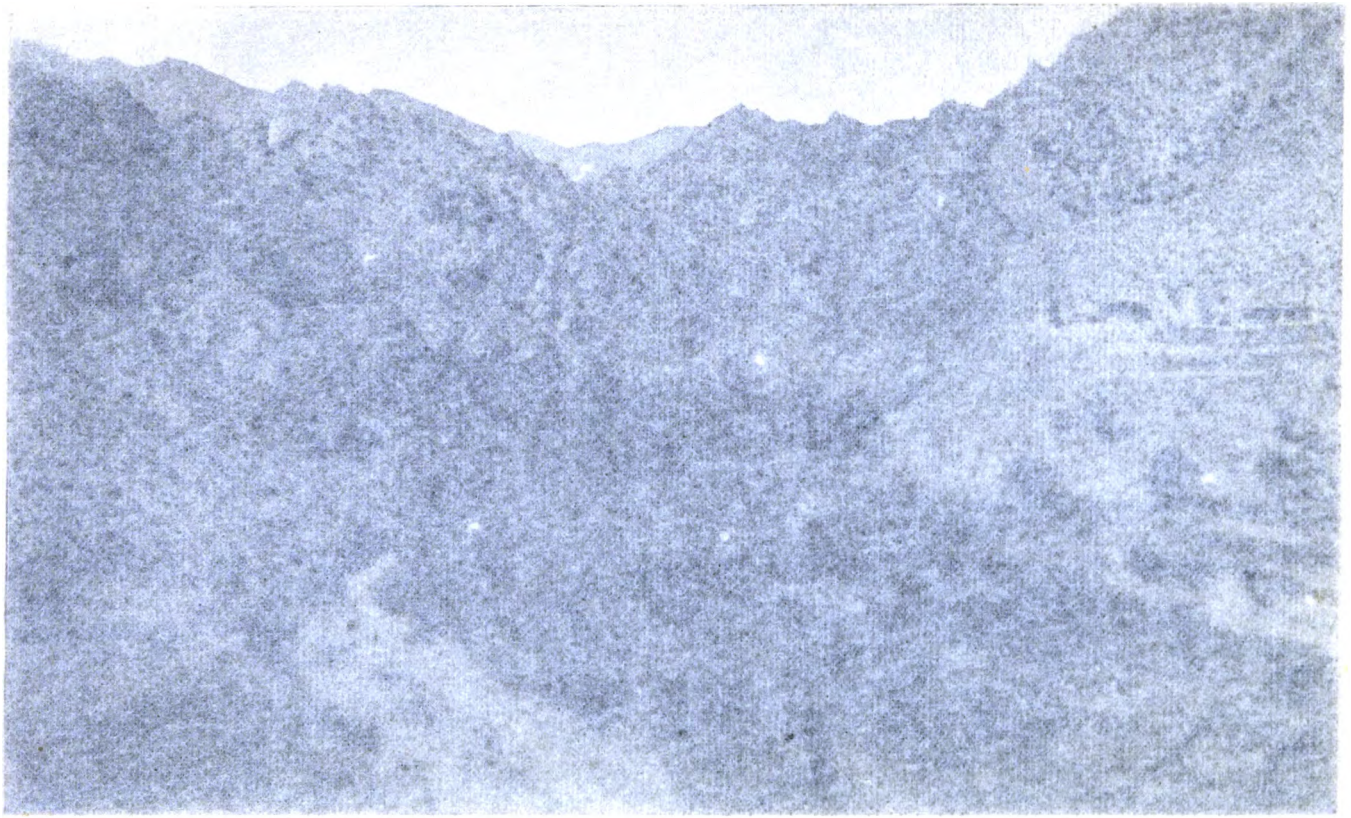
At 1.30 a.m. on June 30th, the head-quarters and right half-battalion arrived at Kushalgurh railway station, on the left bank of the Indus, the most westerly point of the railway system in this direction. Here, the men at once turned into tents, which were ready pitched close to the station and slept as best they could till daylight, when the kits and baggage were taken out of the train and loaded up on transport animals, after which the companies marched to the regular camping ground, about a mile off, on the other side of the river. The left half-battalion, which was due at 8.30 that morning, did not arrive till nearly eleven, its train having been delayed by a break-down on the line. Although the distance to be marched from the station to camp was not excessive, the temperature of Kushalgurh at this time of year was sufficiently high to cause considerable discomfort to the men of the left half-battalion before they reached their tents.

Kushalgurh is not a pretty spot; the scenery is wild and desolate in the extreme, broken rocky ground with patches of sand and no vegetation, with the Indus, as it then was, in semi-flood, thick and grey, rushing through high banks, and crossed by an apparently very rickety bridge of boats, some 350 yards in length. Our camp was not quite the place to spend a happy day in, either, and here we got our first taste of the pleasures of camp-

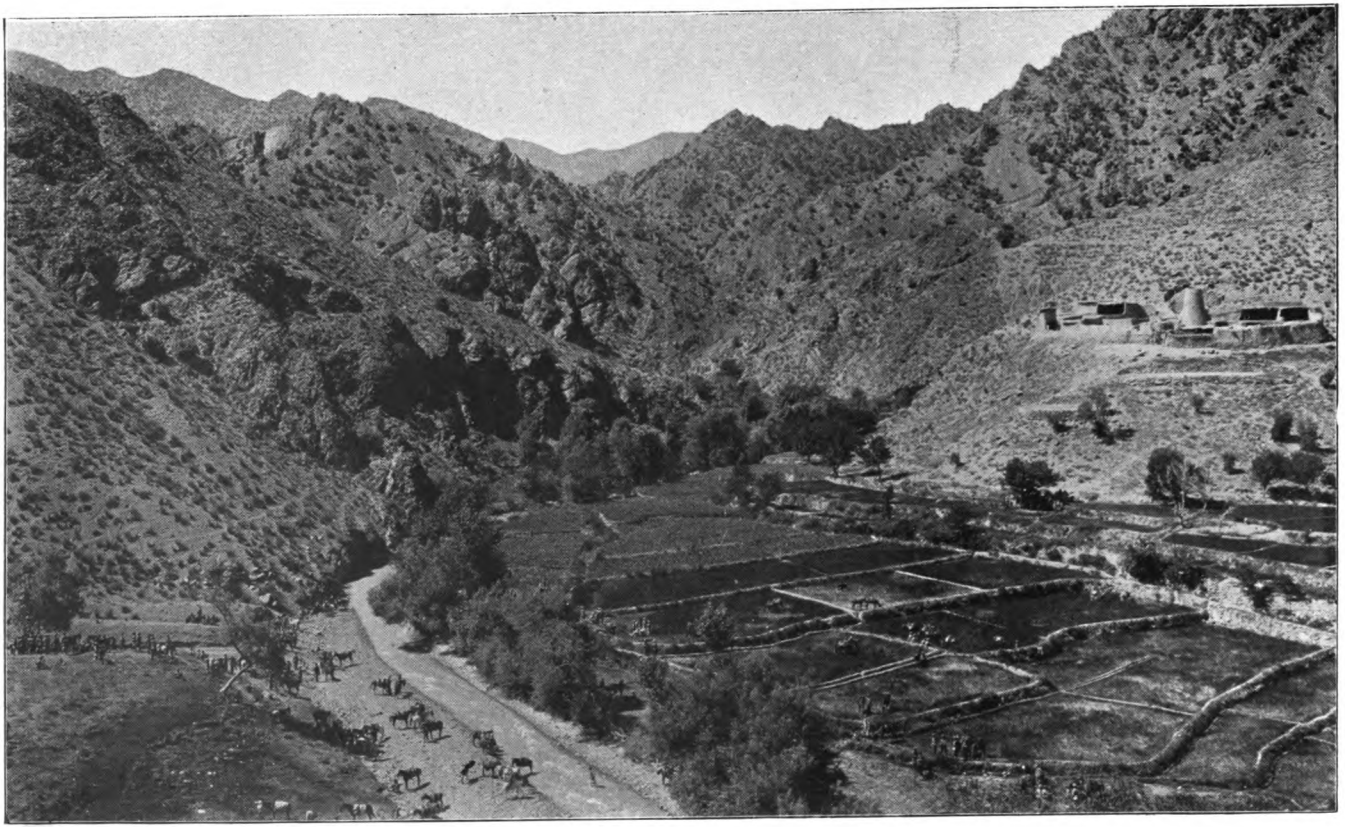
ing in the Derajat in midsummer; it *was* hot—115° in the tents—and the only water to be got was brought up in earthen pots from the Indus, which being in flood, could only supply us with what looked like pea-soup. It was some comfort, no doubt, to be told on medical authority, that it was really very good water, and indeed, it certainly was better than that which we frequently drank greedily later on.

And now we were about to begin our eight days' march to Bannu, the first stage on our road to the Tochi Valley. The intense heat by day of course made it absolutely necessary for the Battalion to march by night, so at 6 p.m. on June 30th, the men began to load up the transport, consisting of camels and mules. Fifty E. P. tents had been pitched at each camping ground for the accommodation of troops moving along the road, but we carried with us our General Service single-fly tents, for use later on, and the loading of these, with the kits, and a very large quantity of commissariat stores, together with the fact that this was our first start, delayed our departure till about 8 p.m. From Kushalgurh, the Battalion was accompanied by a section of the British Field Hospital attached to the force, under charge of Surgeons-Major Skinner and Johnson, A.M.S., who, with their Assistant-Surgeons, were unremitting in the care and attention they bestowed on us during the trying time that was to come.

It is not possible to give a detailed account of each day's march, nor would such an account be altogether pleasant reading, perhaps. From Kushalgurh to Bannu, the distance is 110 miles, which was covered in eight days, the main features of each march being much the same. The whole experience is a perfect nightmare to look back upon—the baggage loaded up and sent on in



RECONNAISSANCE ON THE SHAWAL RIVER.



RECONNAISSANCE ON THE SHAWAL RIVER.
3rd Battalion Halted for Breakfast.

advance, the start just before sun-down, the constant call for water when none was available, the mug of tea half-way (sometimes so sweet as to make one thirstier than ever, and sometimes not enough of it to go all round), the false hopes raised by lights seen in the distance, which might mean the longed-for camp, but as a rule didn't, the dust, and above all the heat—all these, as well as many other things unspeakable, summed up the agonies by night. And then the long weary days under the tents, in stifling heat, with horrible water, flies in plenty, and as often as not, a rainless dust storm in the afternoon, so that rest became hopeless, and sleep almost an impossibility!

To send troops on the line of march at midsummer in any part of India, is to try them very highly, and the Derajat, through which we were now passing, is one of the hottest districts in the country, indeed, it was reported that many officers of the Punjab Frontier Force had openly stated that in their opinions, the march up at this time of the year could not be done by British troops. No wonder, then, that amongst the men there were some whose strength was unequal to the strain, though their hearts were stout and true enough. It is not a pleasant sight to see men fall unconscious in the road from exhaustion, but it was one to which we got pretty well accustomed before reaching Bannu, and towards the end of a night's march it was a common enough sight to see most of one's men, as soon as a halt was ordered, drop at once on their hands and knees in the middle of the road, from sheer inability to stand up until the word was given to fall out. During the heat of the day, too, the medical officers were kept constantly at work attending to men struck down by heat apoplexy, and it was only the daily sup-

ply of ice, sent up in the mail-cart by Government, that prevented the loss of many lives during these first few marches.

But under all these trials and discomforts the men behaved splendidly, singing and whistling on the march to lighten the burden of the weary road and of the unaccustomed hundred rounds of ammunition, never a grumble heard, and they marched with a pluck beyond all praise. On July 1st, at Gumbat, our first halt, Vic Couper rejoined us from leave in Ladak, where he had been shooting, and took over command of his company ("D"). Fears had been entertained that in the wilds where he was, the news of our impending departure might not reach him until too late, so that we were all rejoiced to find him turning up very fit and well, and as brown as a berry. The photograph taken of him in his morning tub, shortly after his arrival, was much admired and was given a suitable position in the centre of one of the pages of "Black and White," as soon as it arrived in London.

At Kohat, on 2nd July, another attaché joined the battalion—Wingate, of the Gordon Highlanders, a keen soldier and cheery companion, one of the best of a regiment whose many good fellows are hard to beat. At 4 a.m. on July 8th, the battalion marched into Bannu. It was a trying march, something over nineteen miles, and with a lot of deep sand to be got through, one dry river bed being three-quarters of a mile across, but the men came in, in splendid style, played in by the band of 25th P.I., whose kindness in turning out at that hour of the morning was much appreciated.

We remained halted at Bannu, on the 8th, 9th and 10th July, and were able to pick up a good deal of the sleep we had lost on the way up. On the 9th, Brigadier-

General Symons inspected us, and told us he was very pleased with the appearance of the Battalion, and the way in which the men had got through the trying march from Kushalgurh.

On the evening of the 9th, King went down with a bad attack of fever, and was taken into a house inside the fort, where he had to remain, much to his disgust, whilst the Battalion moved on.

On July 11th, at 2 a.m., the Battalion left Bannu, accompanied by General Symons and his Staff, and the Chaplain of the Force. The General and Staff rode, as is usual, though, perhaps, hardly advisable, between the "point" and the main body of the advanced guard company, whilst the Chaplain, who had come campaigning in a suit of black broad-cloth, riding on a white mule, elected to accompany the point itself, explaining when remonstrated with, that he knew it was wrong of him to be there, but it was so much more interesting! In this way the first mile and a-half out of Bannu were successfully negotiated in spite of the darkness; but here the road forked, and the company in front (whose military training had been broken off, on receipt of orders for active service, at a point just anterior to "Advanced Guards"), followed its guides along the right branch, but omitted the formality of seeing that it was followed by the remainder of the Battalion, who consequently took the other road. A halt of the advanced guard was soon afterwards ordered by the General, who dismounted and strolled back to have a talk with the Colonel, and so was the first to discover that the column had lost its body and tail. Leaping on a hospital mule which he found at hand, the gallant General started at a gallop in pursuit, but the animal very shortly fell into a ditch, where it lay on its late rider for some minutes.

The column was eventually overtaken and turned back by a Staff officer on a horse, but not until it had gone a a mile and a-half down the wrong road.

At Islam Chowki, 7½ miles from Bannu, we left British territory, and began to enter the mouth of the Tochi Valley. It was now daylight, and as what we then saw was very similar to our daily view till we left the Valley, a very brief description may be desirable. We were in a plain, through which ran the Tochi river, with rugged, bare hills on either hand; on the plain were stones, and on the hills were stones—nothing but stones everywhere, except along the bed of the river itself, where a certain amount of cultivation, and a fair sprinkling of mud villages could be seen. A more inhospitable and barren country one would never wish to pass through.

At about 10 a.m., we reached our camping ground at Saidgai, after a comparatively cool but very moist march. Here for the first time we pitched the single-fly tents we had brought with us. The camp was square, with a stone wall or breastwork all round it; the companies' tents were pitched along the insides of the wall, so that the men could fall in on it at once in case of alarm, the officers' tents, hospital, transport, etc., being in the centre; this is the regular form of camp for all these Frontier operations.

The day in the tents was a hot one, but in the evening we found two or three nice deep pools in the river, where many of us enjoyed a most refreshing bath.

Next morning, July 12th, at 4 a.m. we marched for Idak, fifteen miles. In the early morning it was cool and pleasant enough, but towards the end of the march, when the sun was well up, the heat became very great, and during the last two miles into camp many men

dropped down from its effects. On arrival at our halting place the Sergeant-Major and three private riflemen were down with sunstroke; the former, however, was soon all right again, and by the evening two of the others had regained consciousness. Private Gurr, the worst case, remained insensible, and it was only owing to the unremitting attention of the three Medical Officers, who were with us that he was kept alive throughout that day and night; he was carried the next day's march in a doolie, and it was not for 24 hours, on arrival at Miranshah, that he began to show signs of returning consciousness.

Our next march brought us to Miranshah, and as we were now 3,000 feet above the sea, we had left the worst of the heat behind us; from now on we had nothing very much to complain of on that score. Miranshah is one of the regular garrisons of the Tochi Valley, and here we found the 14th Sikhs, one of the regiments of the 2nd Brigade, a splendid set of men, and a most hospitable lot of officers. The Battalion halted at Miranshah for four days, where we were treated nearly every afternoon to a big dust-storm, followed by a good downpour of rain, which, though unpleasant at the moment, was satisfactory enough in its after effects. Here we heard of the arrival in Bombay of King-Salter, torn from the Staff College in the middle of his first year, and of Campbell, and E. W. Bell, who had gone home on leave in April. On July 6th, the 6th B. L. I., 25th P.I., and a Mountain Battery marched in, thus completing the 2nd Brigade.

On the 17th, we marched to Boya, and on the 18th to Datta Khel, where we found General Corrie Bird, commanding the force, and Brigadier General Egerton, with the 1st Brigade, assembled. Of the 801 rank and

file who started from Pindi, 726 marched into Datta Khel, a distance of 170 miles, marched in 19 days, which under the circumstances may be considered a most creditable performance. A copy of the letter sent on this occasion by General Symons to the Commanding Officer, will be found in the Record of the Battalion; it was much appreciated by all ranks.

We remained in camp at Datta Khel until July 26th, our principal occupation being wall-building, wit an occasional convoy or turn of picquet duty on tl road between Boya and our camp. At this time Dat Khel was not a very pleasant spot for an encampme every afternoon we were visited by a downpour of r preceded by a dust-storm, and gale of wind, so that if one's tent was not blown down (a fate which one day overtook Colonel Curzon, Rickman, Adkins, and several others, as well as the mess), one was always liable to be flooded out. The flies were, perhaps, our greatest plague, especially at meal times, for they settled in swarms on one's food, which even without them was none too tempting. Of evil smells, too, there was an endless assortment, and after a day or two, numbers of the men were attacked by diarrhœa, due probably to the bad water. But despite these minor worries everyone was in the best of spirits, and we were still hopeful that the Waziris would give us a chance of testing on them the effects of the new Dum-Dum bullet, with which we had been served out at Bannu.

On the night of July 19th, the Staff received information from friendly spies to the effect that 7,000 Mahsud Waziris were marching to attack our camp, where they would arrive about 3.30 next morning. Accordingly at that hour all the troops in camp lined the walls in readiness to welcome the enemy, but it is

BATTALION CAMP AND ORDNANCE FIELD PARK, DATTA KHEL.
July 18th-26th, 1897.

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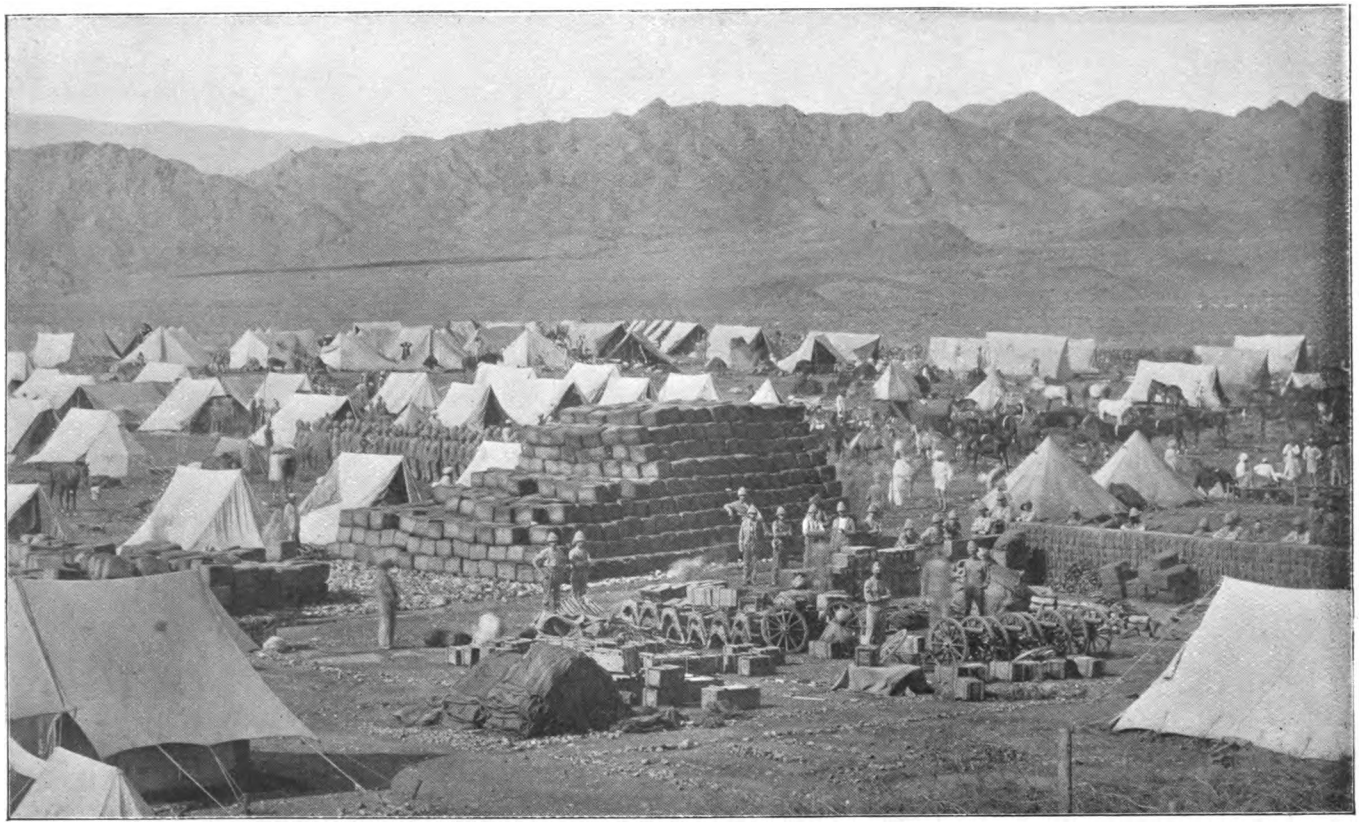

3rd BATTALION CAMP AND ORDNANCE FIELD PARK, DATTA KHEL.
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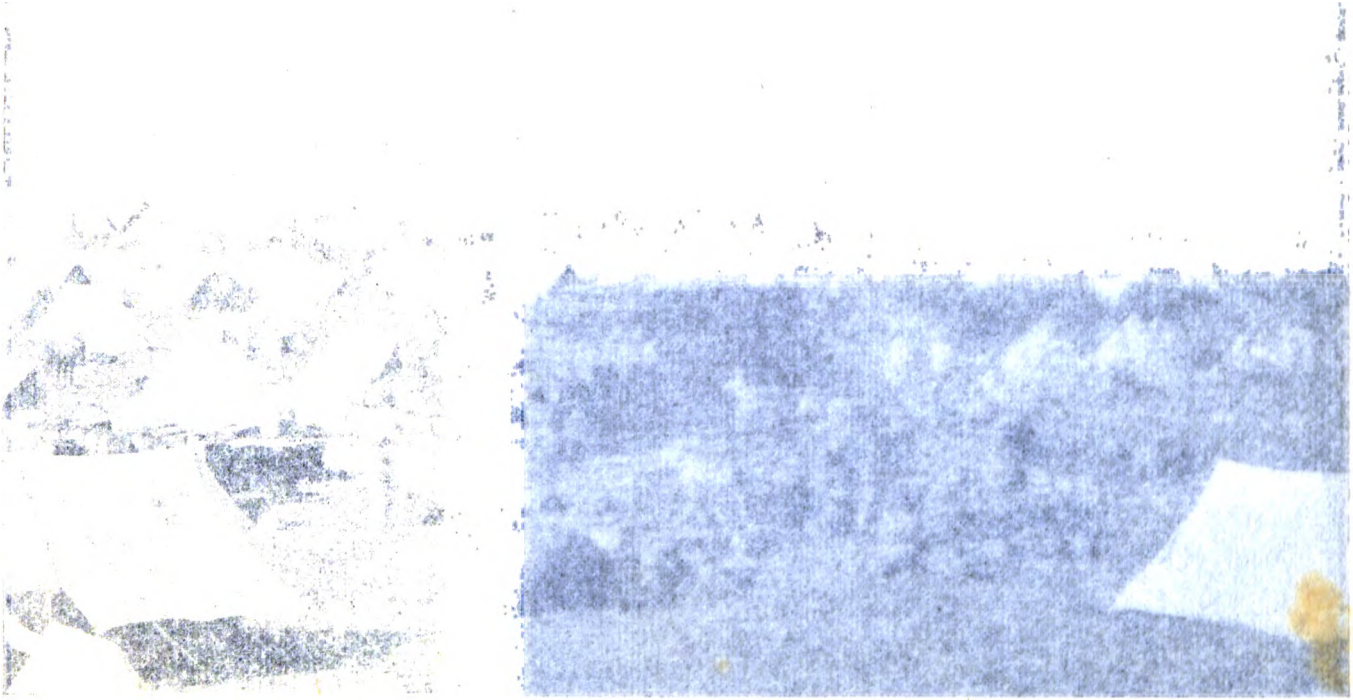

3rd BATTALION CAMP AND ORDNANCE FIELD PARK, DATTA KHEL.

hardly necessary to add that they failed to put in an appearance. Later and more accurate information led us to believe that the 7,000 men marching to the attack were in reality, only some 60 or 70 "budmashes," assembled probably, with the intention of looting any stray transport animals along the road.

Soon after daylight the 1st Brigade, accompanied by General Corrie Bird, and the Divisional Staff, left Datta Khel, for Sheranni, a village nine miles higher up the valley, which was to be made the advanced base of the expedition and whence columns might be sent out as required in various directions to meet and harass the enemy. "A," "B," "C" and "D" Companies marched to Sheranni, with the 1st Brigade, being charged with the duty of escorting the transport animals back to Datta Khel. These companies halted under some trees near the river, where they had their dinners, and at 4.30 p.m., began their return march in charge of 1,700 mules and a number of camels. The men were all ordered to mount themselves on mules, which being provided only with pack-saddles and being unaccustomed to act as Mounted Infantry chargers, afforded us a lot of amusement, and not a few bruises. On the way back the Native Cavalry scouts reported a party of the enemy a little way off the road. Our advanced guard company dismounted and moved towards them, but was unable to come up with them.

On the 20th July, King rejoined us, apparently quite fit again.

On the 21st, E. W. Bell and Campbell arrived from home, followed next day by King-Salter, who had received his orders at Camberley exactly four weeks before.

On the 21st occurred the first death in the Battalion

during the expedition, Private Francis, the Colonel's bâtman, dying that evening of dysentery. How little did any of us then anticipate the terrible numbers we were to lose later on in that real Valley of Death, the Tochi; numbers, which at the date of writing, the 8th December, stand at three officers, and 98 rank and file.

On the 26th, a short programme of sports for the men was successfully carried out. There were three events—kicking a football, a race across country for teams of four from each company, distance about three-quarters of a mile, and a prize for the man who within ten minutes could bring in the heaviest stone. The latter event proved rather amusing, for our recent efforts in wall-building for the protection of the camp had resulted in the disappearance from the near neighbourhood of almost every stone weighing more than a couple of pounds. The men having heard in the morning that this particular race was on the card, some of the clever ones had "planted" large stones in the direction they thought would be taken, but the executive were not to be caught napping, and despatched the field quite another way. The winner, Private Charlton, brought home a fine rock weighing 82 lbs. The prizes consisting of tins of salmon, and tongue, etc., tobacco, and a bottle of beer, were distributed by Brigadier-General Symons.

On July 27th, the Battalion marched forward to Sheranni, being temporarily attached to the 1st Brigade, under Brigadier-General Egerton. M. G. Bell, who had been appointed signalling officer to the 2nd Brigade, remained at Datta Khel, with a few signallers, provosts, etc.

On arriving at Sheranni, we found that the place selected for our camp adjoined that of the 33rd P. I., being on somewhat lower ground than that of the re-

mainder of the force, from whom we were separated by the dry bed of a nullah about 200 yards in width. Our first work was to clear the ground of the stones and thorny bushes that abounded, and that evening and for some days afterwards, our spare time was occupied by the usual fatigue of wall-building.

At 8.30 next morning, the Battalion, with the 1st Sikhs and some Sappers, paid a visit to the Maizar Valley, the scene of the treacherous attack on our troops on June 14th. This valley bore a very different aspect to the country we had so far been in, being nice and green, very fertile and well cultivated, with plenty of fruit trees, mulberry, fig, pomegranate, apricot, &c., and contained about eight small villages, all close together, each fortified with mud walls and towers. The largest of these villages, the one from which the attack on our troops had originated, had been demolished the previous day by the 93rd Highlanders, and this day another had been handed over to us, with orders to destroy its defences. Very little was available in the way of tools, but battering-rams and crowbars were soon extemporised out of beams of wood, and we fell to with zest on our work of destruction. In a few hours the village was pretty thoroughly wrecked, and we then drew off whilst the Sappers blew up the towers with dynamite, giving us a pretty show combined with a little excitement in the way of big stones flying through the air in unexpected directions. We returned to camp about 3 p.m.

At about 1 a.m. next morning, some excitement was caused by a rifle thief getting over our unfinished wall and making off with a rifle. He was seen and fired at by two of our sentries, but managed to get off, apparently untouched, with one rifle.

Our life at Sheranni from this date until we left the

place on September 1st, will hardly bear relating in detail. At first there was some "sniping" into camp by night, but this soon ceased. Nearly every day some of the companies were out as escorts to Survey or Intelligence Officers, as part of a reconnoitering column, on convoy duty or road-making, taking mules to Maizar to bring in forage, destroying villages, &c., and each night we all returned to sleep in camp. During this period the scourges of dysentery and fever appeared and grew gradually worse and worse. The hospital tents were full to overflowing, and many men who ought to have been in hospital were unable to be accommodated there, and had to remain in the company tents. Deaths began to get more frequent, and it was a common sight to see 100 men marching to hospital when the sick-horn sounded. The numbers available for duty grew smaller and smaller, but through it all the men maintained their pluck and spirits in a manner that won the admiration of all who saw them. Amongst the officers also, the effects of life in the Tochi Valley began to show themselves. On August 21st, King and Thornton were invalided to India, and on September 3rd, Couper and Rickman followed them, also invalided. On September 4th, poor Raikes died, a sad loss indeed to the Battalion, where he was much loved by all ranks. On the 12th, Cavendish was invalided to Rawul Pindi.

The heat at first was rather trying in the day-time, and the plague of flies was even worse here than at Datta Khel. Early in August we heard of the attacks on the Malakand and Chakdara and of the despatch of troops into the Swat Valley. We now began to realise that what we considered our good luck when we were ordered to join the Tochi Field Force, was in reality likely to prove quite the reverse, for here pro-

found peace reigned, and seemed likely to continue reigning, whilst at many other points along the frontier there was real work being done by regiments which a month ago had played tortoise to our hare.

Our time at Sheranni was not altogether devoid of distractions of a mild nature; fishing in the Tochi River, and an occasional game of football, afforded amusement to some, and on the night of August 8th, an alarm in camp gave us a subject for conversation. It appears that a mule-driver in the upper part of our camp had eaten too much of Salig Ram's tinned lobster at supper, at all events he suddenly awoke in the night with a loud scream, which was quickly taken up by other natives; the mules getting scared began to plunge about and rattle their picketing chains, dogs barked, and altogether it sounded as if the 33rd P.I. camp had been rushed by the enemy. Our sentries passed the word round to turn out and line the wall, and in a very few minutes every man was in his place and ready to meet an attack.

The men were very much disgusted when it was found that the alarm after all was a false one; they thought they had "got the beggars at last," as some of them were heard to remark. The rapidity and quietness with which they turned out were most satisfactory; in fact, so quiet were they, that the first one of our captains knew of the matter was when he was awakened in his tent by his colour-sergeant asking if he should dismiss the company!

On July 29th, Paley arrived from England on first appointment.

On August 7th, Darell joined from Muree, where he had been left behind sick when the battalion left Pindi.

On August 12th, Wingate, our Gordon Highlander

attaché, left us to rejoin his regiment, ordered on service to Peshawar.

On the 13th, some Divisional sports were held, with four events for British troops; the 100 yards was won by Sergeant Oldfield, of the Battalion, second and third places being also taken by riflemen. The tug-of-war and putting the shot fell to the 93rd, as also did the Lloyd-Lindsay competition on mules, for company teams of four; "B" Company took second prize in this event. A Lloyd-Lindsay match, also on mules, between our subalterns and those of the 93rd, was won by us, our team consisting of Gosling, Henniker, Ellis, and E. W. Bell.

On the 18th, Henniker and 25 riflemen left for Datta Khel, to take charge of the two Maxim guns there.

On the 19th, Winn arrived from home. He had left Pindi early in April, going home *via* Japan and Canada, and had been in England only nine days.

On September 1st, the Battalion at last left Sheranni, and marched with the 1st P.I., two mountain guns, and a company of Sappers to a place called Landi Khel, about five miles further up the valley. About 250 men were left behind at Sheranni, thirty of whom were fit for duty, the remainder being too ill to march. Of the 460 or so who accompanied the Battalion, not more than half were really fit for any hard work, but it was hoped that the change of camp and the good spring water would do everyone good.

Our duties here consisted principally in escorting Sappers and Miners whilst they improved the road, and in acting as a guard to the transport animals which were sent daily to the Maizar Valley to bring in forage. We were "sniped" at more freely here than at any of our other camping grounds, but although from the sound of

DESTRUCTION OF VILLAGE OF OSHERA, NEAR MAIZAR,

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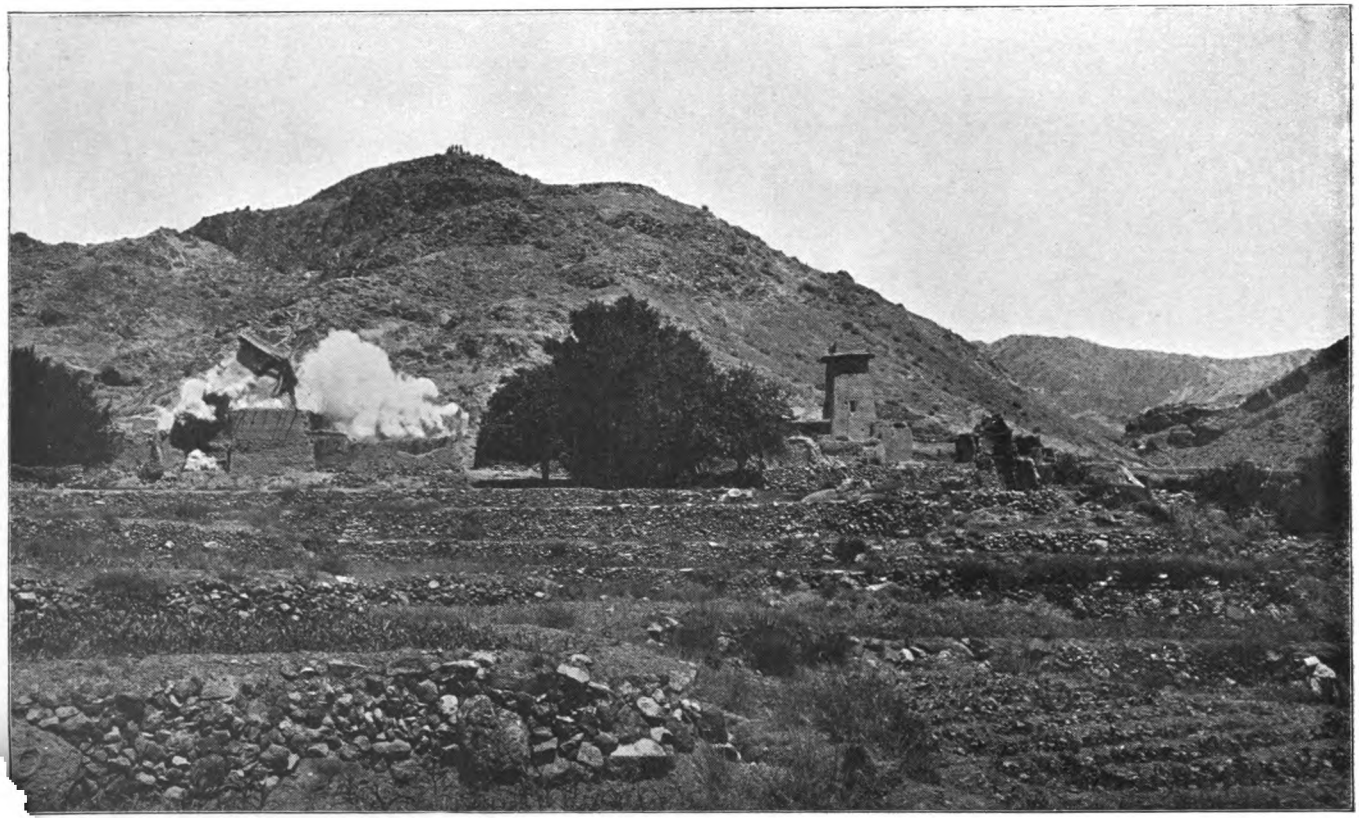

DESTRUCTION OF VILLAGE OF OSHERA, NEAR MAIZAR,
By 3rd Battalion and Sappers, 4th August, 1897.

the bullets they appeared at times to come uncomfortably near us, no one was hit.

Apropos of this shooting into camp, we may record that one night when Couper, as captain of the day, was taking the orders from a sentry, the latter stated that "when the *snipe-shooting* began he was to inform the guard immediately." Vic replied that he would feel much obliged if the sentry would also let *him* know about it, and passed on.

Dick, of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, left us on the 3rd to join the half battalion of his regiment, ordered on service to Kohat.

Whilst the Battalion was at Landi Khel, the authorities began sending sick convoys, in parties of forty, three times a week from Sheranni back to Miranshah, where a big hospital and convalescent depôt had been formed. On the 6th, Strachey left to take charge of our men at that place.

After spending only six days at Landi Khel, the Battalion, whose health had not perceptibly improved, marched back to Datta Khel where it arrived on the 8th, having halted one night at Sheranni. We now once more formed part of the 2nd Brigade.

During September, deaths among the men at Sheranni, Datta Khel, and Miranshah became sadly frequent; Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry Tyler died on the 20th, and Pioneer-Sergeant Harding on the 27th. Fever and dysentery were now very prevalent among the Native troops as well as the British, this being the most unhealthy time of year in the always unhealthy valley, and a great strain was put upon the medical services.

On September 10th, Kane joined us from home on first appointment.

About this time Colonel Curzon, whose period of

command would have ceased on October 15th, received intimation that he would remain in command "until the Battalion returned from service, or until such time as the Government of India considered that his services could be dispensed with."

The health of the Battalion continued so unsatisfactory that on September 18th, we marched from Datta Khel for Miranshah, arriving on the 19th. Metcalfe, E. W. Bell, Stuart and Broadbent (K.O.S.B.'s) remained at Datta Khel in charge of some 150 men who were too sick to march with the Battalion, but most of whom followed us in a few days when sufficient ponies and doolies had been collected for them. Metcalfe in the meantime was attacked by a sharp go of dysentery, and was unable to leave Datta Khel, where he remained until after the Battalion had returned to India.

At Miranshah, although the nights were fairly cool, the men's single-fly tents were very hot in the day-time, and a number of E.P. tents were eventually sent up to us from Bannu, which were most acceptable to the sickly men. Football, cricket, polo and rounders were organised here, and a camp-fire sing-song was held, but in spite of these distractions a good many of us were beginning to get heartily sick of the inactive service we were engaged in. At the same time even a distant chance of an encounter with the enemy was greedily seized on. On September 30th, 100 riflemen and three officers went out with the hope of falling in with some Waziri parties, reported by native spies to be in the neighbourhood, and although this was certain to mean a long and trying march in the hot sun, the men were most keen, and several who were not considered fit enough for the job were quite aggrieved at being left behind. Our party, as usual, neither saw nor heard anything of the enemy,

but consoled themselves by remarking that "a bit of exercise does one a lot of good."

On September 29th, Napier joined the service companies, having handed over command of the depôt at Thobba to Kennard, who was on sick leave in India when the Battalion left, but was now pronounced fit for duty.

On October 2nd, our Brigadier, General Symons, left the Tochi Valley, having been appointed to the command of a Division in the Tirah Field Force. On his departure, Colonel Curzon, as senior officer in the Brigade, took over command as a temporary measure, pending the arrival of Brigadier-General Wodehouse from India. Metcalfe being still on the sick-list at Datta Khel, the command of the Battalion devolved on Colville.

On the 7th, Henniker and his Maxim-gun detachment rejoined headquarters.

On the 8th, definite orders were received for the march of the Battalion to Bannu. Owing to the large number of sick and the difficulties of transport, the move was to be made in three parties. The concentration of the Battalion at Bannu was ordered with a view to our subsequent return to India as soon as a further move could be undertaken.

On October 10th, the first party left Miranshah for Bannu, consisting of "F" and "D" Companies, under Winn and Darell. Eighty sick riflemen accompanied this party, those who could manage to ride being provided with ponies, the others with doolies.

On the 13th, Henniker was appointed Provost-Marshal to the 2nd Brigade.

On the 14th, "A," "C," and "H" Companies, with Colville, King-Salter, Gillespie and Paley and 80 more sick started.

On the 18th, the headquarters and the remaining three companies marched, the officers with this party being Strachey, Lowndes, Gosling, Morris, Napier, Henniker, E. W. Bell and Adkins. A further convoy of 80 sick accompanied this party.

Of the officers left behind at Miranshah, Colonel Curzon was now definitely in command of the 2nd Brigade, General Wodehouse's wound, received during the Mohmand Expedition, preventing him from taking up the appointment. Campbell, Ellis, Stuart and Kane were all too ill to be moved. O'Donnell, our sporting doctor, had returned to India on sick leave a few days before our move commenced.

By October 20th, the Battalion, with the exception of those left behind in hospital, was concentrated once more at Bannu. On this day we heard that we were not to return to our old station, Rawul Pindi, but were to be quartered on our return at Umballa. Still no definite orders for our departure from Bannu had yet come to hand, and we had to possess our souls in patience for a little while longer. A protracted stay in our present quarters did not seem likely to improve the health of the Battalion. By day it was fairly hot, but directly the sun got low it became very chilly and damp, with a feverish-looking mist rising from the numerous water-cuts and irrigation channels. However, a little rest did us no harm, and at first the health of the men improved perceptibly, though the improvement was not long continued.

On the 22nd poor Cavendish died at Pindi, and the next day Kane also passed away—a short six weeks from first joining the Battalion.

On the 24th, a sick convoy of 80 men arrived, bringing with them Ellis and Stuart, transferred to the Bannu

Hospital. The same evening we received orders for our return to India, the march back to be commenced on the 30th.

On the 28th, Colonel Curzon arrived in Bannu; he had been suffering off and on for some time from fever, and was now so reduced in strength that it had become necessary for him to resign command of the 2nd Brigade, go before a medical board, and return at once to India, and thence home. He left Bannu next day, the 29th, and this was the last we saw of our late C. O., who left Rawul Pindi to catch the mail steamer, the night before the Battalion arrived there.

On the morning of October 30th, we commenced the last stage of our Tochi adventures—the return march to the railway at Kushalgurh. Truly it was a very different business to our march up, just four months before; the only improvement lay in the climate, which was now fairly cool, especially in the early morning; but instead of the strong, fit and hopeful Battalion, which did the march up in such splendid style, we had now a mere handful of sound men with us, 200 or so fit to march; the others; pale, feeble and worn out, were either hospital patients or too weak to get along without assistance and had to be carried in bullock carts, about 200 of which accompanied us. We were accompanied also by a section of a Field Hospital which took 205 riflemen along with it. Some 425 rank and file were with their companies; 71 had already died, and about 100 were left behind us, too ill to be moved.

The first march out of Bannu, about twenty miles, it was considered advisable to divide into two, and these were got through without much trouble. On the third day, November 1st, we had sixteen miles to do, up and down hill all the way. We started at 6.15 a.m., and those

who walked reached camp at 1.30, but the carts with the sick, convalescents and baggage, were not in till 4.30 p.m. It was a hot day, and the transport animals, as well as many of the men were much done up, so it was decided to halt here for a day and rest.

After the next march of thirteen miles, it was found advisable to move in two parties. The Field Hospital, escorted by Strachey's company, went on in advance, making the usual stages, whilst the rest of the Battalion followed, doing half marches morning and evening.

Kohat was reached by the first party on the morning of October 6th, the second party arriving the same evening. Six riflemen, too ill to be taken on, were left in hospital.

At Kohat we struck into the line of communications of the Tirah Field Force, whose railway base was our entraining station, Kushalgurh. We found the road for the next two marches rather rough and dreadfully dusty, having been much cut up by the constant traffic along it. Here we met a continuous stream of pedestrians, carts, camels, donkeys and bullocks, all bound for the front, which did not add to the pleasures of the road.

At about mid-day on the 8th, "B" Company, and the Hospital arrived at Kushalgurh, crossed the Indus, where a second bridge of boats had now been built, and went into camp near the railway station. This party entrained the same evening, and reached Pindi at 7 a.m., on the 9th. The rest of the Battalion arrived at Kushalgurh on the 9th, and at Pindi the next morning.

We remained in Pindi rest-camp until the 12th, and entraining that afternoon at 4 o'clock. The next day we spent at Mian Mir rest-camp, and at 8.30 a.m. on October 14th, reached our present quarters in Umballa, our marching-in strength being twelve officers and 540

Major-Gen. Bird and Staff.

Lt.-Col. Hon. M. Curzon.

Major Raikes.

RETURNING TO SHERANNI CAMP

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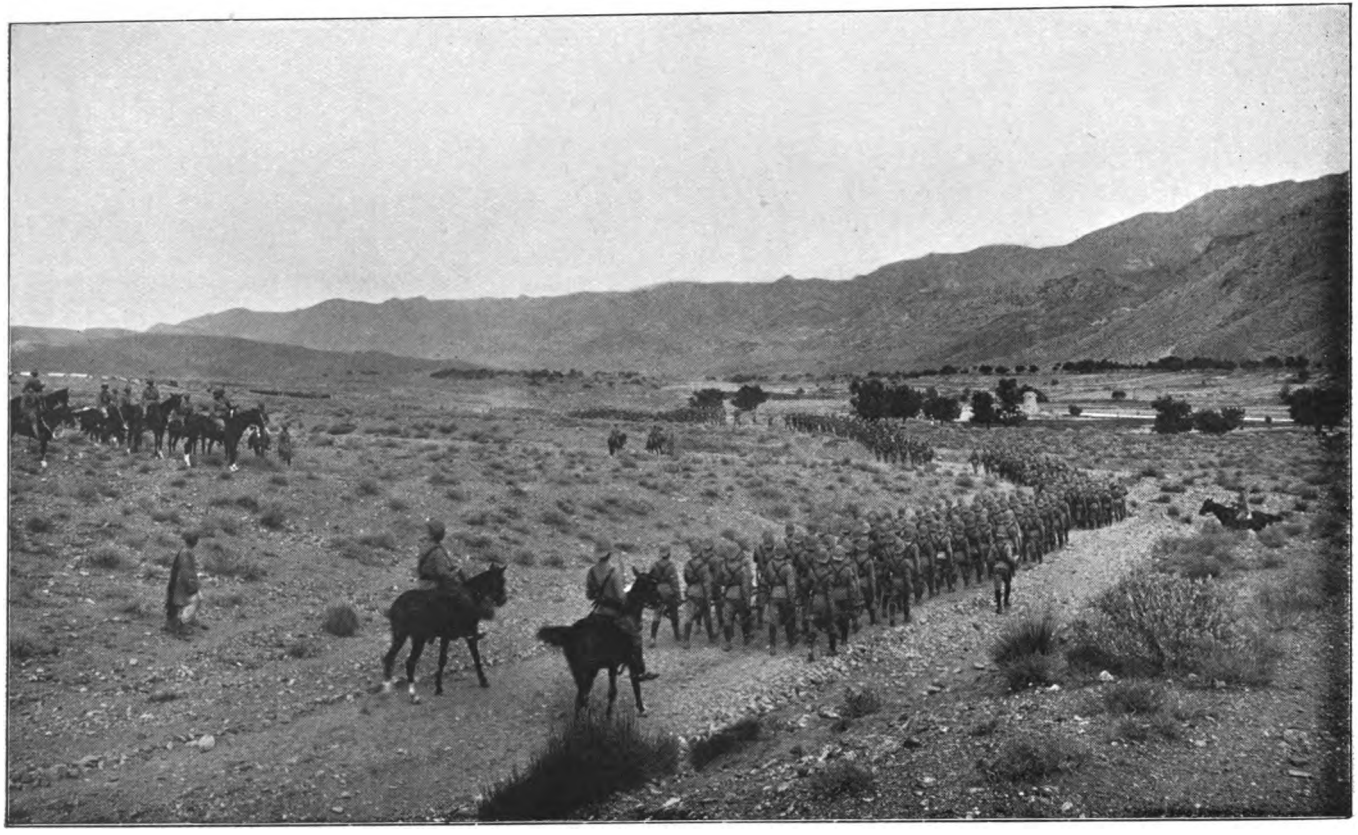


Major-Gen. Bird and Staff. Major Raikes. Lt.-Col. Hon. M. Curzon.

3rd BATTALION RETURNING TO SHERANNI CAMP
After a Divisional Parade.

rank and file, these being all we could muster out of the twenty officers and 802 rank and file who had left for the front four and-a-half months before. The officers who started with the Battalion on June 29th, remained with it throughout the expedition, and returning with it to Pindi, were six in number, viz., Colville, Strachey, Lowndes, Gosling, Morris and Gillespie.

The Tochi Valley Field Force, is, at the time of writing, about to be broken up, the head-men of the Madda Khels having at last surrendered themselves, and having paid up the fine imposed on them by the Government. So far the Expedition may be considered to have been successful. But as far as the 3rd Battalion, and indeed, most of the other regiments engaged in it, are concerned, the success has been dearly bought. The enormous number of comrades we have lost, the terrible spectacle of many others broken down through sickness and privation, and the absence of any excitement in the way of fighting, have made the Expedition an experience which none of us would willingly repeat; but the heroic manner in which the men underwent the hardships they were exposed to, and the quiet pluck with which so many faced sickness and death, will ever remain a proud memory to all who were with them.

THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE.

THE first thing is to get there. There are two routes, one by the south round the Cape, the other through the Red Sea and down the east coast of Africa.

I left London on August 24th, and going across the Continent, got on board a German steamer at Naples, which took me as far as Beira (the town of tin houses), where I changed on to a coasting steamer, also German, and eventually arrived at Chinde on October 4th, having passed Chinde twice before I landed. There is rather a bad bar at Chinde, which is treated with great respect by all ships entering. When we got over without bumping, neat brandy was served round to everyone to celebrate the occasion.

There is a small British Concession at Chinde, granted to us by the Portuguese, where everything for B.C.A. is landed without interference from the Portuguese officials. In October, 1896, this Concession was a fair size, but the river tearing down and the tide tearing up has succeeded in washing away the bank about 100 yards in eight months, and the Post Office and other buildings have, I believe, now disappeared. One of the great features of Chinde is the hotel, at which the amount of bad whisky consumed is fairly astounding.

There are two British gunboats on the Zambesi, which have as officers, one lieutenant and a doctor. Their duties are next to nothing, and I should say that it is one of the best billets in the Navy, provided that you care for shooting. To all outward appearances the gunboats are always going up and down on shooting trips, and keep Mr. Rowland Ward well supplied with work. They have their own ice machines, and do themselves well.

From Chinde to Chiromo is about five days, provided that the river is high. In the dry season the river steamers are constantly sticking on sandbanks, and it sometimes takes over ten days. The steamers are tied up to the banks at night, as the navigation can only be done by daylight.

Those nights! Anyone who has been up the Zambesi will never forget them, the hum, hum, hum, of the mosquitoes, who are there in their millions, is something appalling.

There are still plenty of hippo. and any amount of crocodiles. Chiromo used to be one of the best shooting centres, but now the elephant marsh and a large tract of country on the right bank are strictly preserved by Government, and shooting can only be obtained in Portuguese territory on the left bank of the Ruo. Formerly, everyone passing through Chiromo used to borrow a rifle and do a little long range shooting at buffalo, of which any amount were wounded and a good many killed; the wounded buffalo becoming most savage and "going for" people at sight. Besides, all the other game was rapidly disappearing altogether, so it was high time that steps were taken to stop such indiscriminate slaughter.

From Chiromo there are two routes to Blantyre, one

up the river to Chikwawa and from there in a *machila* to Blantyre, about twenty-eight miles; the other straight across country; this route, however, is not open during the rains. The *machila* is the great conveyance of the country. It is, roughly, a hammock swung on a long pole, which is either carried by two or four natives, with reliefs running behind. They travel nearly four miles an hour, and it would be a fairly comfortable way of travelling if the men did not occasionally fall (thereby letting the occupant of the *machila* down with a bump). However, the ubiquitous bicycle has made its appearance in B.C.A. and will in a short time eclipse the *machila* altogether. The roads are of course unmetalled, but the natives always walk along in single file and beat down a hard path in the road, along which a bike goes beautifully.

There are horses at Blantyre and Zomba, but they cannot go down into the plains owing to the tsetse fly. Blantyre is the capital and runs to a Town Council, but at the last meeting no one put in an appearance.

On first arrival one is not much struck with the place, but after "jungling" some time in out-stations, Blantyre is looked upon as the height of civilisation; at any rate there are three or four really good stores at which one can obtain anything, from a teapot to an elephant gun. Of course everything is tremendously expensive, but no doubt when more stores are opened, the prices will come down with a run.

Zomba, the headquarters of the administration, is forty miles beyond Blantyre along a fairly good road. The first time I came along it I went in a Cape cart with four mules, and was in terror of my life the whole way. The Residency at Zomba is a most imposing building at first sight, but on nearer examination nothing but

the thickness of the walls seems to keep it standing, it was one of the first attempts at a brick building in the country.

The military camp is two miles from the Residency, at present there are about 100 Sikhs and 240 Natives (two Companies) quartered there.

Altogether in the whole Protectorate there are 175 Sikhs and 720 niggers (six Companies) each under its own British officer) and a small battery of four 7-pounder guns. On Lake Nyassa there are three Protectorate gunboats; these used to be under the Admiralty and were manned by the Royal Navy, but now they are taken over by the Protectorate, and the officers are R.N.R. men.

Until last year the natives of the country had never been tried as a regular force, but were simply used as irregulars, but they showed such good qualities that the present force has been raised and is most successful. Of course they are still a bit wild, but they drill capitally and are most obedient to their own British officers.

On the Queen's Birthday we had sports, and in the evening gave the men *bombi* (native beer) and had a native dance. Next day one of my men was brought up for "not obeying an order," his excuse being that "he was too drunk," otherwise, he said, he "would have been proud to obey *any* orders given!"

The Companies are enlisted from different tribes, and so there is no chance of their joining together against the white man, as they hate one another cordially—and a man from one tribe is only too pleased to give away a man in another tribe, if he gets the chance. Each Company has four Sikhs attached, who act as Instructors and Section commanders.

The requirements of niggers are small, their food being either Indian corn or rice; what they dearly love, however, is meat, and nothing they enjoy so much as going out shooting, on which occasions, if one happens to bag two or three head, they are lavish with their praise.

The Protectorate, I am sorry to say, seems to be in a peaceful state at the present moment, but in this country it is hard to say what will happen next, as it only requires *bombi* to urge the nigger on to deeds of blood and loot.

The Commissioner is of course delighted at this peaceful state of affairs and looks upon his military officers with a suspicious eye, as he seems to think, and perhaps not wrongly, that their one aim and object is to have or make a row. We had an expedition on Lake Shirwa in the beginning of August, we took 4 Companies, 50 Sikhs and a 7-pounder, but the "enemy" did not wait, and consequently there was not much of a show, although in some of the villages there was a good deal of banging-off of guns. The nigger is, however, a rotten shot, and consequently it was pretty safe. After being properly instructed he becomes a very fair marksmen.

Up the west of Lake Nyassa there are two or three Angoni chiefs, who up to date have not paid taxes, and I have no doubt that they will prefer a fight to parting quietly with their money. They ought to give a very good fight, as altogether they could put some thousands in the field, but it may turn out like the affair against Chekusi (October, 1896), when they made a poor stand, although great things were expected of them.

The Angoni were originally an off-shoot of the Zulus, who trekked northwards about sixty years ago, and

eventually settled down on the west of Lake Nyassa, some of them seizing land on the north-east of the Lake; the latter are, however, now in German territory. After so many years they have deteriorated tremendously, although they don't think so themselves; they still keep up most of their old customs, their war dress is much the same as that worn down south.

The shooting is really good, any amount of game of all sorts. Elephants passed within two days of Zomba this year, and antelopes of all kind abound, hartebeest being the commonest, but sable, waterbuck, impala, koodoo, bushbuck, and reedbuck, in fact, nearly all the African game is to be got in abundance here.

So far no gold, at least not in any paying quantity, has been found in the country; although prospectors are constantly to be met prowling about mysteriously—most of them with lumps of gold which they brought up with them into the country—all of them quite confident that some confiding millionaire will start a company on their reports.

A great attempt is being made to push the telegraph line on to Cairo through Uganda, a somewhat ambitious scheme. However, there seems every reason to believe that they will reach the Tanganika plateau by the end of this year. Major Forbes returned last July from below Tete, where he had been trying to connect with Salisbury, but he returned unsuccessful, as a gentleman of the name of Choko is reported to have declared war and otherwise made himself disagreeable. It would have been a great blessing if he had got through, as then one would be in direct telegraphic communication with London; it was open for about ten days last year, but the natives north of Salisbury cut the line and it has, so far, not been possible to reconstruct it again.

Undoubtedly the best time of the year is from July to December, as the grass is burnt in August and September and there is no rain to speak of. The rains, begin in December and continue till the beginning of May, we had about 60 inches this year at Zomba, some places of course had a great deal more. The rainy season, besides being the most uncomfortable, is the most unhealthy time of the year, everyone having fever more or less and a select number having the type styled "blackwater." In the Armed Forces alone we lost three officers out of a total of nine in the country, two from blackwater fever and one from dysentery.

There is a gymkhana club at Zomba and another at Blantyre; football, cricket and lawn tennis are played regularly. The billiard table at Zomba is a great success.

Coffee is doing very well in B.C.A. and some of the planters ought to be budding millionaires in a year or so. The worst of coffee planting seems to be that there are no returns for the first three years, after that one big crop ought to pay previous expenses and so on, but as most of the planters started with a very small capital a great many have had to mortgage their estate so as to tide over the first three years.

There are many queer stories of our fellow-countrymen out here, a couple of which I give, although I cannot vouch for their accuracy.

The Government store was being run by a gentleman lately from London, who had to forward an elephant's tusk on to someone. He wrote—"herewith an elephant's horn," and on being mildly reproached he said, "'ow was h'I to know? h'all the h'other bucks 'ave 'orns."

A COMPANY [illegible] VE TROOPS, BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE, 1897.

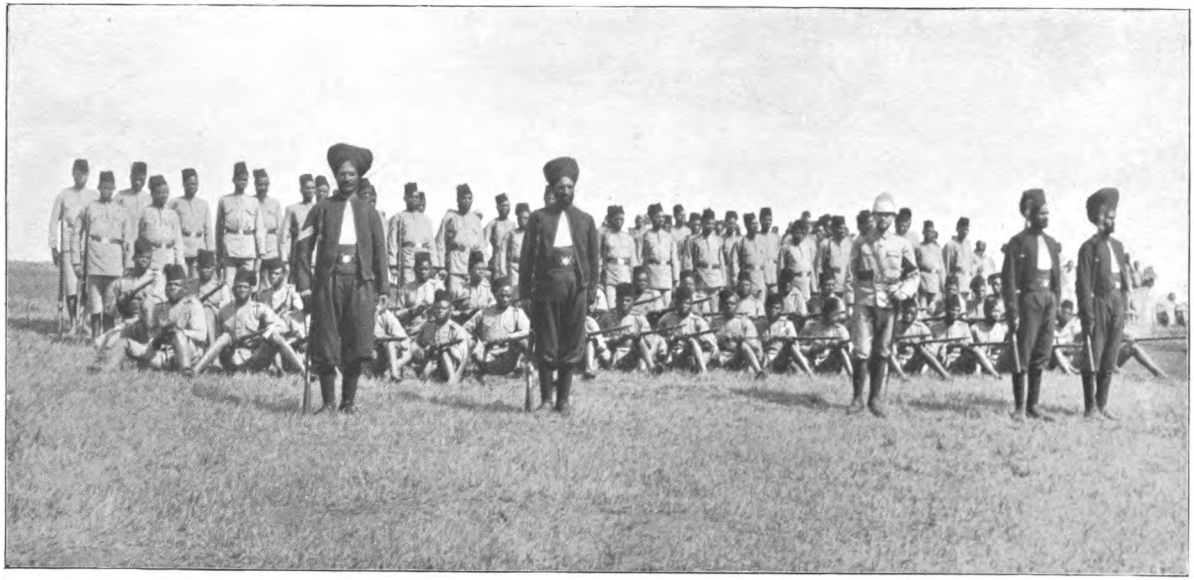
[illegible] the most time of the year is from July [illegible] the grass is burnt in August and [illegible] there is no rain to speak of. The rains, [illegible] and continue till the beginning of [illegible] inches this year at Zomba, some [illegible] a great deal more. The rainy [illegible] being the most uncomfortable, is the [illegible] time of the year, everyone having [illegible] and a select number having the [illegible]" In the Armed Forces [illegible] officers out of a total of nine in [illegible] water fever and one from [illegible]

[illegible] Zomba and another [illegible] tennis are played [illegible] at Zomba is a great [illegible]

[illegible] C.A. and some of [illegible] millionaires in a year [illegible] seems to be that [illegible] years, after that [illegible] expenses and so on, [illegible] with a very small [illegible] mortgage their estate [illegible] years.

[illegible] stories of our fellow- [illegible] of which I give, [illegible] inaccuracy.

[illegible] being run by a gentle- [illegible] bed to forward an [illegible] He wrote—"herewith [illegible] mildly reproached [illegible] "[illegible] all the h'other bucks [illegible]



A COMPANY OF NATIVE TROOPS, BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE, 1897.

The same individual was sending stores, &c., to some wretched man up the Lake, he sent him gelatine which had come up for a printing machine, remarking that "it was a new kind of jelly just out, and he believed it was excellent." Nothing but blood will wipe out the nights of pain and disappointment suffered by the recipient of this gift.

J. E. Gough.

A SHOOTING EXPEDITION TO ZULULAND.

On March 17th, 1897, Carnegie, of the Gordon Highlanders and I, left Pieter-Maritzburg for a month's leave, which we meant to spend shooting in Zululand. We started contrary to everybody's advice, as they all said, and it turned out to be quite true, that we were three months too early. However, we knew that we were coming home in May, so it was a case of then or never for us, and we therefore elected to start. The governor of Natal very kindly gave us letters of introduction to the Acting Resident Commissioner of Zululand, Mr. Saunders, and no one could possibly have been kinder than he was—in fact I don't think we ever should have got off without him.

We had not long to wait for our first difficulty, for at Maritzburg Station we were detected with an immense box of cartridges, which the railway officials flatly refused to put on the train at all. However, we took it home again and concealed it at the bottom of a large bag, which we then carried into our carriage ourselves, and so managed to get it through. All then went well until we reached Verulam, the terminus of the railway going north from Durban, and about twenty miles from that town. There we had hoped to take the Eshowe post-cart, but when we produced our sporting equipment the authorities simply laughed us to scorn and suggested that we should take an ox wagon to convey it. It was manifestly impossible to

put our kit on the post-cart, as there were already nine able-bodied citizens on that two-wheeled engine of torture; so we had to cast about for some other conveyance to take us the eighty miles that lay between us and Eshowe. We eventually got hold of a very rickety spider and four horses, and by repacking our kit and leaving everything we particularly wanted behind, we managed to get ourselves stowed away on it. The only things with which we were really well provided were guns and ammunition, of everything else, as we found out to our cost later on, we were horribly short. I may as well put down now the weapons we took. I had a 12-bore paradox belonging to Vernon—and a splendid gun it was, quite, I should think, the best all-round gun that is made; I also had a ·303 Lee Metford sporting rifle, which I never got to like, chiefly, I think, because I couldn't hold it straight. Carnegie had a ·500 express, a ·303 like mine, and a 12-bore scatter-gun.

We had to sleep two nights on the road to Eshowe, the post-cart only takes two days, but we had no change of horses, so we did not arrive till Friday, March 19th. When we got there we had no fixed plans, but had made up our minds to abide by whatever Mr. Saunders told us to do; so we went straight off to call on him and were as promptly invited to stay at the Residency while we made our arrangements. We were only too glad to avail ourselves of his kindness, as the hotel was not a bit inviting. Next morning we set out to find a wagon and oxen to take us to our shooting-ground, and again we were very fortunate. We went to Mr. Adams, who is the largest trader in Zululand, and found that he had only just had an application for a job from a Zulu named Elute, who owned a team of oxen. Him we

promptly hired, and Mr. Adams agreed to lend us a two-wheeled cart and provide us with provisions enough for a three weeks' trip, and generally equip our expedition. It only remained to borrow a tent, which we did from the detachment of the West Riding Regiment at Eshowe, and to find a cook. This Elute accomplished for us, literally picking up in the street a small nigger called Dick, who, luckily for us, spoke a few words of English. Then came the horse question; we had hoped to be able to foot it, but we were told on all sides that we were almost bound to have horses to get backwards and forwards from our camp to our shooting-ground, and the result showed that our informants were right. Of course we were also told that our horses were almost certain to die either of the horse sickness or of the tsetse fly, and that also turned out to be true, as eventually we lost them both. However, we elected to buy two creatures that were dignified by the name of horses, but which possessed the chief qualification we desired, namely, cheapness.

On Sunday afternoon we started off our cart and wagon as they were going to do a short "trek," and we could easily catch them by riding on after them on Monday morning. Following Mr. Saunders' advice we had elected to go and choose a camp near the junction of the Black and White Umvolosi Rivers, about seventy miles north of Eshowe. The ground between these two rivers for about twenty miles up stream is a Government game reserve in which no one is allowed to shoot, and of course the game strays a good bit out of the reserve which is its natural home. Unfortunately for us it turned out that the grass was much greener and fresher inside the reserve than it was on our side of the river, and consequently we did not see nearly so

much game as we otherwise should have. Owing also to our being too early in the season, none of the grass was burnt off, and though it was not high enough to hide a big beast standing up, directly he lay down he was invisible, and it was almost impossible to see any of the smaller buck until you walked on top of them. This spoilt many a good stalk for us, as we were continually putting up beasts unexpectedly while stalking others, with the usual result that the whole lot made off, and gave us only an awkward chance or perhaps none at all.

On Monday morning, March 22nd, we left Eshowe and that day did about twenty-five miles, and slept at a store whose name I can't remember. We got a most awful ducking on the road, passing through quite the worst thunderstorm I was ever in; in fact, when we were crossing a ridge of hills we seemed to be right in the centre of the storm itself, and the lightning, which came at the same time as the thunder, fairly frightened us. Curiously enough after this we did not have a drop of rain till the end of our trip—great good luck, as the rainy season was not supposed to be over. Next day we reached the Umvolosi Magistracy. Although it is called after the river we were going to camp on, it is fully thirty-five miles from it. We had another great stroke of luck, as we started very early and only just got across the Umlatusi River before it rose after the thunderstorm of the day before. A man who was about two hours after us couldn't get across, and was kept there for two days until the ford was passable again.

At the Umvolosi Magistracy we found that the resident Magistrate, Mr. Turnbull, was, like everyone we met in Zululand, most awfully kind to us and only too glad to help us in every way he could.

We had hoped to pick up a white man here to go with us, but we found it was impossible to get him, as

his master, the storekeeper, was away and he was in charge, so we started off with one of the Native Police, who Mr. Turnbull sent with us to find two native hunters, by name Bogwan and Nyumtululi, who had been recommended to us by Mr. Saunders. That night we were for the first time on our own resources and pitched our own tent and assisted Dick to cook our dinner. That time we voted it real good fun, but it wasn't long before we began to hanker after the good things of civilisation, as Dick's cooking was decidedly sketchy and neither one of us were exactly fliers at the game. Next morning our two hunters turned up, having been unearthed by our policeman, and they agreed to come with us, at the same time informing us, as far as we could gather from our interpreter Dick, that we were much too early in the year and that they didn't think much of the job.

That day we camped in the Mandu hills, about ten miles from our destination. Here we had been told to leave our wagon, as between the hills and the Umvolosi river is all fly country and if we took the oxen in they would probably die. So next morning we started our policeman off to try and get carriers to take our kit to the river. However, we were met by what looked like an insuperable difficulty. Our policeman came back at night saying he could only get six men, and next morning only these six turned up. It was manifestly impossible for them to carry all our things, so we found ourselves in a pretty tight fix. However, after a good deal of argument our wagon driver solved the difficulty by volunteering to take the cart and oxen as far as the river, saying that if he went straight there and back his oxen would probably not take any harm. So after trying to make him understand that if his oxen did

die we could not pay for them, we started and reached the White Umvolosi that evening after a roughish journey, as there was no road. On the way we bagged our first beast, as Carnegie shot a rey buck, which is about the size of an English fallow deer. Next morning we made, what turned out to be, a very great mistake. We sent back with our cart our two horses, in hopes of saving their lives, and as they both eventually died we gained nothing by doing so and lost the use of them for shooting purposes, which naturally lessened very considerably, the ground we could cover, also we were so keen, that we very nearly walked ourselves off our legs in the first three days and had to slack off a bit afterwards. Our great difficulty was getting to our ground soon enough in the morning; we found that we ought to be there at daylight, and as it was sometimes several miles from our camp we badly wanted our horses to get us there. The time of day for shooting, particularly at the season when we were there, when it was very hot in the middle of the day, is of course in the early morning and the evening. All the game lies down in the heat of the day, and with the grass as long as it was at the time of our visit there was no chance of getting at them then. We did not start well, as for three or four days we got nothing of any consequence, but then Carnegie broke our ill luck by killing a koodoo. He was a fine big beast, but unfortunately had not a very good head. The next thing we got was a water buck, which I shot. He was a magnificent beast, his horns measuring 30 inches over the curve, and it was a great stroke of luck getting him, for Selous in his book says the biggest he ever saw measured 31 inches. The herd out of which I shot him lived on a hill about a mile from our camp, and were almost always at feeding time visible from

our tent. When we first saw them we made up our minds that we couldn't fail to get as many as we cared to shoot of them, but we had the most wretched luck with them, and the one I shot was the only one bagged. There were four or five good bucks amongst them, and I should think nearly twenty does. It was these last who always defeated us, as they seemed to be always either on the look out or else lying down between you and your beast so that you walked on to them. I had one other chance at a buck and missed him, and Carnegie, I think, had only two very difficult running shots at them all the time we were there.

We had great hopes of getting a buffalo, but we only saw one small lot of four, once and never got a shot at them. There was no doubt from the number of old tracks we saw, that there were a good many about, in fact, there are known to be a good herd of seventy or eighty in the reserve. We stayed fifteen days in our camp and then had to start for home again. Our total bag was 2 koodoo (both shot by Carnegie), 1 zebra (also his), 1 water buck, 1 rey buck, 1 pig, and a few duiker and stein buck, and some partridges and guinea fowl. We also saw buffalo, bush buck, reed buck, and one herd of very big buck which we thought were eland, but if so it was very exceptional, as none have been seen there for a good many years.

We could have shot a good many more small buck, but we never used to shoot at them except on the way home, for fear of frightening the bigger animals we were after.

I will now try and put down a few things we thought we should do if we ever went again, and which may be a help to anyone else who goes to that country.

To start with, don't go without a mosquito curtain.

We were nearly driven mad by those pests, and as it spoilt one's rest at night it didn't make it any easier to get up before daylight in the morning. I believe they are nothing like so bad in the winter months, *i.e.*, June, July and August. We also made a great mistake in sending away our horses. Of course you can do without, but it is making a labour of your pleasure, and we nearly cracked ourselves up by walking too hard for the first three or four days. Your horses should be cheap, as they are sure to die; ours both did. About guns we were both agreed in disliking our ·303 magazine rifles. The bolt makes a dreadful rattle whenever you load the gun, they are awkward things to carry and we couldn't get black powder ammunition for them, and the ammunition we had was distinctly unreliable.

The proper months to shoot in Zululand are June, July, and August, and of these July and August are the best. As far as I remember the close time begins on September 1st. Also we suffered from the usual complaint of the British officer, we had not enough leave; we only had one month, and out of that it took us a fortnight to get there and back, and we really did not learn where to go to look for game until just before we came away. You ought to have at least a month or six weeks on your shooting-ground. As to expense, the whole trip, including buying horses, cost us £60 between us. As we allowed that it would have cost us at least £20 apiece to live for a month in Maritzburg, we calculated that we were really out of pocket only about £10 apiece.

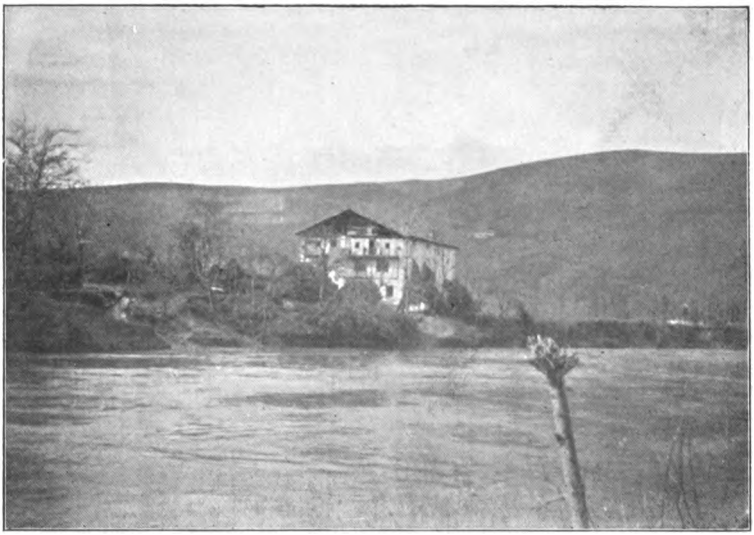
Now I don't think I can remember anything more likely to help anyone who thought of going to Zululand, but if anyone does go, I wish them the best of good luck, and as jolly a trip as we had.

R. B. Stephens.

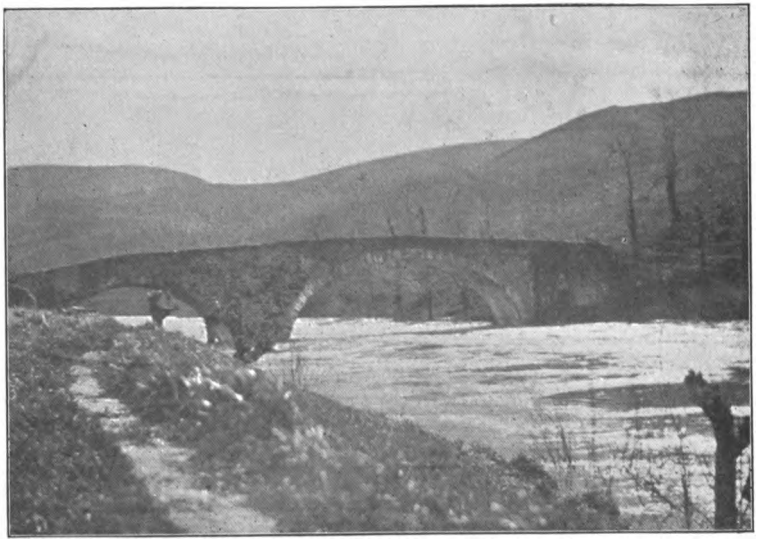
SORTIES FROM BIARRITZ.

Biarritz is not a bad place in which to spend one's winter leave. Only twenty-four hours from London, with a good climate, hunting of sorts twice a week, golf of the best, and a number of places worth visiting from a Regimental point of view, as it lies within easy reach of a score of the battles, fought in the summer and autumn of 1813 and spring of 1814, towards the close of the Peninsular War.

Sir W. Cope's "History of the Rifle Brigade" and Napier's "Peninsular War" are both in the excellent library at Biarritz, as well as the latest English publications. Also get at Benquet the bookseller a small pamphlet, "Battles Round Biarritz, the Nive and Nivelle, and How to See the Ground," by Colonel Hill-James, for 1 franc. Take notes from Cope's History and Napier overnight and put the pamphlet into your pocket, and start by the 9 a.m. train to St. Jean de Luz (about twenty minutes). You will have time to look round this sleepy old town while they get your trap ready to drive to Vera, on the river Bidassoa, just across the Spanish frontier. It is as well to have a driver who speaks Spanish if you cannot do so yourself or there will be trouble. Drive by Urrugne, up the pass over the mountain La Bayonette, which gave (so they *say*) the name to that weapon of war. The top of the pass is the Spanish frontier, and the Carabineros come out to make a "descriptive return" of your driver, yourself,



CADOUX'S HOUSE, NEAR BRIDGE OF VERA.



BRIDGE OF VERA, SPAIN.
Attacked by French, 31st August, 1813.

your horse and trap,—[illegible] put down the colour, size and marks of man, beast and vehicle—a long job, as they are not adepts at making out returns.

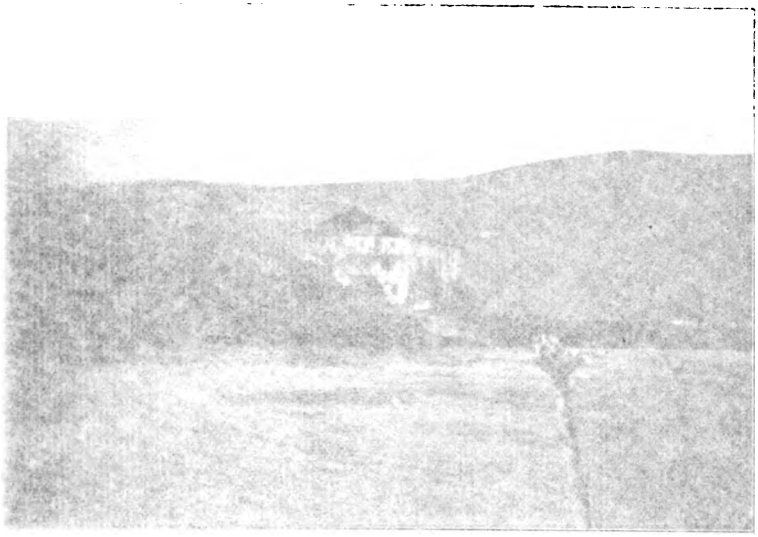
However, you can have a look down to Vera, and with your maps trace the [illegible] of the 2nd Division R.B. and 52nd when they [illegible] the French line from La Bayonette and [illegible] [illegible] into Vera only takes a [illegible] can order lunch. It [illegible] they cannot cook with [illegible] generally get it, in [illegible] further up the [illegible] fishing.

While your lunch [illegible] look at the Bridge [illegible] minutes' walk, and, w[illegible] of that gallant defe[illegible] Riflemen of the 2nd [illegible]

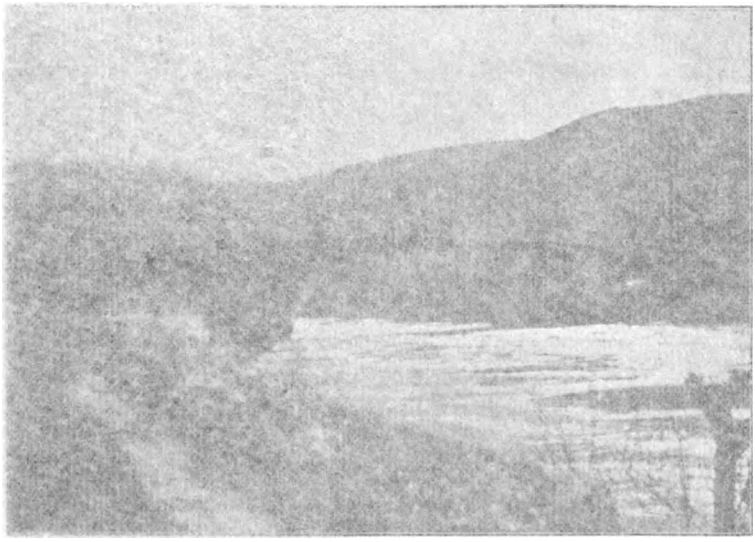
Cope says on pa[illegible]

"They had double s[illegible] of the force in a loop[illegible] On it being reported [illegible] thus held, he sent word [illegible] probably in consequence of [illegible] the enemy. This Cadeux [illegible] held the bridge-house. [illegible] silently drawing near the head [illegible] sentries on the bridge snapped [illegible] but the priming was wet from the [illegible] at once shot down or bayoneted. [illegible] the bridge-house, kept the head of the [illegible] check.

"At this fatal moment General [illegible] to Cadeux, and in such terms that [illegible] leave the bridge-house and join his Brigade. He [illegible] complied, but with the memorable words [illegible]



[illegible] NEAR BRIDGE OF VERA.



[illegible] OF VERA, SPAIN. [illegible]
[illegible] French, 31st August, 1813.

your horse and trap,—they put down the colour, size and marks of man, beast and vehicle—a long job, as they are not adepts at making out returns.

However, you can have a look down to Vera, and with your maps trace the advance of the 2nd Battalion R.B. and 52nd when they drove the French back from La Bayonette and Commissari Ridges. The descent into Vera only takes about half an hour and there you can order lunch. It is no good objecting to garlic, they cannot cook without it; demand trout, you can generally get it, in fact, at Sumbilla and Muguera, further up the Bidassoa, there is very good trout fishing.

While your lunch is being prepared go and have a look at the Bridge of Vera and Cadoux' House, only five minutes' walk, and, when standing on that bridge, think of that gallant defence by Cadoux and Hart and 100 Riflemen of the 2nd Battalion on August 31st, 1813.

Cope says on pages 149-150 :—

"They had double sentries on the bridge, and the remainder of the force in a loop-holed house about thirty yards away. On it being reported to General Skerrett that the bridge was thus held, he sent word that Cadoux was to evacuate it, probably in consequence of the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. This Cadoux refused to do, saying, he could hold the bridge-house. Meanwhile about 2 a.m., the French, silently drawing near the bridge, made a rush. The two sentries on the bridge snapped their rifles to give the alarm; but the priming was wet from the heavy rain and they were at once shot down or bayonetted. Cadoux, by his fire from the bridge-house, kept the head of the advancing column in check.

"At this fatal moment General Skerrett sent a fresh order to Cadoux, and in such terms that he could not disobey, to leave the bridge-house and join his Battalion. He of course complied, but with the memorable words that 'but few of

[illegible] even so it was. They at [illegible] from the guns of the [illegible] Vera.

[illegible] were killed, and 4 Officers and [illegible] of a total strength of 199."

General Van [illegible], who led the French attack, was also killed. [illegible] had been wounded at Buenos Ayres in 1807, had taken a leading part in the defence [illegible] distinguished himself at the Battle of [illegible].

[illegible] leading up the Santa Bar- [illegible] After pacing 1,200 yards up [illegible] a fairly flat grassy place, on [illegible] able to camp three Battalions. [illegible] ace within miles, and this, ac- [illegible] R. B. History, facing page 151, [illegible] before Vera, in August 1814.

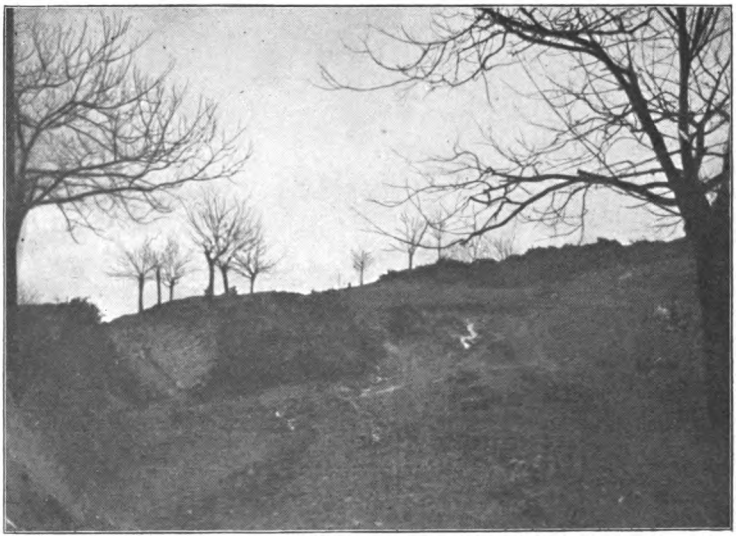
[illegible] on this level bit for about [illegible] bank some thirty inches [illegible] I go so far as to state posi- [illegible] *spot* where our first Regi- [illegible]

[illegible] again, and turn to page 147.

[illegible] the three Battalions being together, [illegible] commorate the anniversary of the forma- [illegible] A trench was dug round a parallelogram [illegible] served for the table, while the [illegible] bank, with their legs in the trench. Many [illegible] many healths were drunk; and the cheer- [illegible] their mirth must have astonished the French [illegible] they are said to have remained under [illegible] expecting an immediate attack. This [illegible] Regimental Dinner."

[illegible] not satisfy the most sceptical, what [illegible]?

SITE OF FIRST REGIMENTAL DINNER,
SANTA BARBARA, NEAR VERA, 25th AUG., 1813.



View from East.

his party would reach the camp'—even so it was. They at once became exposed to a cannonade from the guns of the French reserve on a height above Vera.

"Cadoux and 18 Riflemen were killed, and 4 Officers and 53 Riflemen were wounded out of a total strength of 100."

General Van Der Maesen, who led the French attack, was also killed. Cadoux had been wounded at Buenos Ayres, in 1807, had taken a leading part in the defence of Tarifa and distinguished himself at the Battle of Barrosa, in 1810.

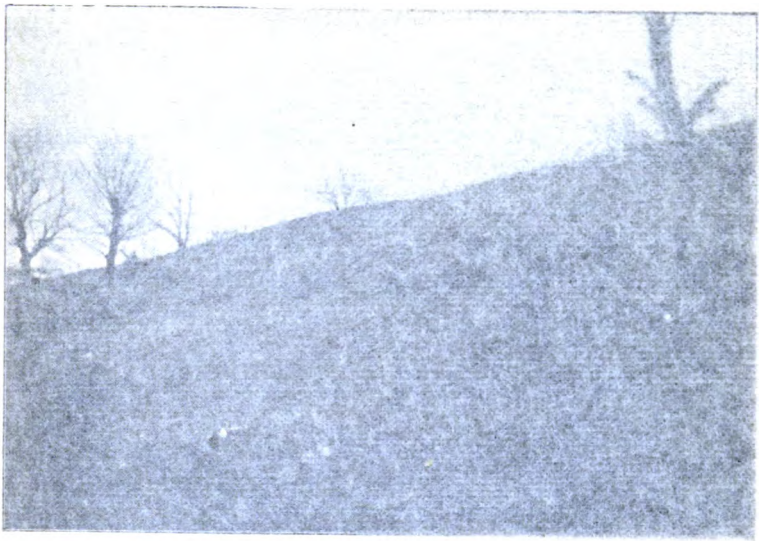
After lunch, take the track leading up the Santa Barbara heights due south. After pacing 1,200 yards up a steep slope, you come to a fairly flat grassy place, on which it would be quite possible to camp three Battalions. There is no other level place within miles, and this, according to the map in the R. B. History, facing page 151, is where the "95th" camped before Vera, in August 1813.

The track divides in two on this level bit for about twenty yards, there being a bank some thirty inches high between the tracks. I go so far as to state positively that this is *the actual spot* where our first Regimental Dinner took place.

Take the History again, and turn to page 147.

"On August 25, 1813, the three Battalions being together, it was resolved to commemorate the anniversary of the formation of the Regiment. A trench was dug round a parallelogram of greensward, which served for the table, while the convives sat on the opposite bank, with their legs in the trench. Many patriotic toasts and many healths were drunk; and the cheering which followed them must have astonished their French neighbours. Indeed, they are said to have remained under arms part of the night, expecting an immediate attack. This was, I believe, the first Regimental Dinner."

If that does not satisfy the most sceptical, what will?



SITE OF FIRST [illegible]
SANTA BARBARA, NEB[illegible]

View from East.

I had taken four photos of the ground, when suddenly two Carabineros (Spanish Revenue men), appeared from behind a wall, about fifty yards off, and ordered me to cease my operations, and accompany them to the town forthwith. They showed me that their rifles were loaded with buckshot at one end, and, of course, the usual rag was protruding from the other. I had but a loaded Kodak, and so went with them, arguing in my very best Spanish. In the town, our cortege was joined by the whole of the populace, who waited outside the magistrate's house to hear the verdict, I suppose. He told me off properly, and said I was a French Spy, so as it was getting a bit warm, I produced my passport. Of course it was in English, of which not a soul could understand one word, but like all passports, it had the Arms of Great Britain on the top, and those of the Foreign Office underneath, together with the impression of a red sixpenny stamp; all being "very fine and large." It had the desired effect. I was severely reprimanded, and ordered to leave the country forthwith, which I did after finishing off the other four films.

It is best to return by the valley of the Bidassoa, to Behobie, there is a first-rate road, and lovely scenery all the way. Here, the International Bridge crosses the Bidassoa, and you have to produce your "Descriptive Return" to the Spanish Authorities, or you are fined thirty francs for exporting a Spanish horse into France. My pass was only available by the route I came by, so my driver whipped up the horse, and pretending it had bolted, we dashed through the Spanish sentries without showing the paper at all, which saved me thirty francs.

This reminds me of a well-known story told of a "flashy" Spaniard, who, a few years ago, used to drive

a phaeton and pair into France from Spain, with two very smart grooms in livery on the back seat. He was always very friendly with the Customs Authorities of both nations, and used to give them handsome tips periodically. After a time a new Spanish official came, who did not know the Spanish gentleman. He noticed that the two grooms were thin-looking fellows when they passed from Spain into France, and was surprised to see how fat they were, when returning into Spain, so he took hold of one of them and found they were both dummies stuffed full of tobacco. Trouble or bribery ensued.

You ought to be back in S. Jean de Luz in time for dinner, and take the train back afterwards to Biarritz.

Choose a fine day, and go by train to S. Jean de Luz early and bike thence to Ascain, about four miles, and ascend the Rhune, a two hours' climb. The ruins of the Hermitage are at the top; this was the fort assaulted and carried by the 2nd Brigade of the Light Division. The mountain side is one mass of loose stones with which the French pelted the Britishers—and a hot time our fellows must have had as it is steep and slippery also. Vera lies South of you, at the foot of the mountain. You can easily trace the route taken by the 2nd Battalion and 52nd, *via* the Star Fort, and La Bayonette and Commissari Ridges, as well as the 1st and 3rd Battalions, and 43rd, by a fairly straight track from Vera. We all met on the top and the three Battalions advanced together against the French, who had made themselves comfortable in the two months they had been spending on the Petite Rhune, about 200 yards from our people. They built a wall like Balbus of Roman fame, but loop-holed it. We smashed the wall and the French, and started them running down to Ascain. From the top of the Rhune there is a grand bird's-eye view of all the

country from Vera on the south, and up and down the Bidassoa Valley to Bayonne and S. Palais on the north, and you can trace with a map and glasses, every movement of both French and British as far as those places as well as your road back to Biarritz *via* Sare, S. Pée, and Arcangues. After lunching at Ascain, bike to Sare, six miles up hill, where we bivouacked after the Battle of the Nivelle on the 10th November, 1813. Then to the Bridge of Amotz, the scene of the two combats, and to S. Pée with its old Castle and once fortified Church. Eight miles or so on brings you to Arcangues, only half-an-hour's ride out from Biarritz—and it is worth while spending an hour or so there. The 3rd Battalion and 52nd combined against the Church and houses round it. The 1st Battalion and 43rd made for the Château d'Arcangues, a decent sized house on a hill towards the east end of the ridge. The 3rd Battalion and 52nd soon polished off the church end of the village, and were sent round by the Château to Garrat's House on the Cambo Road.

If you go up into the Gallery of the Church you will see the cuts made in the rails by the meat choppers used to cut up the 3rd Battalion rations. The French Curé who lives next door is full of useful information, and is a very good fellow. He will show you the corner of the churchyard where several Riflemen were buried. The recently built tower affords a good view, but it spoils the look of the old building. Then go to Garrat's House (Château d'Urdains), attacked by the 3rd Battalion and 43rd, and a sticky time they must have had in the bog all round it. It may be simpler to take Garrat's House on your way to Cambo and the Pas de Roland Pass, to which everyone goes as a day's bike ride from Biarritz.

The whole distance from S. Jean de Luz *via* Sare back to Biarritz is about twenty-eight miles.

Whilst on a visit to Biarritz, it is well worth your while to take a trip into Spain, and take nothing but French or English money, and change it at a Spanish Bank, when you should make at least £1 in every £5 over the exchange! Train to San Sebastian in about two hours, and go up to the Castle. On a fine day it is a most pleasant walk with the sea dashing against the rocks right below you. You pass several graves of our countrymen on the way—for the Citadel has been more than once attacked by Britishers—on the last occasion by fifty men from each of our Battalions, on August 31st, 1813. You may see some bull-baiting in the big Square on a Sunday afternoon—a friendly sort of show, as the square is crowded with people, and the bulls have pads on their horns. They sent some of their tormentors flying, however—which caused much applause from the balconies where numbers of people were sitting smoking.

Leave for Burgos about 2 p.m., and get there about 9 p.m. The line passes through magnificent scenery—a marvel of engineering skill. The Cathedral is the chief attraction—it is supposed to be the finest specimen of Gothic architecture in existence, both inside and out being quite perfect. There are two monasteries, Las Huelgas and La Cartuja de Miraflores, within easy drive. At the latter there is the renowned marble tomb of two Portuguese Royalties, most wonderfully carved. The monk who showed me round was extraordinarily ignorant of the world's geography. He thought Belgium was in America, and told me he knew all about England, that it was a Republic, and somewhere in the north.

Leave at 9 p.m., for El Escurial, the mausoleum of the Spanish Royal Family. You get there at 7 a.m. The Palace is a gigantic building in the shape of a grid-iron, with some good tapestries, many very old and rare books and parchments, and the magnificent marble tombs of the Royal Family of Spain. The house of Charles V. near the station, has some good paintings and curios.

Madrid is two hours on by train—a thoroughly French town—famous of course for its picture gallery.

The guard-mounting at the Palace at 10 a.m. daily, is worth seeing. The Cavalry are rather smart, Artillery less so, and Infantry beneath contempt, as far as their appearance on parade is concerned. Their rifles and swords were one mass of rust, large rags protruding from the muzzle of every rifle, which, had they been larger, could have been utilised for flag-wagging, or given the Infantry a lancer-like appearance.

Toledo is a fine old town, on a rock surrounded on three sides by the River Tagus, some three hours' south of Madrid. The Cathedral, and sword manufactories are worth visiting. I got over the Government Small Arms factory as they insisted on describing me as a French *Commis-voyageur*. Certainly, the steel they use is very pliable, one can bend a good rapier double, and it returns to its original shape all right.

Zaragoza has as many Moorish remains as Toledo, it is a night's journey from Madrid. Go and see the old bridge, the Cathedrals, El Pilar, La Seo and the Old Gateway, which still shows the holes made by the bullets in the early part of the century, when attacked in turn by the French and British. If you are fond of old curios, Zaragoza is not a bad place to ferret about in, better than Toledo, to which many

Americans go. I bought some decent coins in a back street in Zaragoza.

Pampeluna is nine hours' by rail *via* Tudela, both of historical interest. The former is a clean, well managed town, run on Home Rule lines—all food supplies, theatres, &c., are under the Municipality.

I took the diligence thence to Burguette, about forty miles, a small village in the Pyrenees, where they landed me about 10 p.m. at a stable full of pigs, cows and sheep.

An old man came out and put me into the kitchen, a comfortable room, and then made some soup, an omelette composed almost entirely of garlic, and from the old lady's best desk a piece of writing paper into which two veal chops were put and frizzled in a gridiron on the embers. They gave me as much wine as I wanted, bread and fruit preserve, a perfectly clean room and comfortable bed above the stable, and breakfast next morning, the whole bill being one and a-half pesetas (1s. 3d.). As there was no diligence on to Valcarlos, I borrowed the charger of the Captain of the Carabineros for 1s. 6d. for the day, to ride the twenty miles over the pass by Roncevalles, in a snowstorm. This is the famous old convent where Charlemagne's rear-guard was exterminated by the Basques, in 778, and through which the Black Prince led his legions to the victory of Navarette, in 1387, while in the Peninsular War it was the scene of many an engagement.

Valcarlos is the Spanish Frontier—a pretty village, worth "Kodaking." I did one or two standing on the bridge over the stream forming the frontier, with one foot in France and the other in Spain, so that at any rate I could have escaped into France had the Spaniards tried to run me in.

St. Jean Pied de Port is about six miles farther on—a fortified French town, recently connected by rail with Bayonne; Pau is some two-and-a-half hours by rail from Biarritz, passing through Orthez; or one can bike there—a good and perfectly level road. You can reach the Riviera in about eighteen hours, an easy journey and a very cheap one if you take the round ticket. Many people bike back from Bordeaux to Paris—the roads are good and level, and the places one passes through interesting. I might add that a bicycle travels any distance in France for one penny—it counts as part of one's baggage, and they take a deal more care of it than in this country. It is not absolutely necessary, but it is just as well, to show a C.T.C. ticket of membership when you land in France with a bicycle.

W. G. Bentinck.

[illegible] at
[illegible] the

[illegible] and
[illegible]

[illegible] attack,
[illegible] Buenos
[illegible] fancy
[illegible] Battle of

[illegible] Vera Bar-
[illegible] yards up
[illegible] place, on
[illegible] Battalions.
[illegible], and this, ac-
[illegible] History, facing page 151,
[illegible] Vera, in August

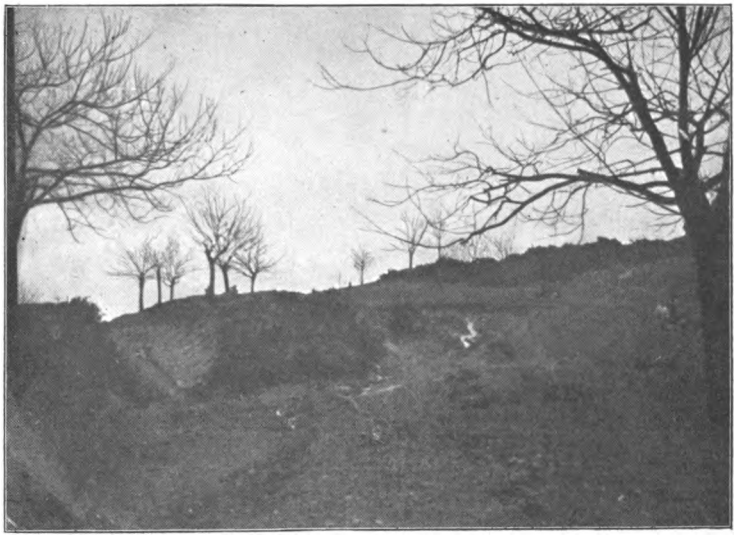
[illegible] divides in two on this level bit for about
[illegible] yards, there being a bank some thirty inches
[illegible]. I go so far as to state posi-
[illegible] *exact spot* where our first Regi-
[illegible] place.

[illegible] again, and turn to page 147.

[illegible] three Battalions being together,
[illegible] the anniversary of the forma-
[illegible] trench was dug round a parallelogram
[illegible] for the table, while the convives
[illegible] with their legs in the trench. Many
[illegible] healths were drunk; and the cheer-
[illegible] must have astonished their French
[illegible] are said to have remained under
[illegible] expecting an immediate attack. This
[illegible] Monumental Dinner."

[illegible] satisfy the most sceptical, what

SITE OF FIRST REGIMENTAL DINNER,
SANTA BARBARA, NEAR VERA, 25th AUG., 1813.



View from East.

THE RIFLE COMPANY IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1896-97.

On April 22nd, 1896, orders were received for the 2nd and 4th Battalions to find one Section each for a Rifle Company to form part of a Mounted Infantry Force which was being despatched to South Africa, on account of the rising in Rhodesia.

The other two Sections of the Company were found by the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the 60th.

The strength of each Section was one Officer and 30 N.C.O.'s and men, the total strength of the Company being five Officers and 123 N.C.O.'s and men.

The selection naturally involved a good deal of picking and choosing, but eventually the Rifle Company was formed as shown on the page opposite :—

Three other Companies were also formed, and called the "English," "Highland," and "Irish" Companies.

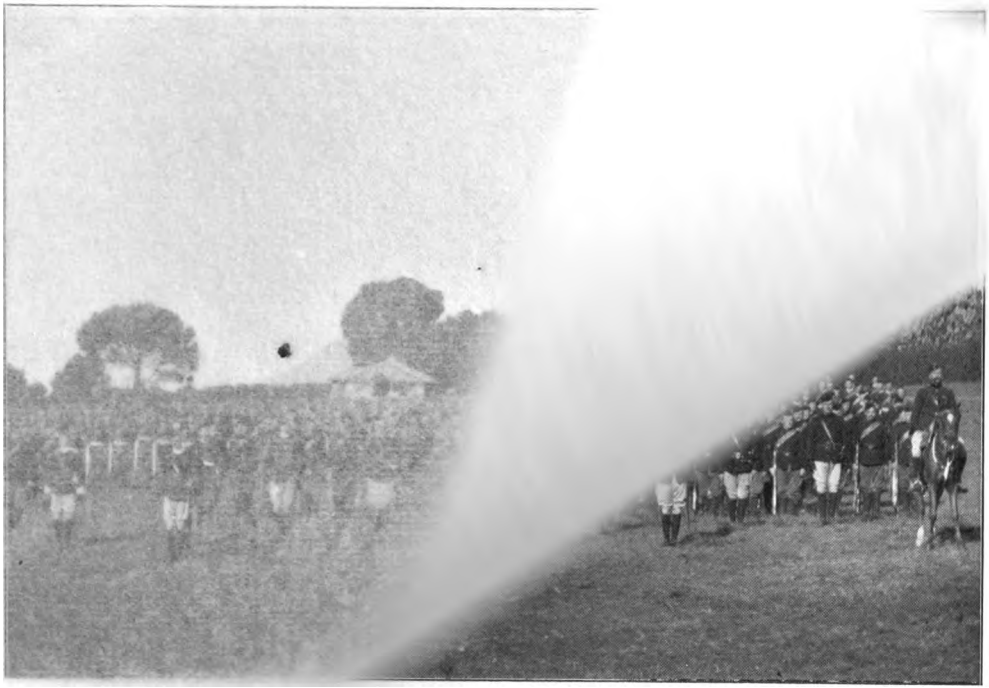
Lieutenant-Colonel Alderson, Royal West Kent Regiment, commanded the whole.

The clothing was sent from Pimlico to Aldershot, and fitted there, the saddlery was taken out in bulk.

We were surprised at the time to find that the only Khaki issued was one suit of drill for "sea-kit."

The Companies assembled at Aldershot on the 29th April, and were inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, on the 2nd June.

We embarked on May 2nd, at Southampton, on the Tantallon Castle, and sailed the same evening.



LE COMPANY, MOUNTED INFANTRY,
South Africa, 1896-97.

[illegible] COMPANY IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1896-[illegible].

[illegible] April 22nd, 1896, orders were received for the [illegible] and 4th Battalions to find one Section each for a [illegible] Company to form part of a Mounted Infantry [illegible] which was being despatched to South Africa, on [illegible] of the rising in Rhodesia.

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RIFLE COMPANY, MOUNTED INFANTRY,
South Africa, 1896-97.

CAPTAIN A. V. JENNER, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Company-Sergeant-Major H. Worthing, 4th Bn. R.B. | Company-Quartermaster-Sergeant Hough, 4th Bn. K.R.R.

Sergt.-Farrier Turkentine, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

No. 1 Section (3rd Batt. K.R.R.)

LIEUT. G. ST. AUBYN
Sergt. Whyman
Corporal Allen
" Wales
Lance-Corporal Ashley
" " Bainbridge
Private Blood
Lance-Corporal Cashman
Private Close
" Cole
" Cooley
" Cunliffe
" Edmondson
" Frost
Lance-Corporal Hargreaves
Private Lock
" Lowe
" May
" Morgan
" Morris
" Olds
" Pasfield
" Pringle
" Slade
" Smith
" Spencer
" Vickers
" Waldron
Lance-Corporal Walter
" " Yardley

No. 2 Section (4th Batt. K.R.R.)

LIEUT. C. EUSTACE
Sergt. Welch
Corporal Edwards
Bugler Wheatley
Private Allart
" Boardman
" Bower
" Crossley
" Dovey
" Ellis
" Fielding
" Fortescue
" French
" Goff
" Hames
" Harding
" Hunt
" Nicholson, J.
" Nicholson, T.
" Parker
Lance-Corporal Payne
Private Purton
" Reason
" Rhodes
" Smith
" Stratton
" Ward
" Watson
" Wheeler
Lance-Corporal White
Private Williams

No. 3 Section (2nd Batt. R.B.)

LIEUT. R. B. STEPHENS.
Sergt. Archer
Corporal Morgan
" Warters
Acting-Corporal Back
" " Bryan
Bugler Mead
Private Bellamy
" Bottomley
" Broad
" Collins
" Coshill
" Davies
" Davis
" Dunkley
" Fitch
" Gibbons
" Gough
" Herrington
" Honey
" Johnston
" Keene
" Kemp
" Mitchell
" Rogers
" Rose
" Smith
" Tracey
" Wayman
" Wide
" Woodward

No. 4 Section (4th Batt. R.B.)

LIEUT. H. E. VERNON
Sergt. Barnett
Acting-Sergt. Poole
Corporal Cunninghame
Acting-Corporal Hardinge
" " Norris
" " Tait
Private Adamson
" Burchett
" Crane
" Daniell
" Doonan
" Green
" Griffin
" Hickey
" Hone
" Huggins
" Knowlden
" Lewis
" Penfold
" Pitts
" Reeder
" Rimmer
" Sales
" Shaw
" Thompson
" Townsend
" Whalen
" Wilson

We had a cheery party going out, and the quarters were as comfortable as could be expected.

We all did our best to take exercise, but of course the space on the troop-deck was very small, and in addition to three of the Mounted Infantry Companies, there was a party of the Middlesex Regiment on board.

Madeira was reached early on May 6th, and we left at 11.30 a.m.—not much time wasted there, and it was just as well if the story we have since heard was true, viz., that a wire sent there from home to recall us arrived twenty minutes after we had sailed!

The 9th and 10th May, were the two hottest days. Stephens thoroughly enjoyed this part of the voyage. It was so hot that the thermometer had to be iced every hour, but Stephens remained in his bedroom, which was on the third floor (counting from the top) had all the windows shut, put on a great coat, shooting stockings and a "sweater," and informed any of his friends who ventured to put their heads in for a second that he was feeling the cold less than he had for years. Afterwards rain fell; we crossed the Line on the 12th, and it became cooler again pretty rapidly.

That evening we had a very good "sing-song." Baden Powell very kindly kept us all in roars of laughter with a couple of excellent musical sketches, and Smith's songs were greatly appreciated. It was on that night that a most painful accident happened to Corporal Bryan; his hammock came down, and with the result that he broke his jaw badly. The usual sports and exercises were carried on—running, jumping, *tableaux vivants*, tugs-of-war, obstacle races, &c., till we reached Cape Town on the morning of the 19th May.

There we heard that no Imperial Troops were to go to the front, as they could not find food for any more

men, and that we were to be quartered at Wynberg. This was as big a "sell" as it was possible to imagine, as none of us had doubted when we hurried away from Aldershot that we should go straight up-country. However, we eventually got there all the same.

Meanwhile, to Wynberg we went. There is nothing much to say about Wynberg except that it is a very pretty place, and we were there at the wettest time of year.

The Rifle Company went through the Musketry Course; Alderson took over the Cape Hounds; we bought some horses and ponies—had a little hunting and polo, visited various parts of the country near, and one evening received a wire ordering two Companies of the Mounted Infantry up country *viâ* the East Coast.

The "gentle" Mashonas, goaded to desperation by the fact that the police had been withdrawn from the country (they had all gone on furlough to take part in the Jameson Raid), had risen and murdered all the white men, women, and children they could lay hands on—cut the telegraph wires, and closed the roads.

The next few days were spent in busy preparations. The capabilities of Cape Town with regard to fitting out a small military expedition struck us all as being extremely limited. However, two Maxims were produced, two old 7-pounders were dug out from somewhere, ponies of all sorts were hurriedly bought, and the saddlery altered to fit. We put everything likely to be useful, and a good many other things, on board, and started off on the hired transport *Arab* at 11 a.m., on the 26th.

There was a very rough sea, and the hastily-constructed horse partitions in the hold went like matchwood soon after starting; the horses could not keep on

their legs, and, but for the very great exertions of officers and men, the consequences might have been disastrous. We had 145 horses on board, and trusted to make up the complement by getting some more at Durban. A record passage was made to that port, off which we arrived at 4 a.m. on the 29th.

Apparently we were not expected by the harbour people, and had to wait till the afternoon tide to get in. Horses were ready there, and we spent the night in embarking them; left in the morning, and had a rougher sea than ever, the 300 horses having a particularly bad time of it. We anchored 15 miles off Beira at 4 p.m. on July 2nd, and steamed in early the following morning.

Fontisvilla, 30 miles inland, was to be our first point. It can be reached by the river Pungwe, or by rail, but unfortunately the only tug was disabled, and the railway not quite ready, so at Beira we remained for a few days. It is a hot, sleepy place, and belongs at present to the Portuguese. At last we were able to make a move, and started for Fontisvilla in small parties by the two routes. Both journeys were interesting; the lighters were towed by the tug over and on to innumerable sandbanks (the first party stuck and remained all night on the river—not a very pleasant experience), and the railway was terribly slow. We told the train travellers about the hippos. and crocodiles we had seen on the river, but the train travellers told us how the buffaloes amused themselves by racing their young against the train. A buffalo on the day it was born was expected to be able to give the train 150 yards out of 200 and win by three lengths. This was apparently the basis on which most of the handicaps were framed.

Fontisvilla is not a very nice place, but that did not matter much, as we naturally pushed on as soon as possible. The rail at that time ran as far as Chimoio, but it did not work well, and there were two or three accidents *en route*. Fortunately no people were killed, but we lost some horses, and others were very badly injured. The tsetse fly lives in these parts, and the horse trucks were provided with wire gauze netting to keep out these undesirable visitors. We got up to Chimoio somehow, and started thence to march up country on the 14th July. Six marches took us to Umtali, where the Rifle Company arrived on the 19th. It was uphill most of the way, and the transport of the country is not of a light sort. It consists of enormous waggons, drawn by spans of from ten to twenty oxen or mules.

The ravages of rinderpest had done for most of the oxen, and the mobility of any military force depended entirely on the number of mules that could be obtained; we had about one quarter of the number we required.

Hills, woods, ravines and rough roads made up the country we marched through, or rather *up* to Umtali, which is a considerable township, and at this time was the furthest point inland to which the road was open. The natives east of Umtali had not risen.

A powerful Chief, called 'Mkoni, had his stronghold about twenty-eight miles further on, and the road to Salisbury lay through his country, running up a long gorge called "The Devil's Pass," commanded on every side by precipitous hills. The country was reconnoitred for fifteen miles in that direction with one section of the Rifle Company, the morning after we arrived.

The force assembled at Umtali by July 25th, consisted of:—

2 Companies Mounted Infantry, with 2 Maxims.
2 Seven-Pounders and Detachment Royal Artillery.
1 Company Royal Engineers.
1 Company York and Lancashire Regiment.
Umtali Volunteers.
Honey's Scouts.

The march to Salisbury began on the 28th, and we bivouacked that night on the further side of the Ozi river, ten miles from Umtali.

It had been arranged that we should not march through the Devil's Pass, but should go by another and better road round to the top of it, and from that point attack 'Mkoni's stronghold distant about five miles.

Our scouts got in touch with 'Mkoni's men during the march, but the progress of the column was not checked.

We made our point at the top of the Pass on the 2nd August, and marched that night for 'Mkoni's. We took with us the seven pounders, and one of the Maxims, but no horses. We left at 2.30 a.m. on the 3rd, and arrived at dawn, having divided into two parties, the Irish Company and the guns going to the left, the Rifle Company and the Volunteers to the right.

The kraal was found to be a very good natural position, and strongly fortified. There was considerable resistance, but eventually orders were given for the party on the right to assault, which was accordingly done, and the whole force then occupied the kraal, which was burnt, and 300 head of cattle captured.

The Rifle Company lost one man (Vickers, 60th), killed, and two men (Lock, 60th, and Broad, R.B.), wounded. The next day some of us went down the Devil's Pass, the telegraph wire was repaired, and we got into communication with Salisbury. We were much relieved to hear that the people there were all right, as until

2nd BATTALION SECTION, RIFLE COMPANY, MOUNTED INFANTRY, SOUTH AFRICA, 1896-97.

[illegible] Maxims.
[illegible] Artillery.
[illegible]

[illegible] ...th, and we
[illegible] river,

[illegible] march
[illegible] ...her and
[illegible] point
[illegible]
[illegible] ...ing the
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[illegible] and
[illegible] was

[illegible] ...th),
killed, [illegible] ...B.),
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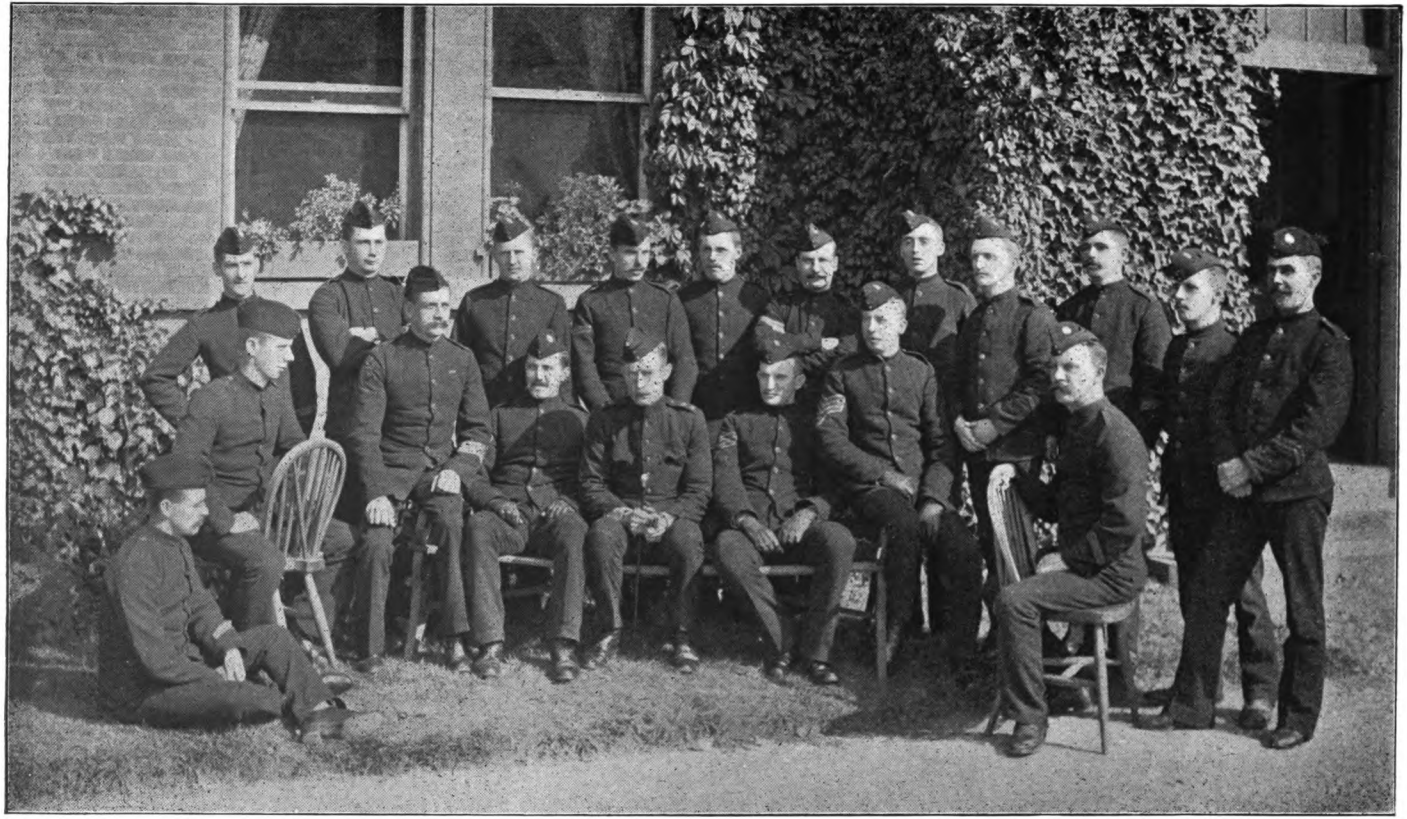
Pass, [illegible] into
communication [illegible] relieved
to hear that the peop[illegible] ...ght, as until



2nd BATTALION SECTION, RIFLE COMPANY, MOUNTED INFANTRY, SOUTH AFRICA, 1896-97.

then, we had had no communication with them, and some native rumours had been received to the effect that the town had fallen into the hands of the Mashonas.

After this we marched on to Salisbury, where we arrived on August 25th, having taken and burnt such of the Mashona strongholds that we could reach on the way. No one, I think, had any idea beforehand of how enormously strong the Mashonas could make their kraals. These are built amongst huge boulders on the top of rocky hills, and are natural fastnesses, generally very difficult of access even when entirely deserted, but when occupied by an enemy concealed behind thick loopholed walls, or in caves commanding every approach, the difficulties are considerably increased. The caves, though often of fine proportions inside, are entered as a rule by small fissures, or by holes from above. There is generally nothing to show where they are as there are numberless cracks in the rocks, and it is impossible to tell which of them are cave entrances or holes out of which the cave inhabitants can fire.

The greater part of the rest of Mashonaland consists of immense flat open plains, and the whole is a well watered plateau, between 5,000 and 7,000 feet above the sea, and 27,000 square miles in extent. The grass grows to a great height during the rains, and is burnt in the hot weather. The rains last roughly from November to March; cold weather, April to September. It was often, in fact generally, very cold at nights during the cold weather. There is a good deal of game in parts of Mashonaland, and the climate is usually spoken of as "exhilarating" by those who have made it their home, but, somehow, I don't think it was only the climate.

We remained at Salisbury for nearly a week, the

difficulties there were those of food supply, more especially flour—and the food we had brought up had to be handed over in part to the town—to enable them to carry on. This left us so short of provisions that we could not start off on any expedition likely to take more than a few days until another convoy could arrive from Umtali.

There were several petty Chiefs to be visited, and that was about all that could be done, owing to the fact that there was practically no grain for the horses or mules. It certainly was a bit disheartening for all of us. Instead of being able to push rapidly about the country with scouting parties some miles out on either flank, we had to plod slowly along a few miles at a time, saving our horses as much as possible, and letting them graze for hours in the middle of the day.

Grazing at night was supposed to bring on a deadly disease known as "horse-sickness," so at sunset they were picketed in the laager with nosebags on—well-named nosebags, being bags that contained their noses, and nothing else.

We used generally to march for five or six hours in the morning, halt for some hours and then march on again in the late afternoon. Tents were not used, the waggons at night were put in the form of a square, more or less, with the horses inside.

From Salisbury the Rifle Company, accompanied by Honey's Scouts, marched by another road (along the telegraph wire) to Marandellas, to meet the incoming convoy, in order to get sufficient supplies for an expedition to 'Mtegeza's country. We attacked and destroyed one kraal on the way, from which we got some grain for the horses, and lost one Rifleman (Frost, 60th), who was severely wounded, and died at Marandellas shortly

afterwards. The necessary rations were obtained from the convoy, and the Company proceeded to Fort Charter —rather a high-sounding name for what it was.

Here we were joined by the Natal Troop of Volunteers, and left on September 13th, working south and east into 'Mtegeza's country, with orders to get hold of this gentleman, break up his gang, and return to Charter as soon as possible, to take part in a fresh expedition in another direction. We got back to Charter on the 25th, bringing 'Mtegeza with us, having killed a good lot of his men, taken about 30 prisoners, captured 80 head of cattle, and destroyed his three principal strongholds.

In this expedition we were joined by a large number of "friendlies" from the Victoria District. They were of great use in many ways, especially in finding hidden stores of grain, &c., and destroying what could not be carried away. They were champion devastators, and spread out all over the country—about 2,000 of them—running at a good pace for miles. They had a fight "on their own" one day, and did very well.

From Charter we worked up to Mashimgombi's, and co-operated with Colonel Alderson in the operations there, and assault of Cheena's (October 12th), in which two Riflemen (Boardman and Harding, 60th) were wounded.

The evening before we joined Colonel Alderson's force we found the hills commanding the Drift occupied by Mashingombi's men. There were several kraals there; we cleared the hills and destroyed the kraals. Eustace (60th) was severely wounded in this affair.

After this the Rifle Company went north as far as Mapondera's, but the Natives had cleared out from their strongholds on hearing of our approach.

The old grass was all burnt by now, and the new grass had not yet sprung up, so our poor horses and

mules had a bad time of it, and a large number fell out —dying practically of starvation. Most of the men were dismounted, and a whole pair of boots was a variety. This was our shortest time as regards rations also, a three-quarter allowance of flour or biscuit being all that we could run to.

The Company eventually returned to Salisbury *viâ* Mazoe.

From Salisbury we made one more expedition, this time of a peaceful description, when we settled terms with two of the petty Chiefs near there. I don't think they kept to the terms though, and they gave the police who took our place a good deal of work later, both there and elsewhere, but all seems quiet enough in Rhodesia now.

The rains had set in with some severity, and we still had the march down country to do. The ponies or what was left of them, were handed over to the Chartered Company, and we marched back to Umtali in floods of rain. There we remained for a fortnight.

The Chartered Company offered very good terms to men of the Mounted Infantry who would transfer to the Police. Sanction was obtained from the Secretary of State, and thirty-six N.C.O.'s. and men transferred from the Rifle Company, twenty-one from the 60th, and fifteen from the Rifle Brigade.

The Chartered Company throughout behaved very liberally to the Imperial Troops engaged. Necessaries were of course not plentiful, and food cost £200 a ton to reach Salisbury, but whatever necessaries were procurable, were generally at our service, and the Chartered Company paid allowances to all ranks on a generous scale.

We continued our march down country through the Portuguese Territory, and reached the railway on Christmas Day.

4th BATTALION [illegible] NY, MOUNTED INFANTRY, SOUTH AFRICA, 1896-97.

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of boots was a
as regards rations
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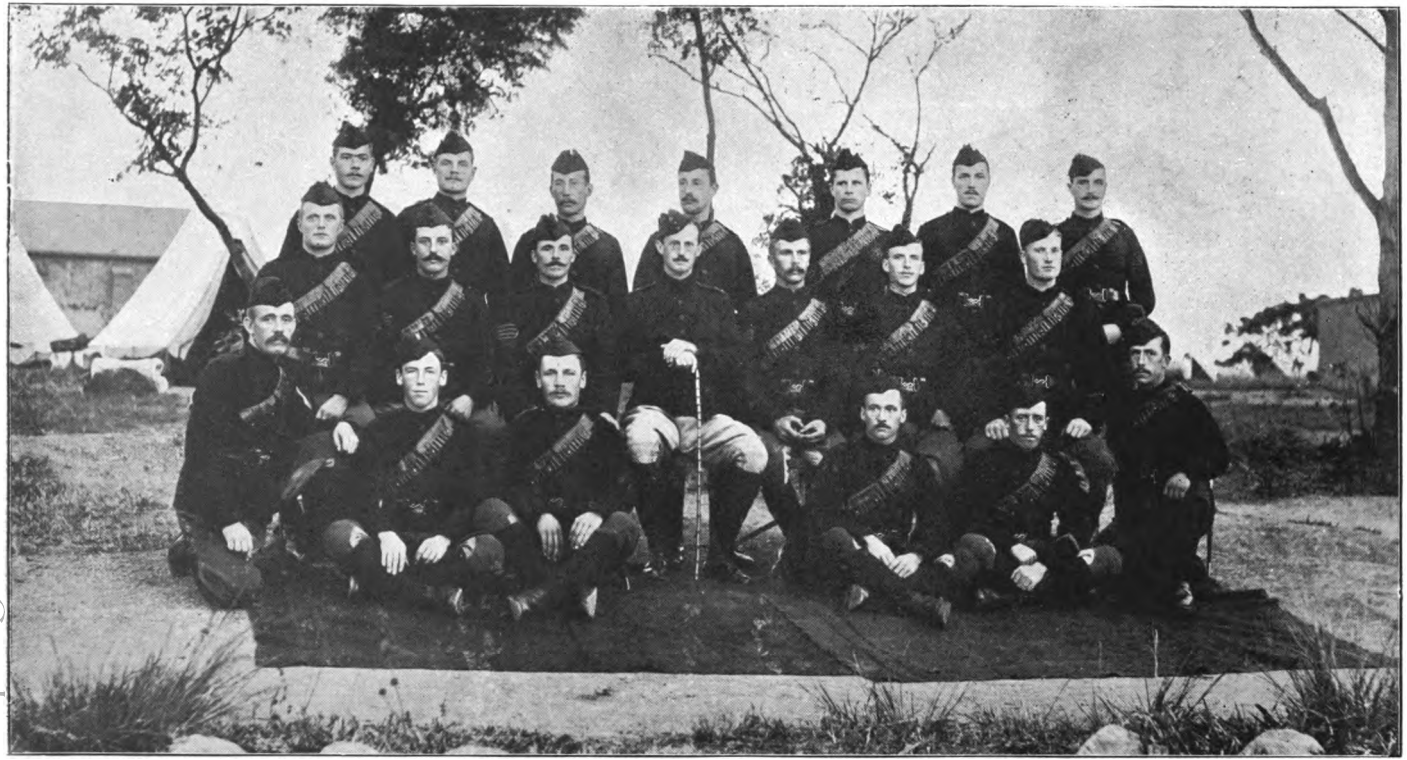

4th BATTALION SECTION, RIFLE COMPANY, MOUNTED INFANTRY, SOUTH AFRICA, 1896-97.

This certainly was much appreciated by all, for after dragging starving ponies behind one for some months, the idea of being whirled along in a train is decidedly pleasing. The poor train appeared however to be starving too, and we all had to get out and push it a good part of the way. It was, however, very good going downhill, which, of course, most of our journey fortunately was.

We all railed this time from Fontisvilla to the coast, and the amount of game on the line was really marvellous. Water-buck, harte-beests, zebras, &c., trotted and walked by the side of the train, as it dashed at its greatest speed along the Beira Flats.

Sergeant Archer got out of the train, ran after one buck, cut its throat, put it on the engine, and got into the train again, all in one motion. But it ought, perhaps, to be mentioned that the train was standing still, and that Vernon had shot the buck.

After getting settled on board we had two days to spare before the rest of the force could be embarked, so Vernon and I went up the line and had a real good day's shooting—nice mixed bag—red buck, bush buck, and buffaloes.

As is so often the case, as soon as the hard work was over, the effects of climate, exposure, and indifferent food became apparent in the form of malarial fever of a severe type, which placed most of the officers and a very large number of the men in hospital on our arrival at Pietermaritzberg, Natal, where we were quartered for about four months before coming home.

All the Companies returned together, and landed at Southampton on June 23, 1897, having been absent about 14 months, and just missed the Jubilee.

ALBERT JENNER.

MR. WILLIAM MILLER, FORMERLY BAND-MASTER, 1ST BATTALION.

MANY old Riflemen will doubtless be pleased to see the portrait of Mr. William Miller, the celebrated Bandmaster of the 1st Battalion, which we give in this year's issue of the CHRONICLE. It occurred to the editor that an autobiography of Mr. Miller could not fail to be of considerable interest and Lord Alexander Russell very kindly endeavoured to induce the veteran Bandmaster to set about writing one. The reply is so characteristic that we have ventured to insert it in the CHRONICLE, and we are sure that many old friends of Mr. Miller will be glad to know that, despite the inevitable trials of declining years, he is so cheery and comfortably situated.

A picture of *the* bugle, once so celebrated throughout the Army, is given also. Most Riflemen now serving are well acquainted with Sir William Colville's excellent sketch of Mr. Miller using this same bugle.

69, Wood Street,
Woolwich, July 7th, 1897.

MY LORD ALEXANDER,—I was much pleased to see your Lordship's handwriting once more, it puts me in mind of days now gone. When I opened your letter it made me sorry, knowing that the time has passed when I could obey your Lordship's wishes, and readily take them as a command.

I am now in my 83rd year, and sorry to say my memory is failing very fast; also, I can't find the names of persons or things

WILLIAM MILLER,
Bandmaster, 1st Battalion,
1842-1880.

[illegible] FORMERLY BAND-[illegible]ATION.

[illegible] be pleased to see [illegible], the celebrated [illegible] which we give in [illegible] It occurred to the [illegible] Miller could not [illegible] Lord Alexander [illegible] induce the veteran [illegible]. The reply is so [illegible] to insert it in the [illegible] many old friends of [illegible] know that, despite the [illegible], he is so cheery and

[illegible] celebrated throughout [illegible] Riflemen now serving [illegible] William Colville's excellent [illegible] same bugle.

69, Wood Street,
Woolwich, July 7th, 1897.

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WILLIAM MILLER,
Bandmaster, 1st Battalion,
1842-1880.

SILVER KEY-BUGLE.
Presented by the Officers 1st Battalion,
To Mr. William Miller, Bandmaster, October 5th, 1850.

to mention, although I know them well [illegible] music is out of fashion with me, my fingers have [illegible] cunning; I tried to blow the bugle the other day and [illegible] of teeth. I also am nearly deaf. Your [illegible] by my writing that I have become a wreck [illegible].

Failing commenced [illegible] when I had an attack of bronchitis, and [illegible] again. My walking power is good [illegible] done, but I am very thr[illegible] with a flat roof, there I can walk [illegible] also in having a capital nurse in [illegible] self.

Another reason [illegible] of my travels with the [illegible] in fact, walked through t[illegible] Band work, all thoughts [illegible] to practice, every day p[illegible] in my head, and anyth[illegible] notice of, and the[illegible].

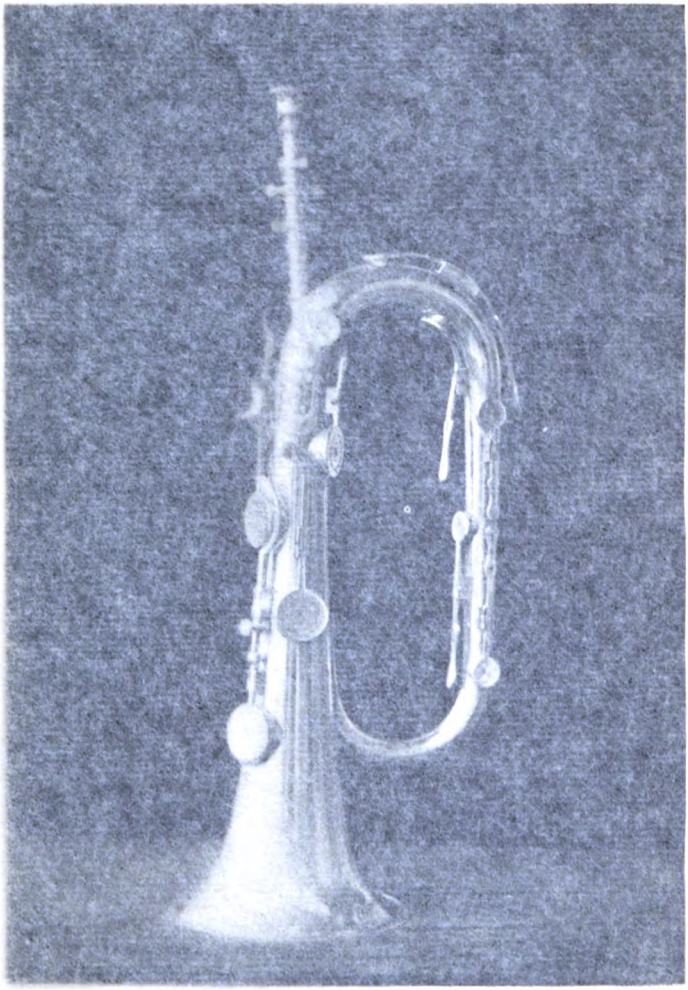
Lord Edward [illegible] CHRONICLE every [illegible] year '91, on p. [illegible] formerly Bandmaster [illegible] "Billy the Bugler's [illegible]

Will your Lordship [illegible] and tell him that it w[illegible] take such a difficult task [illegible]

I have the ho[illegible]

Your Lo[illegible]

[illegible]



VER KEY-BUGLE.

by the Officers 1st Battalion,

To M[illegible] Bandmaster, October 5th, 1850.

to mention, although I know them well; even music is out of fashion with me, my fingers have lost their cunning; I tried to blow the bugle the other day and failed for want of teeth. I also am nearly deaf. Your Lordship will see by my writing that I have become a wreck of what I used to be.

Failing commenced about a couple of years ago, when I had an attack of bronchitis, and have never got strength up again. My walking power is good for a quarter of an hour, then I am done, but I am very thankful that I live in a house with a flat roof, there I can walk and have a chair when tired; also in having a capital nurse in my wife. So you see I'm well off.

Another reason that I could never write an account of my travels with the Battalion is, that I kept no journal, in fact, walked through the world with my eyes shut; except Band work, all thoughts were in the music; and if I could get to practice, every day pleased me and music was all that was in my head, and anything happening in the Battalion I took no notice of, and therefore could have nothing to write about.

Lord Edward [Pelham-Clinton] has kindly sent me a CHRONICLE every year, and looking through, I find in the year '91, on p. 103, "The Career of Mr. Wm. Miller, formerly Bandmaster, Rifle Brigade," by the Editor; also, "Billy the Bugler's Reveille," by Wm. Miller, on p. 107.

Will your Lordship kindly make my excuses to the Editor, and tell him that it would be impossible for me now to undertake such a difficult task.

I have the honour, my Lord, to be
Your Lordship's humble servant,

WILLIAM MILLER,
Late Bandmaster Rifle Brigade.

SILVER KEY-BUGLE.
Presented by the Officers 1st Battalion,
To Mr. William Miller, Bandmaster, October 5th, 1850.

[illegible] I have [illegible] well, [illegible]
[illegible] Your Lord[illegible]
[illegible] a week or [illegible]
[illegible] about a [illegible]
[illegible] medals, and [illegible]
[illegible] is good for a [illegible]
[illegible] very thankful that [illegible]
[illegible] walk and have [illegible]
[illegible] nurse in my wife [illegible]
[illegible] that I could [illegible] of my
[illegible] Battalion is, that [illegible]
[illegible] the world with my [illegible] Band
[illegible] rights were in the [illegible]
[illegible] day pleased me and [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] me a
[illegible] looking through, I find on the
[illegible] p. [illegible], "The Career of Mr. Wm. Miller
[illegible] Bandmaster, Rifle Brigade," by the Editor; al
[illegible] Bugler's Reveille," by Wm. Miller, on p. [illegible]
[illegible] Lordship kindly make my excuses to [illegible]
[illegible] that it would be impossible for me [illegible]
[illegible] task.

[illegible] the Honour, my Lord, to be

Your Lordship's humble [illegible]

WILLIAM MILLER,

Late Bandmaster Rifle Brigade.

THE REGIMENTAL DINNER 1897.

THE Annual Regimental Dinner took place at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Métropole, on Tuesday, June 1st.

The following were present:—

H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, attended by Captain Holford.
H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught (in the Chair), attended by Colonel Egerton.
Alexander, Lieutenant-Colonel B. F.
Ames, A., Esq.
Ames, F., Esq.
Annesley, Captain A. S. E.
Bagot, Lieutenant-Colonel V. S.
Balfour, Major W. F.
Bell, E., Esq.
Bentinck, Captain W. G.
Beresford, Captain M.
Bernard, R. E. H., Esq.
Biddulph, Captain H. M.
Bingham, Captain Lord.
Blane, Lieutenant-General Sir Seymour, Bart.
Bradshaw, Surgeon-Major-General A. F., *C.B.*
Bramston, Colonel T. H.
Bright, R. G. T., Esq.
Brownrigg, Colonel H. S.
Burrell, Captain Hon. W.
Campbell, Captain Arthur.
Campbell, W. S., Esq.
Cairns, Captain Hon. W. D.
Clarke, C. H. G. M., Esq.
Clerk, Lieutenant-General Godfrey, *C.B.*
Climo, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W. H.
Clinton, Colonel Lord Edward Pelham, *K.C.B.*
Cockburn, Major G.

Coke, Major Hon. W., *A.D.C.*
Colville, Colonel Hon. Sir W. J., *K.C.V.O.*, *C.B.*
Cooke, B. H., Esq.
Cowans, Captain J. S.
Cowell, A. V. J., Esq.
Cox, P. G. A., Esq.
Cuffe, Captain Hon. O.
Dillon, General Sir M., *K.C.B.*, *C.S.I.*
Drummond, Captain C. G. A.
Drummond, Captain A.
Dugdale, Colonel H. C. G.
Edwardes, Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. C. E.
Egerton, Lieutenant-Colonel R.
Egerton, Major G. M. L.
Elrington, General F. R., *C.B.*
Euston, Earl of
Eyre, Colonel H., *C.B.*
Fergusson, G. C. D., Esq.
Fergusson, Lieutenant-Colonel J. A.
FitzGeorge, Colonel A. C. F., *C.B.*
Frere, Major Sir B., Bart., *D.S.O.*
Fuller-Acland-Hood, Captain A.
Fyers, Captain H. A. N.
Glyn, General Sir Julius, *K.C.B.*
Glyn, Major-General J. P. Carr.
Grant, Lieutenant-Colonel W.
Green, Colonel A.
Grogan, Sir E. J., Bart.
Hardinge, Captain Viscount.
Hammond, Lieutenant-Colonel W. W.
Harington-Stuart, Colonel.
Harington, J., Esq.
Hartopp, Lieutenant-Colonel C. E.
Harvey, Lieutenant-Colonel H.
Heber-Percy, Lieutenant-Colonel R. J.
Heriot-Maitland, J. D., Esq.
Hood, Hon. A.
Howard, Colonel F., *A.D.C.*
Home, Major Hon. C. D.
Hume, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W.
Hunter, Captain Sir C., Bart.
Hutton, Surgeon-Major G. A.

Jenkins, Major A. E.
Jenner, Major A. V., *D.S.O.*
Lamb, Major C. A.
Lane, Colonel R. B., *C.B.*
Lawless, Major Hon. D.
Leslie, Major G. F.
Lindsay, Lieutenant-Colonel H. Gore.
Lyttelton, Colonel Hon. N. G.
Maclachlan, R. C., Esq.
MacMillan-Scott, A. F., Esq.
Majendie, Captain H. G.
Manningham-Buller, M. E., Esq.
Mansel, Lieutenant-Colonel J. B.
Markham, A. J., Esq.
Maude, Major R. J.
Mills, Captain S.
Moorsom, Lieutenant-Colonel H. M.
Musgrave, Major C. E.
Newdigate-Newdegate, General Sir E., *K.C.B.*
Nicol, Captain L. L.
Noel, Major Hon. E.
Paget, G. L., Esq.
Paley, A. T., Esq.
Peacocke, Captain T.
Percival, Major-General L.
Petre, Captain H. C.
Pinney, Captain C. F.
Propert D. J., Esq.
Ramsay, Captain T. B.
Reade, Surgeon-Major General J. B. C., *C.B.*
Robinson, Major-General C. W., *C.B.*
Ross, General Sir J., *G.C.B.*
Ross, H. D., Esq.
Russell, A. Gordon, Esq.
Russell, General Lord A. G., *C.B.*
Rycroft, Sir R. N., Bart.
Sackville, Colonel, L. R. S.
Saunderson, Captain S. F.
Scott, Surgeon-General J. E.
Sherston, Major C. D.
Shute, Captain C. D.
Sidney, Major Hon. P.

Somerset, Captain Hon. A.
Sotheby, Major-General F.E.
St. John-Mildmay, Captain, W. P.
Stewart, Captain A. D.
Swaine, Major-General L. V., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*
Thesiger, G. H., Esq.
Thornton, Major F. S.
Tryon, Captain R.
Tufnell-Tyrrell, Lieutenant-Colonel.
Vandeleur, Captain H. S.
Verner, Lieutenant-Colonel W.
Ward, Captain V. N.
Wilmot, Sir Henry, Bart., V.C., *K.C.B.*
Wilson, Major H. F. M.
Wood, Colonel H., *C.B.*
Woodhouse, Captain E. M.
Yarde-Buller, Captain Hon. H.

Lieut.-Colonel H. M. Moorsom, the Honorary Secretary of the Rifle Brigade Dinner Club, as usual, made all the arrangements, which were most admirably carried out. The String Band of the 2nd Battalion, under Bandmaster Connor, played during and after dinner, and was very much appreciated. Telegrams were received during dinner from the 1st Battalion at Singapore, and from the 2nd at Rawul Pindi, also from the Goorkhas, and suitable replies were sent.

The muster of Riflemen, Past and Present, was one of the largest on record.

ROLL OF PAST OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE SHOWING WAR SERVICES.

CORRECTIONS FOR 1899.

With a view to the issue of a corrected List in 1899 it is requested that all past Riflemen who may wish to have their names added to the accompanying List, or any corrections made in the same, will be good enough to send full particulars to the Editor before October 31st.

	War Services.
[1] Field-Marshal *H.R.H.* Albert Edward, *Prince* of Wales, and *Duke* of Cornwall, *K.G.*, *K.T.*, *K.P.*, *G.C.B.*, *G.C.S.I.*, *G.C.M.G.*, *G.C.I.E.*, *G.C.V.O.*, *A.D.C.*	
Abercromby, *Hon.* J., 62, Palmerston Place, Edinboro', N.B.	
Adair, Capt. F. E. S., Naval and Military Club	
Alexander, Col. B. F., Swifts, Cranbrook, Kent	*Indian Mutiny*, wounded (medal and clasp).
[5] Ames, Alfred, Esq., Junior United Service Club	
Ames, Frederick, Esq., Hawford Lodge, Worcester	*Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp)
Astley, B. F., Esq., Chequer's Court, Tring	
Austin, Capt. G. L., The Precincts, Canterbury	*Indian Mutiny*, with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps). *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Bagot, Lieut.-Col. V. S., 26, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.	
[10] Baird, Robert Henry, Esq,, Lausanne.	
Balfour, Major Walter Francis, Fernie Castle, Collessie, Fife, N.B.	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).
Baring, *Viscount*, 4, Hamilton Place, Piccadilly, and Stratton Park, Hants	

	War Services.
Barnwell, Brigade-Surg. Tobias, Pontefract	*Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp and Bronze Star).
Barrington, *Viscount*, Beckett, Shrivenham	
[15] Bathurst, Lt.-Col. Lionel H., Naval and Military Club, W.	
Bennet, *Lord*, 104B, Mount Street, W.	
Bingham, Captain *Lord*, Naval and Military Club, W.	
Blackett, Maj.-Gen. *Sir* E., *Bart.*, Corbridge, Northumberland	*Crimea*, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 18th June; wounded, left leg amputated (medal and 4 clasps, Knt. of Leg. of Honour, and Turkish medal).
Blackett, Major C. F., 49, Nerothal, Wiesbaden	*Indian Mutiny* (medal).
[20] Blane, Lt.-Gen. *Sir* Seymour, White's, St. James's Street, W.	*Crimea*, Inkerman, Sebastopol, wounded (medal and 2 clasps, Turkish and Sardinian medals and Medjidie). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
Blundell, Col. H. B. H., *C.B.*, *M.P.*, 10, Stratton Street, W.	*Nile Expedition*, 1885 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star).
Borthwick, Lt.-Col. A., Chief Constable, Midlothian, Edinburgh, N.B.	
Bootle-Wilbraham, *Hon.* V. R.	
Boyle, Col. Gerald E., 48, Queen's Gate Terrace, S.W.	
[25] Bradford, Gen. W. H., United Service Club	*Crimea*, Alma (medal and clasp & Turkish medal).
Bradshaw, Surg.-Major-Gen. A. F., *C.B.*, c/o Messrs. Holt, Laurie & Co., 17, Whitehall Place, S.W.	*Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1879 (medal and clasp). *Zhob Valley*, 1884. *Hazara Expedition*, 1891 (medal and clasp and *C.B.*).
Bramston, Col. Thomas Harvey, Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, W.	*Kaffir War*, 1852-3 (medal and clasp). *Crimea*, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal, and Knight of Legion of Honour).
Brownrigg, Col. H. S., Assistant Adjutant General, Meerut	*Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War* 1878-9 (medal).
Buchanan, Lt.-Col. H. B., Arthurs', St. James' Street, W.	
[30] Bunbury, Col. C. T., Cotswold House, Christchurch Road, Winchester	
Burnell-Milnes, Major E. A. P., Junior Carlton Club.	

	War Services.
Burrell, Capt. *Hon.* Willoughby, 12, Prince's Gardens, S.W.	
Burn, Major H. Pelham, Nosely Hall, Leicester	*Burma*, 1886-7 (medal and clasp).
Cairns, Capt. *Hon.* W. D., Shelley Hall, Ongar	
[35] Campbell, Capt. Arthur C., Naval and Military Club	
Campbell, Lt.-Col. *Hon.* H. W., 44, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.	*Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Leg. of Honour, Medjidie and Turkish medal).
Campbell, W. Sidney, Esq., 125, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.	
Cary, Col. L. F. B., Clovelly, Upper Norwood	*Crimea* (in Royal Navy), bombardment of Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
Caulfeild, George, Esq., Copsewood, Limerick	*N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
[40] Chalmers, F. W. M., Esq., Farrance, Bickley, Kent	*Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
Chamberlin, Lt.-Col. E., 60, Jermyn Street, W.	*Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Chelmsford, Gen. *Lord*, *G.C.B.*, United Service Club	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Medjidie, Sardinian, and Turkish medal). *Abyssinia* (medal). *Kaffir and Zulu Wars*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Cholmondeley, Capt. H. C., Keyham Hall, Leicester	
Clanmorris, *Lord*, Creg Clare, Ardrahan, Co. Galway	*Afghan War*, 1878-9 medal and clasp).
[45] Clerk, Lt.-Gen. Godfrey, *C.B.*, United Service Club	*Indian Mutiny* (medal and 2 clasps). *N.W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Clerk, Col. J., *C.S.I.*, *C.V.O.*, Carlyle Mansions, Cheyne Walk, S.W.	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
Clifton, Capt. A. W., Warton Hall, Lytham, Lancashire	*Kaffir War*, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, Alma, Balaclava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal).
Climo, Brigade-Surgeon William Hill, *M.D.*, Bengal	
Clinton, Lieut.-Col. Henry R., Ashley Clinton, Lymington	
[50] Clinton, Col. *Lord* Edward Pelham, *K.C.B.*, 81, Eccleston Square, S.W.	
Clive, Lt.-Gen. E. H., 25, Ennismore Gardens, S.W.	
Close, T., Esq., Kirtlington Park, Oxford	

	War Services.
Cole, *Hon.* Arthur, Eccles Hall, Attlebro.	
Colville, Col. *Hon. Sir* W. J., *K.C.V.O.*, *C.B.*, 47, Chester Square, S.W.	*Crimea*, Alma, Sebastopol (medal and 2 clasps, Knt. of Leg. of Honour, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and Medjidie).
[55] Constable-Maxwell-Scott, *Hon.* J., Abbottsford, Melrose, N.B.	*Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
Conyngham, *Lord* C. A., Army and Navy Club	
Cope, Lt.-Col. *Sir* Anthony, *Bart.*, Bramshill, Hartfordbridge, Hampshire	*Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
Cosby, D. S. A., Esq., Stradbally Hall, Queen's County	
Coulson, Capt. John Byron Blenkinsopp	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal)
[60] Cragg, Col., Wrotham Place, Wrotham, Kent	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal) *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp)
Crake, Major E. B., Army and Navy Club	
Compton, R. E., Esq., 23, Porchester Gardens, Bayswater	
Cuffe, Capt. *Hon.* O. F. S., St. James's Club, Piccadilly	*Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
Curzon, Col. G. A., Woodhill, Send, Surrey	*Indian Mutiny*, Camel Corps, 1857-8 (medal and 2 clasps).
[65] Curzon, Col. *Hon.* M., Garrats-hay, Loughborough	*N.W. Frontier*, 1897.
Cutlar-Fergusson, A., Craigdarroch, Moniaive, Dumfriesshire	
Dashwood, Col. C. B., Junior United Service Club	*Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Deedes, Major-General W. H., *D.S.O.*, Army and Navy Club	*Burma*, 1886-8, severely wounded (medal and clasp, and *D.S.O.*)
Dillon, Gen. *Sir* Martin, *K.C.B.*, *C.S.I.*, United Service Club	*Punjaub*, 1848-49 (medal). *N. W. Frontier*, 1851 (medal and clasp). *Indian Mutiny*, severely wounded (medal and clasp). *China War*, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). *Abyssinia* (medal and *C.B.*).
[70] Dillon, *Viscount*, Ditchley, Enstone, Oxfordshire	
Dixon, Capt. William, Melksham, Wilts	*Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Red River Expedition*, *Burma*, 1886-8, (medal and 2 clasps).
Douglas, Capt. E. Palmer, Cavers, Hawick, N.B.	
Drummond, Capt. Alfred Manners, 54, Fitz-John's Avenue, Hampstead	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal).
Drummond, Capt. Algernon H., Maltman's Green, Gerald's Cross, Bucks	

	War Services.
[75] Drummond, Capt. Cecil G. A., Enderby, Leicester	
Drummond, W. Percy, Esq., Sherborne House, Warwick	
Drummond, Hugh H. W., Esq., 20, Draycott Place, S.W.	
Dugdale, Col. H. C. G., Hill House, Christchurch Road, Winchester	*Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
Dunalley, *Lord*, Kilboy, Nenagh, Tipperary	*Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
[80] Dunn, E. W., Esq., Inglewood, Hungerford	
Dutton, H., Esq., Hinton House, Alresford	
Eccles, Capt. W. H., Army and Navy Club	*Crimea*, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 8th Sept., wounded (medal & clasp and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
Edwardes, Lt.-Col. *Hon.* C. E., 39, Lancaster Gate, W.	*Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
Egerton, Col. Alfred, 30, James' Street, Buckingham Gate, S.W.	
[85] Egerton, Major G. M. L., The Mount, York	
Egerton, Lt.-Col. R., 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.	*N. W. Frontier*, 1868-4 (medal and clasp).
Elrington, Gen. F. R., *C.B.*, Vernon Hill, Bishop's Waltham	*Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish Medal).
Enniskillen, *Earl of*, Florencecourt, Enniskillen	
Euston, *Earl of*, 4, Grosvenor Place, S.W.	
[90] Evans, John Bowle, Esq., 20, Lansdowne Place, Cheltenham	
Eyre, Col. H., *C.B.*, Bampton Manor, Lincoln	*Crimea*, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 8th Sept., wounded (medal and clasp, & Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny*, with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps).
Fergusson, Major Harry James, Naval and Military Club, W.	
Fergusson, Col. John Adam, Royal Military College, Sandhurst	

	War Services.
FitzHerbert, Major, Somersal Herbert, Derby	*Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War.* 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
[95] FitzGeorge, Col. A. C. F., *C.B.*, 6, Queen Street, Mayfair, W.	
FitzGerald, *Sir* Maurice, *Bart.*, 75, South Audley Street, W.	*Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
Fogo, Surg.-Gen. J. D. Scott	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal).
Forbes, Lt.-Col. H. F. G., 33, Rue Tour Notre Dame, Boulogne	*Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal), *Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
Ford, Capt. R., Naval and Military Club, W.	
[100] Fortescue, Capt. Edmund, Inspector-General of Police, Trinidad	*Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
Frere, Major *Sir* Bartle C. A., *Bart.*, *D.S.O.*, Wressil Lodge, Wimbledon	*Zulu War*, 1879 (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and clasp, *D.S.O*).
Fryer, Lt.-Col. E. J., 22, Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.	*Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Sikkim Expedition*, 1861. *South Africa*, 1879.
Glyn, Maj.-Gen. J. P. Carr, Chettle House, Blandford, Dorset	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
Glyn, Capt. *Hon.* Sidney Carr, 27, Grosvenor Place, S.W.	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).
[105] Glyn, Gen. *Sir* Julius, *K.C.B.*, Sherborne, Dorset	*Boer War*, 1848. *Kaffir War*, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp, *C.B.*).
Gough, Lt.-Col. Bloomfield, Commanding 9th Lancers	*Afghan War*, 1878-80 (medal and 3 clasps, Bronze Star).
Graham, *Sir* R. H., *Bart.*, Norton Conyers, Ripon, Yorkshire	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal & clasp, Turkish medal).
Grant, Lt.-Col. Wilmot, Army and Navy Club	
Green, Col. A., Royal Hospital, Chelsea	*Indian Mutiny*, severely wounded, left arm amputated (medal and clasp).
[110] Grosvenor, *Hon.* Algernon, 35, Park Street, S.W.	*Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
Guest, Montague John, Esq., 3, Savile Row, W.	

	War Services.
Hamilton, *Rt. Hon. Lord* George, *M.P.*, Carlton Club	
Hammond, W. O., Esq., St. Albans Court, Wingham, Canterbury	
Hammond, Lt.-Col. W. W., Army and Navy Club	*Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (2 clasps).
[115] Hardinge, Capt. *Viscount*, South Park, Penshurst, Kent	*Nile Expedition*, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps. Bronze Star).
Harington, Lt.-Col., Egyptian Police, Cairo	*Ashantee* (medal and clasp)
Harington-Stuart, Col., Torrance, East Kilbride, N.B.	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
Hartopp, Lt.-Col. E. C., Copswood, Walton-on-the-Hill, Epsom	
Harvey, Lt.-Col., Upton Lodge, Slough	*Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal, and medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
[120] Heathcote, *Sir* William P., *Bart.*, St. George's Club, W.	
Heber-Percy, A. C., Esq., Hodnet Hall, Hodnet, Shropshire	
Heber-Percy, Lt.-Col. R. J., Hodnet Hall, Hodnet, Shropshire	*Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1888-9 (clasp).
Henshaw, C. F., Esq., Army and Navy Club	
Hesketh, *Sir* Thomas, *Bart.*, Easton Neston, Towcester	
[125] Hildyard, Thomas B. T., Esq., Flintham Hall, Newark	
Hill, Captain Arthur B. G. S., Wilford, Bray, Co. Dublin	*Indian Mutiny*, with Camel Corps (medal and clasp).
Hillyard, Col. G. A., Crockerhill House, Chichester	*N. W. Frontier*, 1864 (medal and clasp). *Jowaki Expedition* (clasp). *Burma*, 1888-9 (clasp).
Home, Major *Hon.* C. D., Woodcroft, St. Boswell's	
Hood, *Hon.* A., Upham, Hants	
[130] Hope-Johnstone, Capt. J. J., Raehills, Dumfriesshire, N.B.	
Hopwood, Major A. R., Dombreeze, Knowsley, Prescot	*Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

	War Services.
Hornby, Capt. G. S. P., Sandley House, near Gillingham, Dorset	*Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Howard, Lt.-Col. F. C., Acomb Hall, York	*Afghan War*, 1878-79 (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1888-89 (medal and clasp).
Hulse, Lt.-Col. C. F., Goldwell, Newbury, Berks	
[135] Hume, Lt.-Col. C. W., 13, Eaton Place, Brighton	*Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
Hunter, Capt. Sir Charles, *Bart.*, Mortimer Hill, Berks	
Hutton, Surgeon-Major G. A., Milverton Hill Villas, Leamington	
Inglis, Thomas, Esq., 6, Queen's Gate, W.	*Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal).
Irby, Capt. F. A., Army and Navy Club	*Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and 2 clasps).
[140] Johnston, William, Esq., Castle Lyons House, Fermoy	
Keane, *Lord*, Castleton House, Churchtown, Co. Wexford	
Kingscote, Major F., Furbo, Co. Galway	*Crimea*, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 8th Sept., wounded, right arm amputated (medal and clasp, Medjidie, and Turkish medal).
Kingscote, Nigel F., Esq., 34, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.	
Kinloch, Col. A. A. A., Army and Navy Club, W.	*Afghan War*, 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps, with 60th F.).
[145] Knight, Capt. W., Bilting, Wye, Kent	
Lamb, Capt. James	
Lane, Col. R. B., *C.B.*, 14, Curzon Street, W.	*Zulu War*, 1879 (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star, 4th Class Osmanieh).
Lane-Fox, Capt. J. T., Hope Hall, Tadcaster	
Lascelles, Lt.-Col. H. A., Travellers' Club, S.W.	*Indian Mutiny*, with Naval Brigade (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
[150] Lascelles, Col. W. R., Norley, Frodsham	*Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *China*, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp). *Soudan Expedition* (medal and clasp, Bronze Star).
Lascelles, E., Esq., Norley, Frodsham	
Lawless, Major *Hon.* Edward, Bryanstown, Maynooth, Co. Kildare	
Lawless, Major *Hon.* Denis, Lyons, Hazlehatch, Co. Kildare	
Lee-Dillon, *Hon.* H. L. S., Ditchley, Enstone	

	War Services.
[155] Legge, *Hon.* C. G., Northgate House, Warwick	*N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Legge, *Hon.* and *Rev.* George, 33A, Montagu Square, W.	*Kaffir War*, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Balaclava, Sebastopol (medal & 4 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal).
Lewis, Deputy Surgeon-General John R. M., Markham Lodge, Kingston	*Boer War*, 1848.
Lethbridge, *Sir* W., *Bart.*, Sandhill Park, Taunton	
Limerick, *Earl of*, Newbridge Lodge, Celbridge	
[160] Lindsay, Lt.-Col. H. Gore, Glasnevin House, Dublin	*Kaffir War*, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, Alma, Balaclava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
Lindsay, Lt.-Col. Walter J., Elmthorpe, Cowley, Oxon	
Lloyd-Anstruther, Lt.-Col. H., 2, Beaufort Gardens, S.W.	*Indian Mutiny* (medal) *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star).
Lucan, *Earl of*, 32, Portland Place, W.	*Crimea*, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Turkish medal, Legion of Honour and Medjidie).
Luttrell, Capt. H. C. F., *M.P.*, Dunster Castle, Dunster, Somerset	
[165] Luttrell, Capt. A. F., Court House, East Quantoxhead, Somerset	
Lyttelton, Col. *Hon.* N. G., *C.B.*, Assist. Military Secretary, War Office	*Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Osmanieh and Bronze Star).
Maberley, Major T. A., Mytton, Cuckfield	*Ashantee* (medal). *Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal).
Macdonell, *Sir* Hugh Guion, *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*, British Minister, Lisbon	
Mackenzie, Capt. K. J., Conan House, Rosshire	*Burma*, 1888-9 (medal and clasp).
[170] Maclean, Major-Gen. Henry J., Halesend, Cradley, Malvern	*Ashantee* (medal).
Macmillan-Scott, A. F., Esq., Pinnacle Hill, Kelso, N.B.	
Macrobin, Surgeon Lt.-Col. A. A., Aldershot	*Franco-German War*, 1870-1 (German War Medal). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).

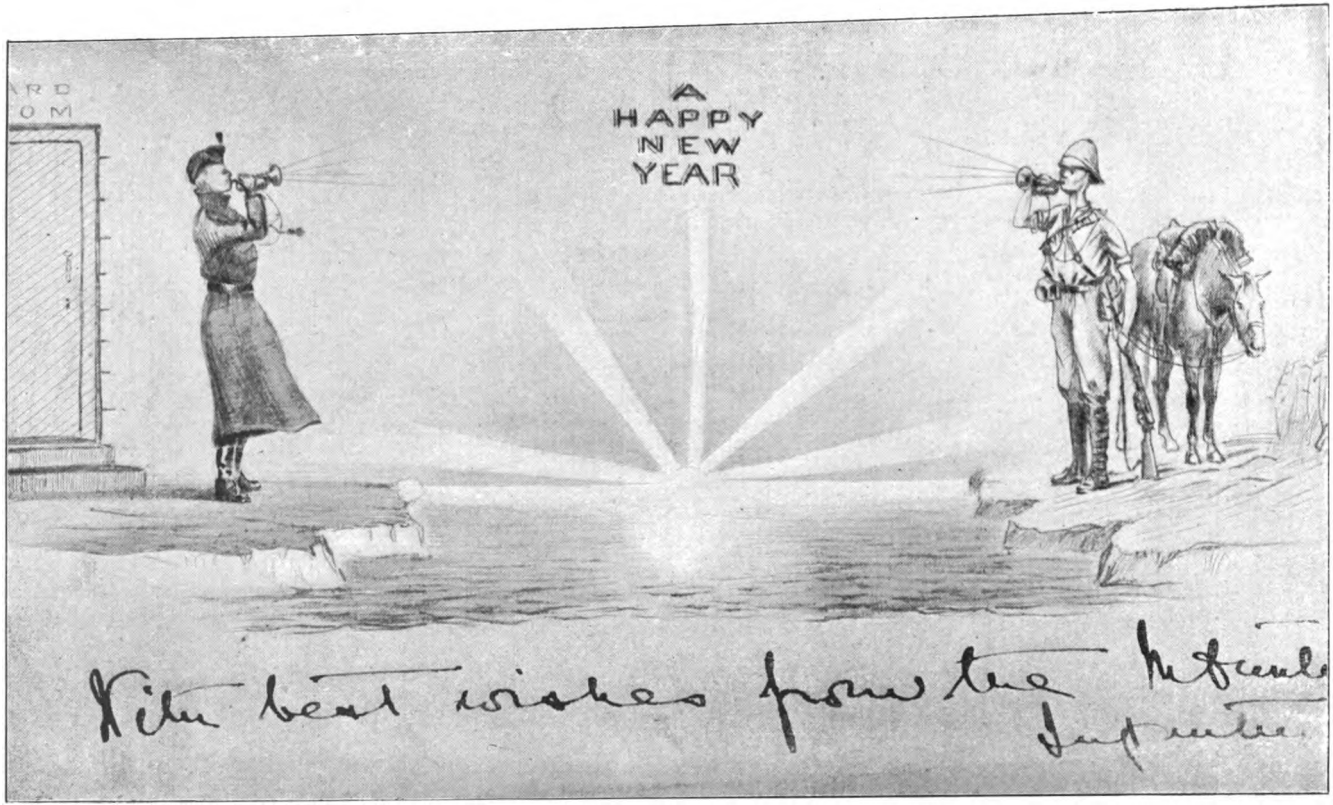
	War Services.
Manners, Capt. *Lord* E. W. J., *M.P.*, Naval and Military Club	
Mansel, Lt.-Col. J. B., Smedmore, Corfe Castle	*Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-80 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star).
[175] Markham, Capt. F., Morland, Penrith	
Marsham, *Hon.* H., Junior Carlton Club	
McGrigor, Capt. *Sir* J. R. D., *Bart.*, 29, Sloane Gardens, S.W.	
Maude, Major Robert, Army and Navy Club	
Medway, *Lord*, 2, Cadogan Square, S.W.	
[180] Meysey-Thompson, Lt.-Col. R. F., Nunthorpe Court, York	*Ashantee* (medal and clasp) Medal for Saving Life.
Middleton, H. N., Esq., The Bank, Newcastle-on-Tyne	
Monck, Lt.-Gen. *Hon.* R., 84, Chester Square, W.	*Kaffir War*, 1852-3 (medal)
Montgomery, Col. Arthur, Radnor Club, Folkestone	
Moorsom, Lt.-Col. H. M., Penwortham, Preston, Lancs.	*Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
[185] Morley, J. E. K., Esq., 10, Chapel Street, Belgrave Square	
Morgan, Capt. *Hon.* F. C., *M.P.*, Ruperra Castle, Newport, Monmouth	*Crimea*, Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps and Turkish medal).
Muncaster, *Lord*, 5, Carlton Gardens, London, S.W.; and Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass, Cumberland	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).
Munro, *Sir* Thomas, *Bart.*, Lindertis, Kirriemuir, Forfarshire	
Murdoch, C. T., Esq., 76, Eccleston Square	
[190] Musgrave, Major C. E., 25, Queen's Gate Gardens, W.	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal).
Newdigate-Newdegate, Lt.-Gen. *Sir* E., *K.C.B.*, Orbury, Nuneaton	*Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Knight of Legion of Honour, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). *Zulu War*, 1879 (medal and clasp, *C.B.*).
Newdigate, Lt.-Gen. *Sir* H. R. L., *K.C.B.*, Aylsham, Norfolk	*Crimea*, Alma (medal and clasp) (Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny*, with Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp, *C.B.*).

	War Services.
Nicholl, Major-Gen. C. R. H., The Grange, Whitchurch, near Ross, Herefordshire	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
Nixon, Capt. A. G., Bayhorne, Horley, Surrey	
[195] Noel, Lieut.-Col. *Hon.* Edward	*Ashantee* (medal and clasp). *Jowaki Expedition* (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1886-8 (clasp).
O'Brien, *Hon.* Lucius, Dromoland Castle, Newmarket-on-Fergus, Co. Clare	
Palmer, *Sir* A., *Bart.*, Wanlip Hall, Leicester	
Parker, *Hon.* Cecil T., 89, Elizabeth Street, S.W.; and Eccleston, Chester	
Parr, Lt.-Col. T. R., 10, Sumner Terrace, Onslow Square, S.W.	
[200] Paston-Cooper, *Sir* A. P., *Bart.*, Gadebridge, Hemel Hempstead	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
Payne-Gallwey, *Sir* Ralph, *Bart.*, Thirkleby Park, Thirsk	
Peacocke, Capt. T., Efford Park, Lymington	
Pearson, C. L. M., Esq., Naval and Military Club	
Pennington, *Hon.* Alan J., Ragdale Hall, Leicester	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (in R.N.) (medal and clasp, Turkish medal).
[205] Percival, Major-Gen. Lewis, Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, W.	*Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
Pigott, Capt. W. G., Army and Navy Club	
Pinney, Capt. C. F., Naval and Military Club	
Ponsonby, *Hon.* W. A. W., Brooks's Club, St. James's	
Prideaux-Brune, Lt.-Col. C. R., Prideaux Place, Padstow, Cornwall	*Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
[210] Rankin, Major R., Garrison Adjutant, Gibraltar	*Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
Reade, Surgeon-Major-Gen. J. B. C., *C.B.*, 18, Edith Villas, West Kensington	*Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol, Assaults on Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept. (medal and 3 clasps, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal & clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-80 (medal).
Ribblesdale, *Lord*, Easton Grey, Malmesbury	
Richer, Major J. S., 30, Crofton Road, Camberwell, S.E.	*Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Rickman, Lt.-Col. A. D., Kingston Lisle, Wantage, Berks	*N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).

	War Services.
[215] Robinson, Major-Gen. C. W., *C.B.*, Lt.-Gov., Royal Hospital, Chelsea	*Indian Mutiny* (medal). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp). *Zulu War* (medal and clasp).
Rokeby, Capt. H. L., Arthingworth Manor, Northampton	*Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
Ross, Gen. *Sir* John, *G.C.B.*, Stone House, Hayton, Carlisle	*Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny*, commanded Camel Corps (medal and 2 clasps, *C.B.*). *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp). *Perak Expedition* (medal and clasp), *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and 2 clasps. Bronze Star, *K.C.B.*).
Russell, Gen. *Lord* Alexander, *C.B.*, Ewhurst Park, Basingstoke	*Kaffir War*, 1852-3 (medal). *Crimea*, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan (medal and clasp, Sardinian and Turkish medals, Medjidie).
Russell, A. G., Esq., Ramsdale, Basingstoke	
[220] Russell, Capt. Leonard G., Ewhurst Park, Basingstoke	
Ruthven, *Lord*, Barnclinth, Hamilton, N.B.	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Rycroft, *Sir* R. N., *Bart.*, Eastanton, Andover	
Sackville, Colonel L. R. S., Naval and Military Club	*Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
Saunderson, Capt. S. F., Castle Saunderson, Belturbet	
[225] St. John-Mildmay, Lt.-Col. H. A., 32, St. George's Road, S.W.	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal).
St. John-Mildmay, Capt. W. P., Wales House, Queen's Camel, Bath	*Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
St. Paul, Lt.-Col. C. H., Junior United Service Club	*Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp). *Burma*, 1888-9 (medal and clasp).
Scott, Surg.-Gen. J. E., 30, Burlington Road, Dublin	*Kaffir War*, 1852-3 (medal and clasp). *Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Balaclava, Sebastopol (medal and 4 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal).
Seymour, Col. Frederick H. A., Army and Navy Club	

	War Services
[230] Seymour, Lt.-Col. Leopold R., Brockham Park, Betchworth, Surrey	
Shannon, *Earl of*, Castle Martyr, Co. Cork	
Sherston, Major C. D., Evercreech, Bath	*Ashantee* (medal and clasp) severely wounded.
Sherston, Capt. Maxwell	*Nile Expedition*, 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). *Burma* (medal and clasp).
Sidney, Major *Hon.* Philip, Ingleby Manor, Middlesbro', Yorkshire	
[235] Simeon, *Sir* John Barrington, *Bart.*, *M.P.*, Swainston, Newport, Isle of Wight	
Snowden-Smith, *Rev. Prebendary*, 13, Norfolk Terrace, Brighton	
Smyth, Lt.-Col. G. J. Fitzroy, Guards' Club	
Sotheby, Major-Gen. F. E., Ecton, Northampton	*Crimea*, Sebastopol, Assault on Redan, 8th Sept. (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *China*, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
Somerset, Capt. *Hon.* A. C. E., 19, Lowndes Street, W.	
[240] Stephen, Col. F., *C.B.*, Avoch House, Ross-shire, N.B.	*Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *N. W. Frontier* 1863-4 (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp).
Stephens, Major-Gen. A. H., *C.B.*, 2, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).
Steuart, Capt. J. M. S., Ballechin, Ballinbrig, Perthshire, N.B.	
Stewart, Major-Gen. R. C., *C.B.*, 9, Wilbury Road, West Brighton	*Indian Mutiny*, severely wounded (medal and clasp).
Swaine, Major-Gen. L. V., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, Commanding, North-Western District, Chester	*Egyptian Expedition*, 1882 (medal and clasp, Bronze Star, Medjidie, *C.B.*). *Soudan Expedition*, 1884-5 (clasp).
[245] Swinhoe, Capt. W. G., 39, Chelverton Road, Putney, S.W.	
Thornton, Major F. S., Naval and Military Club	
Tighe, E. K. B., Esq., Guards' Club	*Burma*, 1886-7 (medal and clasp).

	War Services.
Torphichen, *Lord*, Calder House, Midlothian	
Tottenham, C. Loftus, Esq., Tudenham, Mullingar	
[250] Tryon, Capt. R., The Lodge, Oakham	
Tryon, R., Esq., Army and Navy Club	
Tufnell-Tyrell, Lt.-Col., Boreham House, Chelmsford	
Turnor, Major R. C., Villa Dora, Nice	*Ashantee* (medal)
Turnor, Christopher Hatton, Esq., Stoke Rochford, Grantham	
[255] Vandeleur, Capt. H. S., 72, Cadogan Square, S.W.	
Vandeleur, Lt.-Col. J. O., Hyde Street, Winchester	*N. W. Frontier*, 1863-4 (medal and clasp).
Verner, Lt.-Col. Willoughby, Royal Military College, Sandhurst	*Nile Expedition* 1884-5 (medal and 2 clasps, Bronze Star). Medal for Saving Life.
Vyner, Robert, Esq., Fairfield, York	
Waddington, Capt. Henry Spencer, Cavenham Hall, Soham	
[260] Walpole, Lt.-Col. H., 27, St. Leonard's Terrace, S.W.	*Afghan War*, 1878-9 (medal and clasp)
Ward, Capt. Victor N., 59, Egerton Gardens, S.W.	
Warren, Major-Gen. A. F., *C.B.*, 40, Emperor's Gate, W.	*Crimea*, Alma, Inkerman, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, Medjidie, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp, *C.B.*).
Wellesley, Col. *Hon.* Fred. Arthur	
Wegg-Prosser, C. E., Esq., Wellington Club, S.W.	
[265] Wegg-Prosser, Major J. F., 66, Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.	
Weyland, Mark U., Esq., Wood Eaton, Oxford	
Wickham, Capt. H. L., Wootton Hall, Henley-in-Arden	
Wiles, Sur.-Major Julius, Hitchin, Herts	*Crimea*, Sebastopol, Assaults on Redan, 18th June and 8th Sept. (medal and clasp, Turkish medal). *China War*, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps). *Ashantee* (medal and clasp).



NEW YEAR'S CARD

Sent by Mounted Infantry, South Africa, to the Regiment at home.

	War Services.
Wilmot, *Sir* Henry, *Bart.*, V.C., *K.C.B.*, Chaddesden, Derby	*Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp, and V.C.). *China War*, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps).
[270] Windham, Major George S.	*Crimea*, Alma, Balaclava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps, and Turkish medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and clasp).
Wingfield-Stratford, Capt. H. V., Woolton House, Newbury, Berks	
Winterscale, Lt.-Col. J. F. N., Hillcliff, Buckleigh, Westward Ho!	
Wood, Col. H., *C.B.*, 95, Thorpe Road, Norwich	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). *N. W. Frontier* 1864 (medal and clasp). *Afghan War*, 1879 (medal).
Woodhouse, Capt. E. M., 140, Cornwall Road, S.W.	*Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and clasp).
[275] Wynford, *Lord*, 12, Grosvenor Square, W.	
Young, Surg.-Gen. Adam Graham	*Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). *China War*, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps).

War Services.

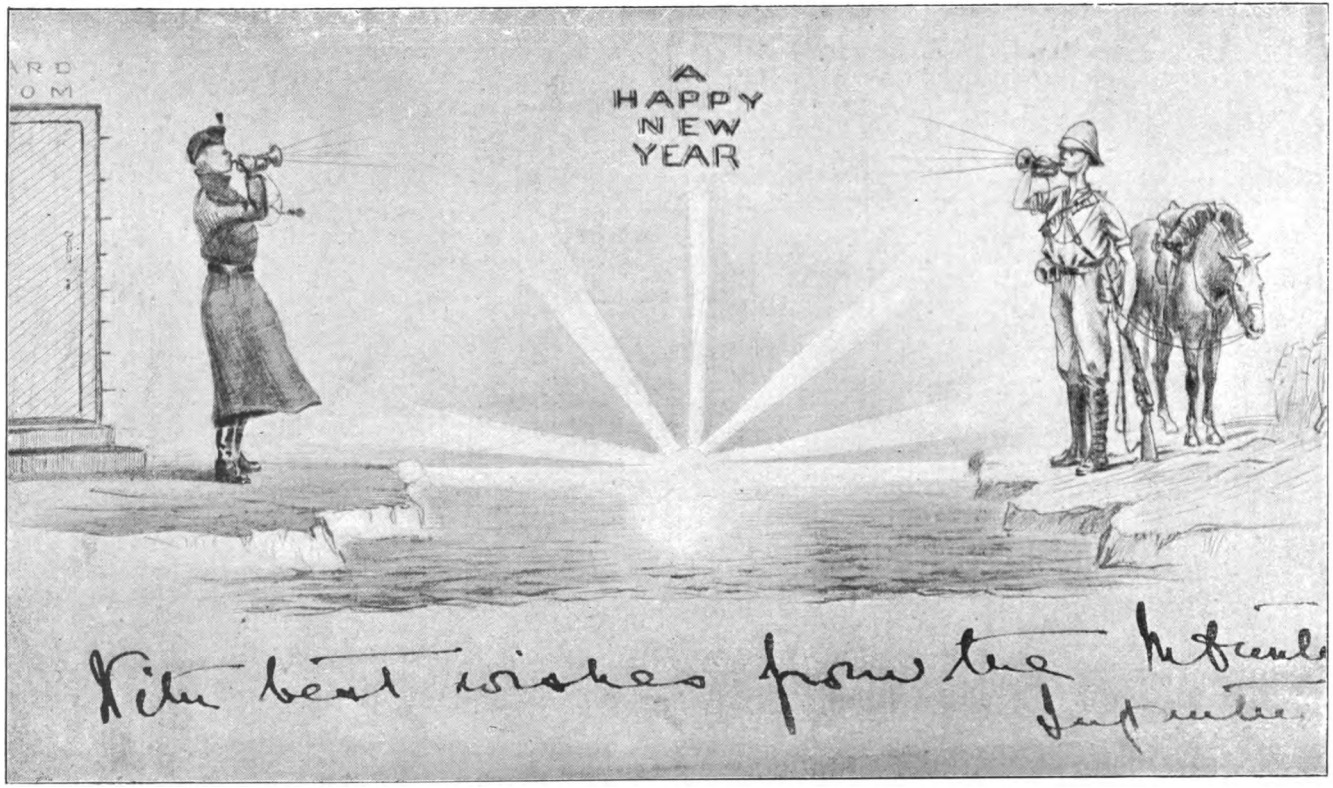
[illegible] (medal and [illegible] medal and 2 clasps).

[illegible], Alma, Balaklava, Sebastopol (medal and 3 clasps), and Turkish (medal). *Indian Mutiny* (medal and 1 clasp).

[illegible] *Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and [illegible] clasps) and Turkish medal). *N. W. Frontier* 1864 (medal and clasp). *Afghanistan*, 187[illegible] (medal).

[illegible] *Burma*, 1886-8 (medal and clasp).

[illegible] *Crimea*, Sebastopol (medal and clasp, and Turkish medal). *China War*, 1860 (medal and 2 clasps).



NEW YEAR'S CARD

Sent by Mounted Infantry, South Africa, to the Regiment at home.

ROLL OF PAST OFFICERS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

Field-Marshal *H.R.H.* Albert Edward, *Prince of Wales* and *Duke of* Cornwall, *K.G.*, *K.T.*, *K.P.*, *G.C.B.*, *G.C.S.I.*, *G.C.M.G.*, *G.C.I.E.*, *G.C.V.O.*, *A.D.C.*

Lieut.-General *Sir* H. R. L. Newdigate, *K.C.B.*

Lieut.-General Godfrey Clerk, *C.B.*, Lieut. of the Tower.

Major-General J. P. Carr Glyn.

Major-General C. W. Robinson, *C.B.*, *p.s.c.*, Lieut.-Governor and Secretary, Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

Major-General L. V. Swaine, *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, Commanding North-Western District, Chester.

Colonel R. B. Lane, *C.B.*

Colonel *Hon.* N. G. Lyttelton, *C.B.*, Assistant Military Secretary, Head-Quarters.

Colonel A. C. F. Fitz-George, *C.B.*

Colonel H. S. Brownrigg, *p.s.c.*, Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal.

Colonel J. A. Fergusson, *p.s.c.*, Professor of Tactics, Military Administration, and Law, Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Colonel L. R. Stopford Sackville.

Colonel *Hon.* M. Curzon.

Lieut.-Colonel W. Verner, *p.s.c.*, Professor of Military Topography, Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

Lieut.-Colonel *Hon.* E. Noel.

Major R. Rankin, Garrison Adjutant and Quartermaster, Gibraltar.

ROLL OF OFFICERS OF THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

1898.

(*Corrected up to February 28th.*)

COLONEL-IN-CHIEF.

General *H.R.H.* Arthur W. P. A., *Duke of* Connaught *and* Strathearn, *K.G.*, *K.T.*, *K.P.*, *G.C.S.I.*, *G.C.M.G.*, *G.C.I.E.*, *G.C.V.O.*, *K.C.B.*, *A.D.C.*

COLONELS COMMANDANT.

1st Battalion.

General *Lord* A. G. Russell, *C.B.*

2nd Battalion.

Lieut.-General (*Hon. Gen.*) F. R. Elrington, *C.B.*

1st BATTALION (Parkhurst.)

Commanding.
Lieut.-Colonel C. H. B. Norcott.

2nd in Command.
Major G. Cockburn.

Company Commanders (8).

Major H. F. M. Wilson
Captain W. V. Eccles
,, A. D. Stewart
,, W. G. Bentinck
Captain C. E. Radclyffe
,, D. E. B. Patton-Bethune
,, F. G. Talbot *

Lieutenants.

G. Paley
A. D. Boden
C. V. N. Percival
G. L. Lysley
W. R. Wingfield Digby
Sir E. I. B. Grogan, *Bart.*
G. N. Salmon
E. D. Le P. Power
S. E. Hollond

Second Lieutenants.

C. O. B. Blewitt
A. P. B. Harrison
Sir T. A. A. M. Cuninghame, *Bart.*

Adjutant.
R. Alexander, *Captain.*

Quartermaster.
F. Stone, *Hon. Lieut.*

* Not posted.

2nd BATTALION (MALTA).

Commanding.

Brevet-Colonel F. Howard, *C.B., A.D.C.*

2nd in Command.

Major C. A. Lamb.

Company Commanders (8).

Major G. F. Leslie	*Captain* H. M. Biddulph, *p.s.c.*
Captain Hon. H. Yarde-Buller*	,, R. B. Stephens
,, H. C. Shute, *p.s.c.*	,, H. D. Ross
,, S. Mills	,, †

Lieutenants.

J. E. Gough	C. H. G. M. Clarke
J. D. Heriot-Maitland	J. Harington

Second Lieutenants.

Hon. H. Dawnay	L. D. Hall
A. J. Markham	S. Davenport
G. C. D. Fergusson	A. R. Harman
L. W. Nelson	B. A. Turner
R. W. Pearson	

Adjutant.

G. H. Thesiger, *Captain.*

Quartermaster.

A. White, *Hon. Lieut.*

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* Student at Staff College, Camberley.
† Not posted.

3RD BATTALION (UMBALLA.)

Commanding.

Lieut.-Colonel Hon. W. R. Kenyon-Slaney.

2nd in Command.

Major C. T. E. Metcalfe.

Company Commanders (8).

Major V. A. Couper
,, *Hon.* E. R. Bateman-Hanbury
Captain J. S. Cowans, *p.s.c.*
,, H. P. King-Salter*
Captain R. J. Strachey, *p.s.c.*
,, A. H. W. Lowndes
,, C. R. Staveley
,, G. M. N. Harman

Lieutenants.

Hon. C. H. C. Henniker-Major
G. B. Gosling
H. F. Darell
Hon. C. F. H. Napier
E. G. Campbell
A. M. King
S. H. Rickman
M. G. E. Bell
G. M. A. Ellis
A. C. H. Kennard
R. W. Gillespie
E. W. Bell
L. H. Thornton
J. T. Burnett-Stuart

Second Lieutenants.

A. T. Paley
P. R. Creed
E. T. Scriven

Adjutant.

Hon. G. H. Morris, *Lieut.*

Quartermaster.

John Adkins, *Hon. Lieut.*

---

* Student at Staff College, Camberley.

4TH BATTALION (DUBLIN).

Commanding.

Brevet-Colonel A. R. Pemberton.

2nd in Command.

Major A. E. W. Colville, *p.s.c.*

Company Commanders (8).

Brevet-Major A. V. Jenner, *D.S.O.*
Captain E. A. F. Dawson
,, J. H. D. Savile
,, C. W. C. Knox
Captain L. T. Saunderson*
,, W. H. W. Steward
,, *Hon.* A. W. de B. S. Foljambe
,, S. C. Long

Lieutenants.

B. A. T. Kerr-Pearse
B. H. H. Cooke
G. B. Byrne
B. G. R. Oldfield

Second Lieutenants.

C. J. H. Spence
M. E. Manningham-Buller
R. P. H. Bernard
J. A. Innes
G. E. B. Stephens
Hon. J. A. Crichton
C. H. Dillon

Adjutant.

H. E. Vernon, *Captain, D.S.O.*

Quartermaster.

H. Hone, *Hon. Captain.*

---

* Student at Staff College, Camberley.

DEPÔT (GOSPORT), *temporary*.

Majors.

A. E. Jenkins (4th Battn.)

Captains.

A. G. Ferguson (1st Battn.)
H. A. N. Fyers (2nd Battn.)
* (3rd Battn.)

Lieutenants.

G. L. Paget (2nd Battn.)
J. H. Thresher (1st Battn.)
R. C. Maclachlan (3rd Battn.)
P. G. A. Cox (4th Battn.)

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* Not posted.

AWAITING POSTING.

Major T. H. Des V. Wilkinson, *D.S.O.*

EXTRA-REGIMENTALLY EMPLOYED.

(1) General and Personal Staff.

Name.	Employment.	Address.
Major J. Sherston, *D.S.O., p.s.c.*	D.A.A. Genl. for Instruction	Bengal
Major C. à Court, *p.s.c.*	D.A.A. Genl. (and for Instruction)	Cairo, Egypt
Major *Hon.* Wenman Coke	A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief	8, St. James's Place, St. James's St., W.
Capt. A. Fuller-Acland-Hood	A.D.C. to Major-General Swaine	Chester
Capt. H. H. Wilson, *p.s.c.*	Brigade-Major	2nd Infantry Brig., Aldershot
Capt. W. N. Congreve	District Inspector of Musketry	Aldershot
Capt. R. G. T. Baker-Carr	A.D.C. to Viceroy of India	Calcutta
Capt. G. P. Tharp	A.D.C. to Governor-General of Canada	Ottawa

(2) On Special Service.

Capt. *Hon.* C. G. Fortescue	West Africa
Capt. *Hon.* C. E. Walsh	Egyptian Army, Soudan
Capt. H. G. Majendie	,, ,,
Capt. L. F. Green-Wilkinson	,, ,,
Capt. L. R. S. Arthur	Consul, French Dakar Territory, West Africa
Lieut. R. G. T. Bright	Uganda

(3) Adjutants of Militia and Volunteers.

Name.	Corps.	Address.
Major L. L. Nicol	K.O.R. Tower Hamlets Militia	Dalston
Capt. A. V. J. Cowell	19th Middlesex R. Volunteers	Chenies Street, Bedford Square, W.
Capt. W. F. Parker	3rd (Sunderland) R. Volunteers	Sunderland
Capt. H. C. Petre	15th Middlesex R.V.	Custom House
Capt. M. W. De la P. Beresford	24th Middlesex (Post Office) R. Vol.	2, Throgmorton, Avenue, E.C.
Capt. T. Ramsay	Q.O.R. Tower Hamlets Militia	Woolwich
Capt. A. S. E. Annesley	20th Middlesex (Artists') R. Vol.	Duke's Rd., Euston Road, W.C.
Capt. P. L. Kington Blair Oliphant	2nd Tower Hamlets R. Volunteers	66, Tredegar Road, Bow

(4) Quartermasters of Militia.

Name.	Corps.	Address.
W. Wadham, *Hon. Lieut.*	Q.O.R. Tower Hamlets Militia	Woolwich
E. Teed, *Hon. Lieut.*	K.O.R. Tower Hamlets Militia	Dalston

THE RIFLE BRIGADE (THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).

"Copenhagen," "Monte Video," "Roleia," "Vimiera," "Corunna, "Busaco," "Barrosa," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Nivelle," "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Waterloo," "South Africa, 1846-7, 1851-2-3," "Alma," "Inkerman," "Sevastopol," "Lucknow," "Ashantee," "Ali Masjid," "Afghanistan, 1878-9," "Burma, 1885-87."

1st Bn.	*Parkhurst.*	3rd Bn.	*Umballa, Punjab.*
2nd ,, ...	*Malta.*	4th ,, ...	*Dublin.*
Depôt	*Gosport (temp.).*		

Uniform.—Green. *Facings.*—Black. *Agents.*—Messrs. Cox & Co.

Colonel-in-Chief.

General *H.R.H.* Arthur W. P. A., *Duke of* Connaught and Strathearn, *K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., A.D.C., s.* 29May80

Colonels Commandant.

Russell, Gen. *Lord* A. G., *C.B.* 1st Bn. 1May91
28Feb.89
Elrington, Lt.-Gen. (*Hon. Gen.*) F. R., *C.B.*, 2nd Bn. 26Jan.92
17July90

Lt. Colonels. (4)
2Howard, F., *C.B., A.D.C.* 5Dec.94
bt. col. 30Jan.95
1Norcott, C. H. B. 16Dec.95
3Kenyon-Slaney, W. R. 15Oct.97
4Pemberton, A. R. 1Dec.97

Majors. (4)
(*2nd in Command.*)
3Metcalfe, C. T. E. 5Sept.97
17May93
4Colville, A. E. W., *p.s.c.* 15Oct.97
11Oct.93
2Lamb, C. A. 11Jan.98
15Oct.93
1Cockburn, G. 1Feb.98
14Nov.94

Majors. (12)
s. Sherston, J., *D.S.O., p.s.c.* 14Nov.94
2Leslie, G. F. 5Dec.94
s. àCourt, C., *p.s.c.* 24Apr.95
1Wilson, H. F. M. 25Sept.95
s. Coke, *Hon.* W. 14Dec.95
d. 4Jenkins, A. E. 1Sept.96
m. Nicol, L. L. 28July97
Wilkinson, T. H. Des V., *D.S.O.* 5Sept.97
3Couper, V. A. 15Oct.97
s. Fuller-Acland-Hood, A. 1Dec.97
3Bateman-Hanbury, *Hon.* E. R. Feb.98

Captains. (24)
3Cowans, J. S., *p.s.c.* 3Sept.90
s.c. 3King-Salter, H. P. 3Sept.90
Fortescue, Hon. *C. G.*, 14Dec.90
Parker, W. F. 1Jan.91
3Strachey, R. J., *p.s.c.* 12Aug.91
v. *Petre, H. C.* 1Dec.91
4Jenner, A. V., *D.S.O.* 2Dec.91
bt. maj. 8 May97

Captains—cont.
1Eccles, W. V. 16Dec.91
d. 1Ferguson, A. G. 1Jan.92
3Lowndes, A. H. W. 15Feb.92
d. 2Fyers, H. A. N. 1Apr.92
v. *Beresford, M. W. De la P.* 8Nov.92
1Stewart, A. D. 23Nov.92
m. *Ramsay, T. B.* 23 Nov.92
s.c. 2Yarde-Buller, *Hon.* H. 15Oct.93
s. *Wilson, H. H., p.s.c.* 6Dec.93
s. *Congreve, W. N.* 6Dec.93
4Dawson, E. A. F. 4Apr.94
e.a. *Walsh*, Hon. *C.E.* 4Apr.94
e.a. *Majendie, H. G.* 4Apr.94
1Bentinck, W. G. 14Nov.94
1Radclyffe, C.E. 12Dec.94
e.a. *Green-Wilkinson, L. F.* 10Feb.95
Arthur, L. R. S. 10Feb.95
1Patton-Bethune, D. E. B. 1Mar.95
3Staveley, C. R. 13Mar.95
v. *Annesley, A. S. E.* 11May95
v. *Kington Blair Oliphant, P. L.* 24June95
s. *Baker-Carr, R. G. T.* 30Aug.95
2Shute, C. D., *p.s.c.* 18Sept.95
4*Vernon, H. E.*, D.S.O., *adjt.* 12Mar.96
1Talbot, F. G. 18Mar.96
2Mills, S. 20May96
2Biddulph, H.M., *p.s.c.* 1Sept.96
4Savile, J.H. D. 14July97
1*Alexander, R., adjt.* 19July97
v. *Cowell, A. V. J.* 19July97
2*Thesiger, G. H., adjt.* 26July97
2Stephens, R.B. 26July97
1Knox, C. W. C. 28July97
2Ross, H. D. 13Aug.97
s. *Tharp, G. P.* 15Oct.97
s.c. 4Saunderson, L. T. 15Oct.97
4Steward, W. H. W. 6Nov.97
4Foljambe, *Hon.* A. W. de B. S. 1Dec.97
4Long, S. C. 24Jan.98
3Harman, G. M. N. Feb.98

Lieutenants (37).
3Henniker-Major, *Hon.* C. H. C. 15Oct.93
d. 2Paget, G. L. 6Dec.93
2Gough, J. E. 6Dec.93
3Gosling, G. B. 2Apr.94
1Paley, G. 4Apr.94
3Darell, H. F. 16May94
3*Morris*, Hon. *G. H., adjt.* 16May94
4Kerr-Pearse, B. A. T. 23May94
d. 1Thresher, J. H. 5Dec.94
3Napier, *Hon.* C. F. H. 12Dec.94
Bright, R. G. T. 20Feb.95
1Boden, A. D. 1Mar.95
1Percival, C. V. N. 13Mar.95
1Lysley, G. L. 11May95
2Heriot-Maitland, J. D. 24June95
3Campbell, E. G. 17July95
2Clarke, C. H. G. M. 30Aug.95
1Wingfield Digby, W. R. 25Sept.95
3King, A. M. 16Oct.95
d. 3Maclachlan, R. C. 27Nov.95
3Grogan, *Sir* E. I. B., *Bt.* 12Mar.96
3Rickman, S.H. 18Mar.96
3Bell, M. G. E. 20May96
d. 4Cox, P. G. A. 26Aug.96
3Ellis, G. M. A. 1Sept.96
3Kennard, A. C. H. 7Jan.97
1Salmon, G. N. 26May97
1Power, E. D. Le P. 8June97
3Gillespie, R. W. 5July97
3Bell, E. W. 14July97
3Thornton, L. H. 19July97
3Burnett-Stuart, J. T. 26July97
4Cooke, B. H. H. 28July97
1Hollond, S. E. 13Aug.97
2Harington, J. 15Oct.97
4Byrne, G. B. 23Oct.97
4Oldfield, B. G. R. 6Nov.97

2nd Lieutenants. (24)
4Spence, C. J. H. 25Sept.95
2Dawnay, *Hon.* H. 2Oct.95
4Manningham-Buller, M. E. 9Oct.95
4Bernard, R. P. H. 26Oct.95
4Innes, J. A. 4July96
1Blewitt, C. O. B. 18July96
2Markham, A. J. 26Aug.96
2Fergusson, G. C. D. 5Sept.96
1Harrison, A. P. B. 14Oct.96
1Cuninghame, *Sir* T. A. A. M., *Bt.* 17Feb.97
3Paley, A. T. 17Mar.97
2Nelson, L. W. 7July97
2Pearson, R.W. 21July97
2Hall, L. D. 25Aug.97
4Stephens, G. E. B. 25Aug.97
2Davenport, S. 22Sept.97
2Harman, A. R. 27Oct.97
3Creed, P. R. 1Dec.97
2Turner, B. A. 22Jan.98
4Crichton, *Hon.* J. A. 16Feb.98
3Scriven, E. T. 16Feb.98
4Dillon, C. H. 16Feb.98

Adjutants.
1Alexander, R., *capt.* 30Nov.94
2Thesiger, G. H., *capt.* 20Feb.95
3Morris, *Hon.* G. H., *lt.* 7Jan.97
4Vernon, H. E., *D.S.O., capt.* 23Oct.97

Quartermasters.
4Hone, H. 30Aug.82
hon. capt. 30Aug.92
Wadham, W. 19Feb.87
hon. capt. 19Feb.97
1Stone, F., *hon. lt.* 21Aug.89
Teed, E., hon. lt. 18Dec.89
3Adkins, J., *hon. lt.* 13May91
2White, A., *hon. lt.* 3May97

Regimental Record, 1897.

RECORD, 1897.

1st BATTALION.

January 17th. 2nd Lieutenant A. P. B. Harrison joined on appointment.

February 17th. 2nd Lieutenant Hon. H. L. S. Lee-Dillon resigned his commission, and 2nd Lieutenant T. A. A. M. Cuninghame was posted to the Battalion.

March 14th. Quartermaster and Hon. Lieutenant L. Hoey retired on retired pay.

April 3rd. The Battalion was inspected by Major-General H. T. Jones-Vaughan, C.B., commanding the Troops, Straits Settlements.

April 22nd. Lieutenant and Quartermaster F. Stone was posted from the 2nd Battalion on transfer.

May 16th. Lieutenant Lord C. A. Conyngham resigned his commission.

June 1st. Lieutenant Sir E. I. B. Grogan was posted on transfer from the 3rd Battalion.

June 20th. At 10.30 a.m. the following telegram was despatched to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Colonel-in-Chief :—

"Please convey loyal congratulations to Her Majesty from all ranks 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, Prince Consort's Own."

And the following reply was received at 11 p.m. the same day :—

"Queen and self much appreciate kind and loyal congratulations sent by regiment."—CONNAUGHT.

July 1st. Lieutenant and Quartermaster F. Stone joined on posting, bringing a message of good wishes and hopes for a safe return home from H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief.

September 7th. Major A. R. Pemberton left to join the 2nd Battalion, to which he had been posted as Second in Command.

September 14th. Orders were received for Captain A. D. Stewart, whose leave to England would expire on 29th November, to remain in England until the arrival of the Battalion.

September 18th. Major H. F. M. Wilson was posted to the Battalion on transfer from 2nd Battalion, and was ordered to remain with the Detachment from that Battalion until this Battalion reached England.

On the same date Captain C. W. C. Knox was posted to the 4th Battalion on promotion, and was ordered to remain with the 1st Battalion until its arrival in England.

September 29th. Orders were received for Captain C. E. Radclyffe to join the Detachment left behind by the 2nd Battalion for this Battalion on arrival in England.

On its departure for Malta the 2nd Battalion left behind a draft of 237 N.C.O.'s and men and 4 boys for transfer to the 1st Battalion on arrival home.

Major Hon. E. Noel took over command of this draft at Aldershot on the 22nd September. Two Colour-Sergeants, West and Westlake, were sent from the Depôt, and the Detachment was formed into two companies under Captain A. D. Stewart and Captain C. E. Rad-

clyffe. Major F. M. H. Wilson was appointed Acting-Adjutant and Quartermaster.

Several sick were left behind at Aldershot, most of whom rejoined later on, and on September 25th the Detachment, of 208 N.C.O.'s and men, 7 women and 8 children, was moved by rail and steamer *viâ* Portsmouth and Ryde to Parkhurst, there to await the arrival of the 1st Battalion from Singapore.

During the first half of November the Detachment received its arms and equipment, and took over the various duties and institutions at Parkhurst from the 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, who left for Aldershot on the 19th.

November 26th, Colour-Sergeant West left to be Sergeant-Major of a native corps under the Colonial Government in West Africa.

December 16th, the Queen's Guard of 44 N.C.O.'s and men, under Captain C. E. Radclyffe and Lieutenant C. V. N. Percival, took up quarters at East Cowes, and Her Majesty arrived at Osborne the following day. Lieutenant Percival had joined the Detachment on October 28th.

The usual route marches and tactical exercises, extending as far as the south coast of the island, were executed from October 15th onwards.

Christmas was duly kept on December 25th by the small numbers then at Parkhurst; a game of football was played in the afternoon between the two Companies. A tea for the women and children, followed by a Christmas tree, took place on the 29th.

By the end of the year the strength of the Detachment had been reduced to 212 N.C.O.'s and men, including two still at Aldershot.

The Battalion remained at Singapore at the end of the year.

NOTES.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergt.-Major W. Morrish.
Bandmaster W. D. Peachey.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt. W. E. Hoggatt.
Orderly Room Sergt., Qrmr.-Sergt. E. Baker.
Sergt.-Bugler E. Wilson.
Sergt.-Master-Cook A. James.
Pioneer-Sergt. J. R. Payne.
Band-Sergt. A. E. Burton.
Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergt. J. R. Barnes.
Officers' Mess-Sergt. T. Markham.
Sergt.-Master-Tailor, Good.
Armourer-Sergt. E. W. Webster.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A"	Company,	J. Finney.
"B"	,,	H. Smith.
"C"	,,	H. Hopkins.
"D"	,,	H. Lacey.
"E"	,,	A. Smith.
"F"	,,	C. Leslie.
"G"	,,	E. Waight.
"I"	,,	J. Small.

WAR MEDALS.

Six Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 29 Non-commissioned Officers and Private Riflemen are in possession of War Medals.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Sergt.-Major W. Morrish.
Colour-Sergt. C. Leslie.
Sergt. T. Filbee.
,, W. H. Foster.
,, J. Connolly.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	482
Two „ „ Badges	210
Three „ „ „	7
Four „ „ „	1
Total with Badges ...	700

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number re-engaged	59
Number re-engaged during the year... ...	19

INCREASE.

Nil.

DECREASE.

To Army Reserve	143
To other Corps, &c.	34
Died	6
Total	183

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 14; 2nd Class, 208; 3rd Class, 160.

CERTIFICATES DURING THE YEAR.

Group I., 7; 2nd Class, 37; 3rd Class, 19.

MUSKETRY CERTIFICATES.

Five certificates.

TELEGRAPHY CERTIFICATES.

Thirteen certificates.

SIGNALLING CERTIFICATES.

Two certificates.

GYMNASTICS CERTIFICATES.

Four certificates.

OTHER CERTIFICATES.

Gymnastics	4
Cold Shoeing	1
Shoemaking	2
Telephone	2
Military Engineering...	6
Nursing	20
And others	7

DEATHS.

Rank and Name.	Station.	Date.	Cause.
Private Seahill, P.	Singapore	Jan. 30th, 1897	Meningitis
,, Perry, C. E.	,,	March 20th, 1897	Sunstroke
,, Farey, A. B.	Penang	Aug. 16th, 1897	Dysentery
,, Chalcraft, C. I.	Singapore	Oct. 28th, 1897	Drowning
,, Hillman, A.	Singapore	Dec. 3rd, 1897.	Pneumonia
,, Sharratt, J.	Singapore	Dec. 10th, 1897.	Enteric

2ND BATTALION.

Observation of the Commander-in-Chief on the 1896 Inspection Report:—

"The Commander-in-Chief considers this Report very satisfactory."

February 26th, 1897. A draft of 38 recruits joined from Rifle Depôt.

March 1st. A draft of 50 recruits joined from Rifle Depôt.

March 5th. Captain H. E. Vernon posted to 4th

Battalion, Captain W. G. Pigott posted to Battalion from Adjutant of Volunteers.

March 18th. 2nd Lieutenant A. T. Paley posted to Battalion pending embarkation to join 3rd Battalion.

April 1st. Captain T. B. Ramsay appointed Adjutant of the Tower Hamlets Militia, and struck off strength of Battalion.

April 12th. Battalion inspected by H.R.H. the G.O.C., Aldershot.

April 24th. A draft of 66 recruits joined from Rifle Depôt.

April 27th. Battalion commenced Annual Musketry, firing the new experimental course.

April 28th. Report on Musketry, 1896, received:—

"The 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade shows considerable improvement, and the efficiency is in every respect satisfactory; the interest taken in musketry by all ranks leaves nothing to be desired."

May 5th. Quartermaster-Sergeant A. White promoted Quartermaster and Hon. Lieutenant, and posted to the Battalion *vice* Quartermaster F. Stone, transferred to 1st Battalion.

May 6th. A draft of 48 recruits joined from Rifle Depôt.

May 8th. It was announced that the prize given by Major-General Bengough, C.B., for the highest individual score in the Musketry Course in the Brigade had been won by No. 2388 Acting-Corporal Coppings.

June 1st. The Battalion went under canvas on Old Dean Common for Brigade training.

June 9th. The Battalion returned to Aldershot.

June 22nd. Battalion proceeded to London to take part in the celebration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, lining Duncannon Street and the Strand.

June 23rd. The Detachment of Mounted Infantry, consisting of Lieutenant R. B. Stephens, 1 Sergeant and 19 Rank and File returned from South Africa; 8 men out of the total Detachment which left England were transferred to the Rhodesian Police, and 2 were invalided, one of whom, Private Broad, was severely wounded, losing his leg.

July 4th. Lieutenant D. J. Propert died at Aldershot.

July 7th. 2nd Lieutenant L. W. Nelson posted to Battalion.

July 13th. Lieutenant H. D. Ross appointed Assistant Adjutant, July 5th, 1897.

July 18th. H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief marched the Battalion to church.

July 19th. Battalion inspected by Major-General Bengough, C.B.

July 21st. Battalion took part in the Review before Her Majesty the Queen, at Aldershot, in celebration of of the Diamond Jubilee. 2nd Lieutenant R. W. Pearson posted to the Battalion.

July 27th. Major R. Maude retired from the Service.

July 28th. Lieutenant R. G. T. Bright seconded for service under the Foreign Office, and struck off the strength of the Battalion from June 18th, 1897. Major A. R. Pemberton posted to the Battalion as Second in Command.

August 25th. 2nd Lieutenant L. D. Hall posted to Battalion.

August 26th. Major C. A. Lamb posted to Battalion from Rifle Depôt. Captain H. A. N. Fyers posted to Rifle Depôt and struck off strength of Battalion.

August 28th. Captain A. V. J. Cowell posted to Battalion from Rifle Depôt.

September 1st. Captain W. G. Pigott retired from the Service.

September 2nd. Lieutenant G. L. Paget posted to Rifle Depôt.

September 8th. The Battalion team, consisting of 96 men, 8 Sergeants, under 2nd Lieutenants A. J. Markham and G. C. D. Fergusson, took second prize in the Obstacle Race, one mile cross country, completing the course in 7 mins. $58\frac{4}{5}$ secs.; the 4th Battalion, 60th, took first prize.

September 9th. The following letter from H.R.H. the Colonel-in-Chief was published:—

"I wish you to publish in Battalion Orders an expression of my satisfaction with the Battalion, which during the period that it has served under my command has set a pattern to all others as regards good conduct, smartness and efficiency. I wish you all good luck, and feel confident that you will in future, as you have in the past, maintain the reputation of the Regiment."

September 12th. Result of competition for best shot in Battalion:—Sergeant W. Saunders, First.

September 14th. Lieutenant and Adjutant G. H. Thesiger, and Lieutenant R. B. Stephens promoted to Captain and posted to Battalion, July 28th, 1897.

September 18th. Major H. F. M. Wilson posted to 1st Battalion.

September 22nd. Lieutenant S. Davenport posted to the Battalion.

September 23rd. Battalion embarked on ss. *Avoca* for conveyance to Malta. Strength: 19 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 33 Sergeants, 38 Corporals, 14 Buglers and 390 Riflemen.

October 2nd. S.S. *Avoca* arrived at Malta and Battalion disembarked.

November 4th. The Battalion moved to Verdala Barracks—four companies, Major Leslie's, Captain Mills', Captain Stephens' and "E" Company proceeding to Pembroke Camp for completion of Annual Course of Musketry.

November 8th. 2nd Lieutenant A. R. Harman was posted to the Battalion and taken on the strength from October 30th.

November 15th. Captain Cowell's, Major Lamb's, Captain Biddulph's and Captain Shute's Companies relieved the four Companies at Pembroke Camp for completion of Annual Course of Musketry.

November 18th. Lieutenant H. D. Ross promoted Captain, and posted to the Battalion.

November 19th. Extract from Report of Inspector of Army Signalling:—

"2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade continued to hold their own in the Division, and did uncommonly well.

"(Signed) C. KENNEDY, Lieutenant-Colonel,
"Inspector of Army Signalling."

November 19th. The Battalion was inspected by Major-General Lord Congleton, C.B.

December 1st. Major A. R. Pemberton promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, and posted to the 4th Battalion from the 3rd inst.

December 13th. The Battalion took part in manœuvres lasting a week.

December 28th. Extract from a letter from Officer commanding Mounted Infantry:—

"The section under Lieutenant Stephens did their work and behaved excellently in every way, and this was specially noticeable when they were on active service in Mashonaland. They were always ready and willing to work, and proved themselves thoroughly good soldiers."

NOTES.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergt.-Major, E. Bull.
Bandmaster, T. Connor.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt., J. H. Alldridge.
Orderly-Room Sergt., Qrmr.-Sergt. T. Whitehead.
Sergt.-Bugler, F. Conolly.
Sergt.-Master-Cook, A. W. Beer.
Pioneer-Sergt., J. McAvoy.
Band-Sergt., J. Brooks.
Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergt. S. J. Drawbridge.
Officers' Mess-Sergt., F. L. Day.
Sergt.-Master-Tailor, G. Simpson.
Armourer-Sergt., G. C. Allport.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A"	Company,	J. Nicholas.
"B"	,,	G. Hodder.
"C"	,,	J. H. Eastwood.
"D"	,,	E. J. Fraley.
"E"	,,	W. Howard.
"F"	,,	W. Barnes.
"G"	,,	T. Barter.
"H"	,,	G. Ashman.

WAR MEDALS.

Two Officers and 1 Warrant Officer are in possession of War Medals.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	... ...	155
Two ,, ,, ,,	... ...	30
Three ,, ,, ,,	... ...	8
Total	...	193

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number re-engaged	32
Number re-engaged during the year ...	16

INCREASE.

From Depôt	243
Enlisted at Headquarters	15
From other Corps	4
Joined from desertion	7
From Battalion abroad...	3
From Army Reserve	1
Total ...	303

DECREASE.

Died	1
Discharged	48
Deserted	15
To Army Reserve	22
To other Corps	7
To Auxiliary Forces	9
To Battalion abroad	—
To home Battalion or Depôt	262
Promoted to Quartermaster	1
Total ...	365

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 9; 2nd Class, 148; 3rd Class, 71.

CERTIFICATES DURING THE YEAR.

1st Class, 2; 2nd Class, 35; 3rd Class, 46.

MUSKETRY CERTIFICATES.

9 Officers, 21 Warrant and N.C. Officers are in possession of Hythe Certificates.

TRANSPORT CERTIFICATES.

32 N.C.O.'s and Men.
22 N.C.O.'s and Men during 1897.

SIGNALLING CERTIFICATES.

Aldershot.

Colour-Sergt. J. Nicholas, Colour-Sergt. T. Barter, Sergt. L. Eastmead.

In 1897.

Corporal W. Dickinson, Acting-Corporal H. Jackson, Acting-Corporal H. Moyse.

GYMNASTIC CERTIFICATES.

Rank and Name.	Place.
Sergeant W. Baker	Aldershot
Acting-Sergt. F. Williams... ...	Curragh
Corporal Roberts	Aldershot, 1897
Bugler Riley	Aldershot
Bugler Kearns	Aldershot, 1897
Private Vaughan	Aldershot

OTHER CERTIFICATES.

Private Gill, Wheelers' Certificate, Woolwich; 12 N.C.O.'s Field Works Certificates, 6 obtained during 1897; 17 N.C.O.'s Mounted Infantry Certificates; 4 N.C.O.'s Cooking Certificates.

NUMBER OF CYCLISTS.

12 Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 50 N.C. Officers, 100 Riflemen (about); total, 173 (about).

DEATHS.

No.	Rank and Name.	Station.	Cause.
2975	Bugler A. Lambeth	Aldershot	Accident
	Lieutenant D. J. Propert	Aldershot	Septicæmia

3RD BATTALION.

November 26th, 1896. Captain Hon. H. Yarde-Buller seconded for service as A.D.C. to H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

December 25th, 1896. Captain H. C. Petre exchanged to 2nd Battalion with Captain R. J. Strachey.

December 26th, 1896. A draft under the command of Major A. E. W. Colville, consisting of 1 Sergeant, 2 Corporals and 157 Riflemen joined from the 4th Battalion.

January 7th, 1897. Lieutenant G. H. Morris appointed Adjutant to the Battalion, *vice* Captain Hon. C. E. Walsh, resigned.

January 9th, 1897. Captain Hon. C. E. Walsh seconded for service with the Egyptian Army.

January 16th, 1897. The Battalion was inspected by Colonel A. G. Hammond, V.C., C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C., commanding at Rawul Pindi.

January 21st, 1897. Captain W. N. Congreve posted to the Depôt.

March 29th, 1897. 2nd Lieutenant Hon. H. Cavendish passed in subjects "*a*" and "*b*" for promotion to Captain.

April 7th, 1897. 2nd Lieutenant A. C. H. Kennard promoted Lieutenant.

April 15th, 1897. "A," "B" and "C" Companies, under the command of Captain R. J. Strachey, proceeded by route march to Thobba, Murree Hills, to be quartered there during the hot season.

April 20th, 1897. "H" Company, under the command of Major A. E. W. Colville, followed the other three companies to Thobba, Murree Hills, for the hot season.

April 23rd, 1897. 2nd Lieutenant A. T. Paley posted on appointment.

April 28th, 1897. The following remarks were made by the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjaub, on the Inspection Report of the Battalion :—

"I concur with the General Officer commanding Rawul Pindi District in considering the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade a smart and intelligently conducted one, and ably commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. M. Curzon.

"The Musketry condition of the Battalion is highly satisfactory, and reflects great credit on all concerned.

"(Signed) G. B. WOLSELEY,
"Lieutenant-General."

May 3rd, 1897. Head-quarters and four Companies proceeded to Church Lines Barracks, Rawul Pindi, for the hot season.

May 7th, 1897. Captain A. H. W. Lowndes posted to the Battalion on vacating a Staff appointment.

May 8th, 1897. Lieutenant G. M. A. Ellis qualified for the appointment of Acting Paymaster. Captain A. H. W. Lowndes pased in subjects "*c*" and "*d*" for promotion to the rank of Major.

June 1st, 1897. Lieutenant Sir E. I. B. Grogan, Bt., transferred to the 1st Battalion.

June 17th, 1897. The Battalion received orders to mobilise for active service with the Tochi Field Force.

June 22nd, 1897. A Detachment rejoined from Campbellpore, under Lieutenant S. H. Rickman.

June 25th, 1897. The wing rejoined from Thobba,

under Major A. E. W. Colville, having been delayed several days for want of Transport.

June 26th and 30th, 1897. The Battalion left Rawul Pindi for service with the Tochi Field Force, and proceeded by rail to Khushalgurh, from whence they proceeded by route march to Datta Khel, distance about 170 miles. Strength: 20 Officers (including 2 attached), 1 Warrant Officer, 2 Staff-Sergeants, 34 Sergeants, 33 Corporals, 14 Buglers and 717 Riflemen.

Officers: Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. M. Curzon; Majors F. S. W. Raikes, C. T. E. Metcalfe, A. E. W. Colville; Captains R. J. Strachey, A. H. W. Lowndes; Lieutenants Hon. C. Henniker-Major, G. B. Gosling, A. M. King, S. H. Rickman, M. G. E. Bell, G. M. A. Ellis; 2nd Lieutenants R. W. Gillespie, L. H. Thornton, J. T. Burnett-Stuart, Hon. H. Cavendish; Lieutenant and Adjutant G. H. Morris; Quartermaster J. Adkins.

Captain V. A. Couper rejoined from leave, one march out from Khushalgurh.

Attached. Lieutenant D. H. A. Dick, Royal Scottish Fusiliers; 2nd Lieutenant E. Broadbent, King's Own Scottish Borderers; Lieutenant A. S. Wingate, 1st Gordons', joined on July 4th.

The march was a very trying one owing to the intense heat and scarcity of water. There were a few cases of heat apoplexy, but none serious.

A halt was made at Bannu (113 miles), from July 8th to 11th.

June 29th, 1897. The Depôt, which had been formed on receipt of orders for mobilisation, proceeded by route march to Thobba, Murree Hills, under the command of Lieutenant Hon. C. F. H. Napier.

July 2nd, 1897. 2nd Lieutenant J. F. H. Kane posted on appointment.

July 5th, 1897. 2nd Lieutenant R. W. Gillespie promoted Lieutenant.

July 9th, 1897. The Battalion was inspected by Brigadier-General W. Symons, C.B., commanding 2nd Brigade, Tochi Field Force.

July 11th, 1897. Left Bannu for Miranshah, arriving there on 13th, and remained in camp until 17th, during which time the Battalion was employed in various fatigue duties, including the building of camp defences.

July 14th, 1897. 2nd Lieutenant E. W. Bell promoted Lieutenant.

July 17th, 1897. Left Miranshah for Datta Khel, arriving there on 18th.

The following letter was sent by G. O. C. 2nd Brigade for publication in Battalion Orders :—

"I am desired by the G.O.C. 2nd Brigade to express to you his great satisfaction at the admirable spirit, patience, and endurance displayed by all ranks of your Battalion in their march of 170 miles, in great heat from Khushalgurh to Datta Khel.

"General Symons is even more pleased with the marching discipline of the Battalion than with the marching powers of the men.

"(Signed) W. WALTERS, Captain,
"D. A. A. General."

The Battalion remained at Datta Khel until July 26th, during which time they were employed in fortifying the camp, convoy duty, &c.

July 21st, 1897. Lieutenant E. G. Campbell rejoined from leave in England.

July 22nd, 1897. Lieutenant E. W. Bell rejoined from leave in England, and Captain H. P. King-Salter from the Staff College.

July 27th, 1897. Left for Sheranni, and remained there until August 31st, furnishing escorts, fatigues for camp defences, reconnaissance and demolition parties.

The Battalion suffered greatly from dysentery and enteric fever, caused by bad water and a low-lying camp.

July 29th, 1897. 2nd Lieutenant A. T. Paley joined from England, on appointment.

August 7th, 1897. Lieutenant H. F. Darell rejoined from sick list, Murree.

August 21st, 1897. Major Hon. C. C. Winn rejoined from leave in England.

August 21st, 1897. Lieutenant A. M. King and 2nd Lieutenant L. H. Thornton invalided to India.

September 1st, 1897. Proceeded to Lundi Khel. This camp was fired into by "snipers" every night, but no casualties occurred.

September 3rd, 1897. Captain V. A. Couper and Lieutenant S. H. Rickman invalided to India.

September 4th, 1897. Major F. S. W. Raikes died of enteric fever at Sheranni, and was buried at Datta Khel.

September 7th, 1897. Returned to Sheranni.

The following order was published by Brigadier-General C. G. Egerton, Commanding 1st Brigade.

"The 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, being about to return to the 2nd Brigade, the G.O.C. wishes to place on record his sense of their good conduct, discipline, and soldierly qualities since they have been under his command.

"He greatly deplores the death of Major F. S. W. Raikes, and so many of their number, from sickness, and earnestly hopes that the change of air and scene, and the approach of the cold weather, will quickly restore the Battalion to the same admirable condition of health and efficiency in which they joined the Brigade."

September 8th, 1897. Marched to Datta Khel.

September 10th, 1897. 2nd Lieutenant J. F. H. Kane joined from England, on appointment.

September 12th, 1897. 2nd Lieutenant Hon. H. Cavendish invalided to India.

September 17th, 1897. Returned to Miranshah, where it was hoped the health of all ranks would improve,

The Battalion was employed on convoy escort duty, fatigue parties, &c.

October 2nd, 1897. Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. M. Curzon, assumed command of the 2nd Brigade, *vice* Brigadier-General W. Symons, C.B., who left to command a Division in the Tirah Expedition.

The following Farewell order was published by Brigadier-General Symons:—

"In saying 'Good-bye' to the 2nd Brigade, Brigadier-General Symons desires to thank all ranks for the soldier-like support that they have given him during his command.

"His great regret is, that he is not permitted to take the whole Brigade with him on further service against the Afridis.

"General Symons wishes each and every member of the Brigade good-bye, and trusts that it may be his good fortune on some near future occasion to command them again on service."

October 3rd. Orders received for the Battalion to return to Bannu in detachments.

October 7th. Lieutenant Hon. C. Henniker-Major and 16 Riflemen rejoined from from Datta Khel, where they had been in charge of two Maxim Guns.

October 10th. "D" and "F" Companies left for Bannu, under Major Hon. C. C. Winn.

October 11th. Lieutenant Hon. C. Henniker-Major appointed Provost-Marshal to the 2nd Brigade.

October 14th. "A," "C" and "H" Companies, under Major A. E. W. Colville, left for Bannu.

October 18th. Headquarters and "B," "E" and "G" Companies left for Bannu.

October 20th. Arrived at Bannu. Orders received for the Battalion to return to India and proceed to Umballa.

October 22nd. 2nd Lieutenant Hon. H. Cavendish died of dysentery at Rawul Pindi.

October 23rd. 2nd Lieutenant J. F. H. Kane died of enteric fever at Miranshah. The following Divisional Order was published by Major-General G. Corrie-Bird, commanding Tochi Field Force.

"Owing to severe sickness it has been considered necessary that the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade should return to India, and in bidding them 'Good-bye,' the Major-General wishes to place on record his high appreciation of their soldierly qualities and uniformly good discipline in the field.

"The Battalion marched up from India during the hottest time of year, and arrived at Datta Khel, a distance of 174 miles, with but few casualties, and was incessantly employed on very heavy and arduous duties during the months of August and September. Throughout this time the conduct of all ranks was most exemplary.

"The Major-General also wishes to express his appreciation at the way in which all ranks met and bore up against the epidemic that has cost the Battalion so many good soldiers, and the fortitude evinced throughout that trying time, and, in common with the whole Force, he much regrets their departure from the Field."

October 25th. The Depôt moved from Thobba to Rawul Pindi, and arrived on 28th, and were quartered in the Rest Camp until November 1st, during which time they were employed in moving and loading the baggage of the Battalion. Proceeded to Umballa by rail on November 1st, under Captain J. S. Cowans, and went into quarters.

October 27th. Authority received appointing Major

C. T. E. Metcalfe Second in Command, *vice* Major F. S. W. Raikes, deceased.

October 30th. The Battalion left Bannu for Khushalgurh, and arrived there on November 9th, and left by train the same evening for Rawul Pindi.

November 6th. Authority received for the transfer of Captain J. S. Cowans to the Battalion on absorption.

November 8th. Orders received placing Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. M. Curzon on half-pay, on completing four years in Command of the Battalion.

November 10th. Arrived at Rawul Pindi and halted two days.

November 12th. Inspected by Major-General C. J. Moorsom, C.B., Commanding Rawul Pindi District.

Left by train for Umballa.

November 14th. Arrived at Umballa and went into quarters. Strength on arrival, 12 Officers, and 540 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, of whom 197 went into Hospital on arrival.

November 20th. 2nd Lieutenants L. H. Thornton and J. T. Burnett-Stuart promoted Lieutenants.

November 22nd. Authority received for the appointment of Major A. E. W. Colville to be 2nd in Command of the 4th Battalion. He was accordingly struck off the strength from the 23rd inst.

November 24th. Authority received for the posting of Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Kenyon-Slaney, who was taken on the strength of the Battalion.

December 3rd. Captain V. A. Couper promoted Major, and posted to the Battalion from October 15th, 1897.

December 14th. Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Kenyon-Slaney joined from England, and assumed command of the Battalion.

NOTES.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergt.-Major, W. H. Davies.
Bandmaster, E. J. Richardson.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt., F. Philpott.
Orderly-Room Sergt., Colour-Sergt. G. M. Harper.
Sergt.-Bugler, D. H. Lumgair.
Sergt.-Master-Tailor, J. Teskey.
Band-Sergt., W. E. Govier.
Canteen-Sergt., H. Lock.
Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergt. F. Garneys.
Mess-Sergt., Sergt. W. Dring.
Armourer-Sergt., T. Illing.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A" Company, W. Sherman.
"B" ,, G. M. Thomson.
"C" ,, R. J. Hilliar.
"D" ,, R. Wignall.
"E" ,, E. Hughes.
"F" ,, F. H. Bell.
"G" ,, H. W. Bryant.
"H" ,, W. Hughes.

INCREASE AND DECREASE.

Strength on January 1st, 1897	1133
Increase.	
Transfers from other Corps	4
On strength during the year ...	1137
Decrease.	
Died	112
Transfers to other Corps	7
Sent home	179
Total	298
Strength on January 1st, 1898	839

WAR MEDALS.

4 Officers and 10 N.C.O.'s are in possession of War Medals.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Quartermaster-Sergt. F. Philpott, Private H. Berry.

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Total number re-engaged	52
Re-engaged during the year	10

EXTENSIONS.

Total number extended	78
Extended during the year	13

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	401
Two ,, ,, ,, ...	218
Three ,, ,, ,, ...	14
Four ,, ,, ,, ...	8
Total	641

SIGNALLING CERTIFICATES.

At the Annual Inspection the Battalion signallers obtained a figure of merit of 480·09, which brought them to the 15th place in the list of Battalions inspected in India.

Each year shows an improvement, and the Battalion is gradually nearing the top of the list.

CERTIFICATES FOR LANGUAGES.

Sergeant-Major W. H. Davies and Sergeant F. Garneys passed the examination in Punjabi.

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 12; 2nd Class, 176; 3rd Class, 140.

CERTIFICATES OBTAINED DURING THE YEAR.

1st Class, 4; 2nd Class, 18; 3rd Class, 20.

OTHER CERTIFICATES.

Corporal C. Andrews passed a Course of Instruction at Umballa Veterinary School.

Lieutenant J. T. Burnett-Stuart obtained a certificate of qualification as an Instructor in Army Signalling at Kasauli.

Sergeant A. Writer passed a Course of Instruction in Surveying, Drawing and Reconnaissance, and was awarded the Higher Certificate.

Acting-Corporal E. Herling passed a Course of Instruction for Pioneer-Sergeant.

Acting-Corporals J. Hancox and J. McCarthy obtained certificates of qualification in Fencing and Gymnastics.

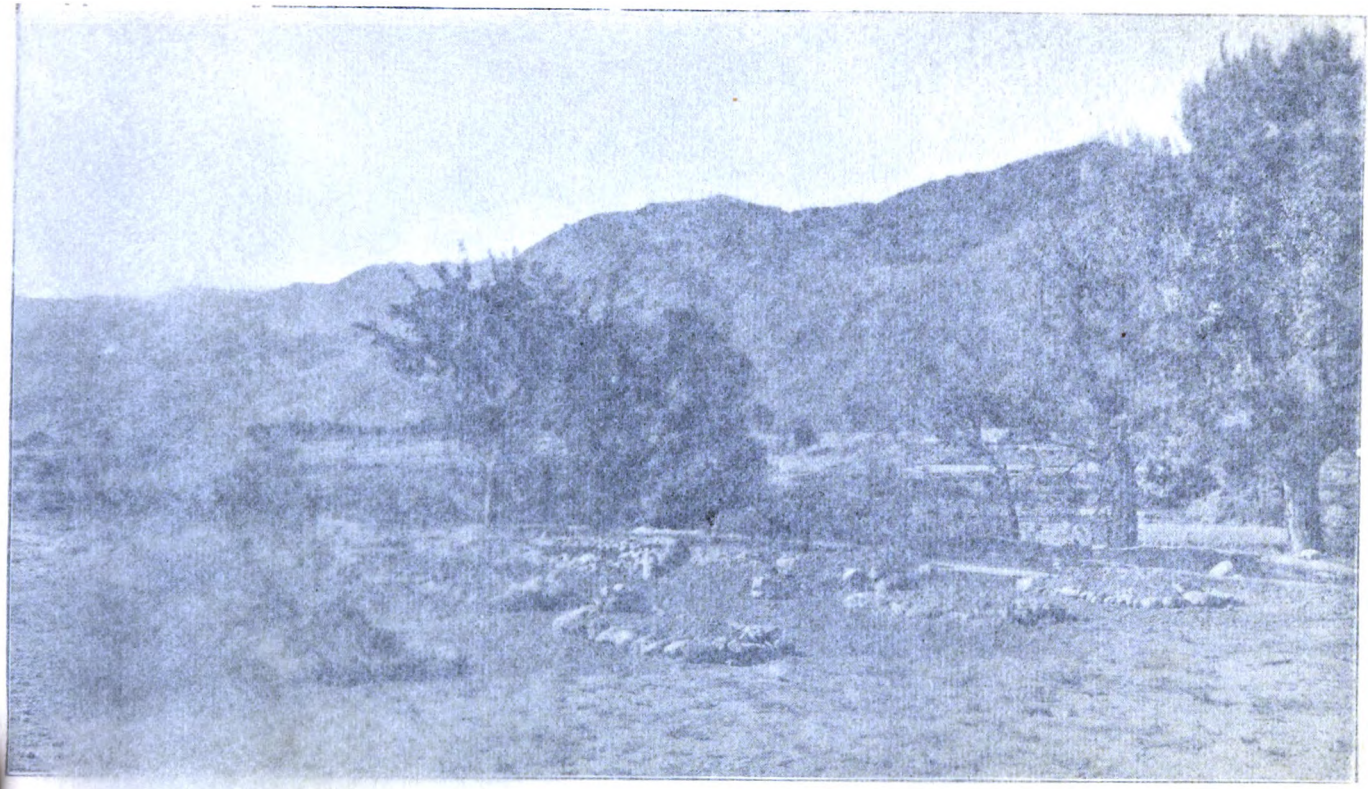
Acting-Corporal J. Cresswell and Riflemen A. Turner and J. Collier obtained certificates of qualification in Telegraphy.

DEATHS.

Rank and Name.	No.	Place.	Date.
Rifleman Milner, C.	1784	Rawul Pindi	7th January
,, Edwards, F.	1365	Murree	8th February
,, Roberts, F.	462	Rawul Pindi	11th June
,, Rivers, S.	2021	Campbellpore	21st June
,, Francis, G.	8870	Datta Khel	21st July
,, Watkins, A.	500	Sheranni	2nd August
,, Hawkes, P.	1761	,,	6th ,,
Acting-Corporal Wall, F.	3582	,,	19th ,,
,, Faulkner, A.	3518	,,	17th ,,
Rifleman Connor, J.	2709	Miranshah	20th ,,
,, Douthwaite, E.	2244	Sheranni	26th ,,
Acting-Corporal Whiting, J.	1070	,,	29th ,,
Rifleman Gledhill, J.	3134	,,	29th ,,
,, Ellis, J. T.	3325	,,	31st ,,
Acting-Corporal Dorey, A.	3453	,,	31st ,,
Rifleman Knight, H.	2237	,,	1st September
,, Jones, C.	3228	,,	1st ,,
,, Sartain, E.	2890	,,	4th ,,
,, Pritchard, H.	2044	,,	4th ,,
,, Lowe, J.	1492	,,	4th ,,
,, Winsor, W.	2494	,,	6th ,,
,, Barton, W.	1625	Datta Khel	7th ,,
,, Downham, R.	1720	Sheranni	7th ,,
,, Jones, A.	848	Miranshah	6th ,,
,, Williams, T.	3830	Sheranni	6th ,,
,, Cleaver, E.	2665	Miranshah	4th ,,
Corporal Holland, H.	1556	Sheranni	8th ,,
Rifleman Smith, A. J.	534	Miranshah	8th ,,
,, Walden, G.	3829	Sheranni	8th ,,
,, Petty, E.	2680	Miranshah	9th ,,

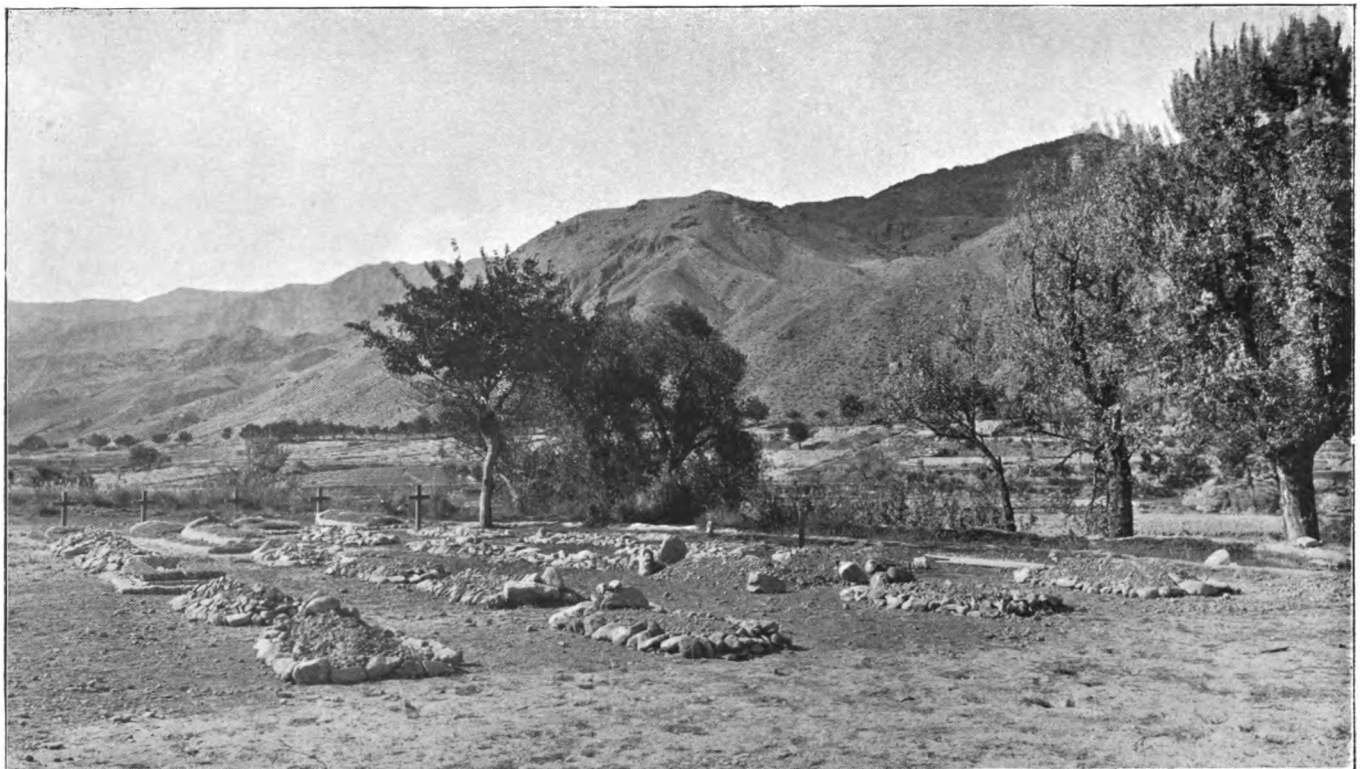
DEATHS *(Continued).*

Rank and Name.	No.	Place.	Date.
Rifleman Tonkin, R. L.	1924	Sheranni	11th September
,, Slater, G.	2722	,,	12th ,,
,, Whitty, B.	1138	Datta Khel	13th ,,
,, Brown, W.	2775	,,	14th ,,
,, Lawrence, F. G.	3609	Sheranni	13th ,,
,, Fletcher, A.	419	Miranshah	15th ,,
,, Jones, A.	2477	Sheranni	16th ,,
,, Brown, H. T.	2302	Miranshah	17th ,,
,, Defley, T.	1503	,,	17th ,,
,, Dewick, A.	3357	Datta Khel	19th ,,
Sergeant Tyler, A.	9835	,,	20th ,,
Rifleman Lewins, E.	1782	,,	22nd ,,
,, Bryant, A.	542	,,	23rd ,,
,, Jones, H.	2125	,,	23rd ,,
,, Brindley, J.	680	,,	23rd ,,
,, Hancox, G. E.	2042	,,	24th ,,
,, Wright, C.	4219	Ziarat	24th ,,
Pioneer-Sergt. Harding, G.	9228	Miranshah	27th ,,
Rifleman Skews, A.	3698	Datta Khel	27th ,,
Acting-Corporal Mitchell, W.	3426	,,	27th ,,
Rifleman Richards, E.	1737	Miranshah	28th ,,
,, Hart, R.	2675	,,	29th ,,
,, Field, G.	2621	,,	1st October
,, Williams, J. H.	458	Datta Khel	6th ,,
,, Fletcher, H.	1872	,,	7th ,,
,, Bateson, G.	776	Miranshah	11th ,,
,, Burridge, T.	1702	,,	12th ,,
,, Warren, F.	2924	,,	15th ,,
,, Dale, S.	524	,,	1st ,,
,, Cooper, J.	593	,,	2nd ,,
,, Mitchell, S.	1703	,,	3rd ,,
,, Rolph, F.	1586	,,	6th ,,
,, Slade, J.	3474	,,	9th ,,
,, Guttridge, F.	3545	,,	16th ,,
,, Moore, P.	1161	,,	16th ,,
,, Allison, A.	3038	,,	19th ,,
,, Briggs, H.	814	,,	20th ,,
,, Walsh, H.	2410	,,	20th ,,
Acting-Corporal Mounsey, S.	2684	Bannu	22nd ,,
Rifleman Taylor, F.	3515	,,	24th ,,
,, Sullivan	2138	Miranshah	24th ,,
,, Cox	1740	Bannu	27th ,,
,, Cox	3218	,,	29th ,,
,, Maslin	2082	,,	30th ,,
,, Carlton	2325	,,	30th ,,
,, Hodgkins, J.	2301	Miranshah	31st ,,
,, Thomas, B.	3510	Gumbat	7th November
,, Barlow, B.	6991	Kohat	8th ,,
,, Mills, H. G.	915	Bannu	7th ,,
,, Barcock, H.	1820	,,	7th ,,
,, Thompson	3843	Rawul Pindi	11th ,,
,, Blissett, S.	3547	Bannu	11th ,,
,, Hill	3169	,,	9th ,,
,, Hunt	3433	,,	13th ,,
,, Hargraves	3364	,,	11th ,,



THE RIFLE BRIGADE CEMETERY AT SHERANNI.

		Date
[illegible]	[illegible]	11th September
[illegible]	[illegible]	12th ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	13th ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	14th ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	15th ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	16th ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	17th ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	17th ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	19th ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	20th ,,
[illegible]	,,	22nd ,,
[illegible]	,,	23rd ,,
[illegible]	,,	23rd ,,
[illegible]	,,	23rd ,,
[illegible]	,,	24th ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]	24th ,,
[illegible]	Miranshah	[illegible] ,,
[illegible]	Datta Khel	27th ,,
[illegible]	,,	27th ,,
[illegible]	Miranshah	[illegible] ,,
[illegible]	,,	29th ,,
[illegible]	,,	1st October
[illegible]	Datta Khel	6th ,,
[illegible]	,,	7th ,,
[illegible]	Miranshah	11th ,,
[illegible]	,,	12th ,,
[illegible]	,,	15th ,,
[illegible]	,,	1st ,,
[illegible]	,,	2nd ,,
1,[illegible]3	,,	3rd ,,
[illegible]86	,,	6th ,,
5174	,,	9th ,,
2515	,,	14th ,,
[illegible]	,,	16th ,,
[illegible]	,,	18th ,,
[illegible]	,,	20th ,,
[illegible]	,,	20th ,,
[illegible]	Bannu	22nd ,,
[illegible]	,,	24th ,,
[illegible]	Miranshah	24th ,,
[illegible]	Bannu	27th ,,
[illegible]	,,	29th ,,
[illegible]	,,	30th ,,
[illegible]	,,	30th ,,
[illegible]	Miranshah	31st ,,
[illegible]	Gumbat	7th November
[illegible]	Kohat	8th ,,
[illegible]	Bannu	7th ,,
[illegible]	,,	7th ,,
[illegible]	Rawul Pindi	11th ,,
[illegible]	Bannu	12th ,,
[illegible]	,,	9th ,,
[illegible]	,,	13th ,,
[illegible]	,,	14th ,,



THE RIFLE BRIGADE CEMETERY AT SHERANNI.

DEATHS *(Continued).*

Rank and Name.	No.	Place.	Date.
Rifleman Lovelock	3864	Bannu	11th November
Bugler Simmonds	1965	,,	12th ,,
Rifleman Weekes, T.	2043	Miranshah	15th ,,
,, Mullett, L.	683	Kohat	14th ,,
,, Keeley, A.	1620	Rawul Pindi	16th ,,
,, Cannon, C.	1649	,,	16th ,,
,, Simmons	2659	Umballa	19th ,,
,, Smith	1750	,,	20th ,,
,, Lunn	3615	Bannu	18th ,,
,, Channell	2310	,,	19th ,,
,, Day, W.	7376	Umballa	24th ,,
,, Carpenter, W.	1229	,,	28th ,,
,, Avis, G.	2151	Rawul Pindi	25th ,,
,, Devine, J.	1246	Bannu	27th ,,
Acting-Corporal Pharoah, H. H.	2242	Rawul Pindi	2nd December
Rifleman Tidy, H.	2061	,,	4th ,,
,, Tomalin, T.	1900	,,	4th ,,
,, Hill, W.	1736	Umballa	8th ,,
,, Cox, G.	3989	Bannu	7th ,,
,, Wilkins, W.	2424	Rawul Pindi	7th ,,
,, Smith, W. J.	2796	Kohat	6th ,,
,, Melvin, F.	3967	,,	5th ,,
,, Gosney, A.	2348	Rawul Pindi	8th ,,
,, Gammon, W.	3925	Umballa	11th ,,
,, Dawe, W.	3513	,,	13th ,,
,, Currey, A.	739	,,	27th ,,
,, Doubleday, J.	1588	,,	31st ,,

With the exception of the first four names, all the above were on service in the Tochi Valley.

4TH BATTALION.

The Young Soldiers' Cup, £12, for 1896, was again won by the Battalion with a score of 677 points; and the annual figure of merit for Musketry was the best in the Aldershot Division, being $\frac{129}{54}$ (old Course). The Recruits figure of merit was $\frac{207}{56}$.

In Signalling, 1896, the Battalion took eleventh place in the Army, with a figure of merit 128·65.

March 7th. Captain H. E. Vernon was transferred from the 2nd Battalion, assuming command of "D" Company, vacated by the seconding of Captain M. de la P. Beresford as Adjutant of the Post Office Volunteers, dated March 5th, 1897.

The following extract from Major-General Sir F. Carrington's despatches appeared in the *London Gazette*, dated December 12th, 1896 :—

"*Special Service Mounted Infantry.*—Major A. V. Jenner, D.S.O., commanded the Mounted Infantry in Mashonaland and several patrols, and did much good work.

"Captain H. E. Vernon, Rifle Brigade, cool and dashing, an ideal Mounted Infantry Officer, Staff Officer to Jenner's Column for 10 weeks."

In the *London Gazette* of May 7th, the following notification appeared :—

"Brevet: To be Major—Captain Albert Victor Jenner, D.S.O.

"To be Companion of the Distinguished Service Order—Captain Hubert Edward Vernon."

June 22nd. The Battalion Section Mounted Infantry, under Captain Vernon, returned from South Africa,—strength, 1 Colour-Sergeant, 2 Sergeants and 18 rank and file; 7 having taken service with the Chartered Company, and 1, Private G. Thomson, of "G" Company, having died.

The following extract from a despatch from Sir F. Carrington appeared in the *London Gazette* of June 1st :—

"I would ask your Lordships to convey to the Secretary of State my sense of the good work done by the Mounted Infantry and other detachments of Imperial Troops comprised in Lieutenant-Colonel Alderson's command in Mashonaland, whose steadiness and discipline under all circumstances was unvarying and highly satisfactory."

July 14th. Captain Saunderson retired from the Service.

The Battalion took part in the Irish manœuvres commencing on August 6th until the 14th, and in a Review held at the termination of the manœuvres, on the 17th, by Field-Marshal Lord Roberts; strength as follows:—

18 Officers, 27 Warrant Officers and Sergeants, 14 Buglers, 571 Rank and File; total, 612.

On the 18th, the Battalion lined the streets on the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of York.

August 24th. Lieutenant J. H. D. Savile was promoted Captain, *vice* Captain Saunderson, retired, and assumed command of "C" Company.

August 25th. 2nd Lieutenant G. E. B. Stephens was posted to the Battalion on first appointment.

August 31st. Captain C. W. Knox was posted to the Battalion.

September 13th. Lieutenant G. Tharp was appointed A.D.C. to the Governor-General of Canada.

The Report of the Inspector of Army Signalling shows that the Battalion made a figure of merit of 125·33, being first in the Dublin Garrison.

Captain Hon. C. G. Fortescue was selected for Special Service on the West Coast of Africa, and relinquished the Adjutancy on October 4th.

October 22nd. Major W. R. Kenyon-Slaney was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel to command the 3rd Battalion, dated October 15th, and Captain H. E. Vernon, D.S.O., was appointed Adjutant, dated October 23rd.

November 9th. 2nd Lieutenant Cooke was promoted Lieutenant, *vice* C. W. Knox, dated October 13th.

November 12th. 2nd Lieutenant C. J. Spence, and one Section of Mounted Infantry (strength 2 Sergeants,

2 Corporals, and 35 Acting Corporals and Private Riflemen), proceeded to Aldershot for Mounted Infantry training, Captain Dawson being in command of the Dublin Company.

NOTES.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

Sergt.-Major, J. C. Duff.
Bandmaster, F. J. Harris.

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt., J. Lowder.
Orderly-Room Sergt., Qrmr.-Sergt. J. Wilson.
Sergt.-Instructor of Musketry, W. Sherwood.
Sergt.-Bugler, E. Chittenden.
Sergt.-Master-Cook, G. Jackson.
Pioneer-Sergt., R. White.
Band-Sergt., W. Bradshaw.
Orderly-Room Clerk, Sergt. J. E. Staddon.
Officers' Mess-Sergt., J. Grandy.
Sergt.-Master-Tailor, J. Holderness.
Armourer-Sergt., R. Taylor.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A"	Company,	G. Ingram.
"B"	,,	G. Wood.
"C"	,,	J. Slee.
"D"	,,	R. Fairley.
"E"	,,	J. Russell.
"F"	,,	G. Cox.
"G"	,,	G. Mitchell.
"H"	,,	H. E. Worthing.

WAR MEDALS.

Five Officers and 14 N.C. Officers and Private Riflemen are in possession of War Medals.

LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Quartermaster-Sergt. J. Lowder, Sergt. J. S. Grandy, Sergt. J. E. Staddon, Bandsman G. Wooldridge and Private W. Melville.

GOOD CONDUCT BADGES.

One Good Conduct Badge	164
Two ,, ,, ,, ...	45
Three ,, ,, ,, ...	9
Four ,, ,, ,, ...	7
Five ,, ,, ,, ...	1
Total ...	226

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number re-engaged	36
Number re-engaged during the year ...	1

INCREASE.

From Depôt	301
Enlisted at Headquarters	10
From other Corps	3
Joined from desertion	9
From Battalion abroad	6
Total ...	329

DECREASE.

Died	4
Discharged	66
Deserted	14
To Army Reserve	17
To other Corps	15
To Battalion abroad	150
To Home Battalion or Depôt	24
Total ...	290

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

1st Class, 11; 2nd Class, 138; 3rd Class, 94.

CERTIFICATES DURING THE YEAR.

1st Class, 4; 2nd Class, 15; 3rd Class, 9.

MUSKETRY CERTIFICATES.

Rank and Name.	Place.
Colour-Sergt. G. Mitchell	Hythe
Sergt. F. Green...	,,
Sergt. F. White	,,
Sergt. H. Ellis	,,

SIGNALLING CERTIFICATES.

Corporal J. Kenyon, Aldershot.

GYMNASTIC CERTIFICATES.

Rank and Name.	Place.
Colour-Sergt. H. E. Worthing ...	Aldershot
Sergt. A. Whittaker	,,
Sergt. J. Roberts	,,
Acting-Sergt. A. Skinner	,,
Corporal W. Lindsell	,,
Acting-Corporal F. Harrison... ...	Curragh
Acting-Corporal T. Cooper	,,

NUMBER OF CYCLISTS.

Twelve Officers, 2 Warrant Officers, 12 N.C. Officers, 10 Riflemen; total, 36.

DEATHS.

No.	Rank and Name.	Station.	Cause.
2771	Private G. Thompson	Pieter-Maritzburg	Fever
5569	Sergt. H. W. Weston	Dublin	General paralysis
5078	Private H. Smith	Dublin	Fever
1383	,, A. Webb	Dublin	Fever

DEPÔT.

During the year 659 recruits joined, as against 297 in 1896 and 676 in 1895.

SUMMARY.

AGES OF RECRUITS ON ATTESTATION.

17 years and under 18			...	2
18	,,	,, 19	...	418
19	,,	,, 20	...	125
20	,,	,, 21	...	44
21	,,	,, 22	...	30
22	,,	,, 23	...	26
23	,,	,, 24	...	10
24	,,	,, 25	...	4
		Total	...	659

HEIGHTS ON ATTESTATION.

Under 5ft. 4ins.			...	96
5ft. 4ins. and under 5ft. 5ins.			...	214
5ft. 5ins.	,,	5ft. 6ins.	...	187
5ft. 6ins.	,,	5ft. 7ins.	...	86
5ft. 7ins. and upwards			...	76
		Total	...	659

WEIGHTS ON ATTESTATION.

Under 115lbs.			...	4
115lbs. and under 120lbs....			...	219
120lbs.	,,	125lbs....	...	178
125lbs.	,,	130lbs....	...	114
130lbs. and upwards			...	144
		Total	...	659

INCREASE DURING 1897.

Figures include Dutymen and Recruits.

From Recruiting Districts ...	659
,, Home Battalions	285
,, Battalions Abroad	347
,, Desertion	12
,, other Corps	4
,, Army Reserve	1
Total ...	1,308

The 347 men from Battalions abroad are thus accounted for:—

Invalids ...	1st	Battalion ...	33
,, ...	2nd	,, ...	1
,, ...	3rd	,, ...	18
Army Reserve ...	1st	,, ...	143
,, ...	3rd	,, ...	124
Home Establishment	1st	,, ...	4
,,	3rd	,, ...	10
Prisoners ...	1st	,, ...	3
Time-expired ...	1st	,, ...	6
,, ...	3rd	,, ...	3
Other causes ...	1st	,, ...	1
,, ...	3rd	,, ...	1
		Total ...	347

DECREASE DURING 1897.

Died...		1
To Home Battalions		572
Deserted		25
To Army Reserve		288
,, Militia and Volunteers ...		8
,, other Corps		11
Discharged to pension ...	27	150
,, without ,, ...	123	
Other causes		9
Total ...		1,064

RECAPITULATION.

Riflemen at Depôt, Jan. 1st, 1897 ...	273
Increase	1,308
Total ...	1,581
Decrease	1,064
Riflemen at Depôt, Jan. 1st, 1898 ...	517

STAFF-SERGEANTS.

Quartermaster-Sergt., J. J. Hennessy
Orderly-Room Sergt., Qrmr.-Sergt. J. Knott.
Sergt.-Instructor of Musketry, D. K. Bowden.
Orderly-Room Clerk, J. H. Heard.

COLOUR-SERGEANTS.

"A"	Company,	W. Cleaver, 4th	Battalion
"B"	,,	W. Bosworthick, 3rd	,,
"C"	,,	H. Westlake, 2nd	,,
"D"	,,	A. May, 2nd	,,
"E"	,,	E. Kemp, 1st	,,
"F"	,,	W. Payton, 4th	,,
"G"	,,	H. Moore, 3rd	,,
"H"	,,	F. Brown, 4th	,,

WAR MEDALS.

Four Sergeants, 2 Corporals and 6 Riflemen are in possession of War Medals.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Hennessy, Sergeant-Instructor of Musketry D. K. Bowden, Acting-Corporal Burgess, and Private Mellors.

One Good Conduct Badge	58
Two ,, ,, ,, ...	37
Three ,, ,, ,, ...	13
Four ,, ,, ,, ...	5
Total ...	113

RE-ENGAGEMENTS.

Number who have re-engaged... ... 41

EDUCATIONAL CERTIFICATES.

December 31st, 1897.—1st Class, 7; 2nd Class, 73; 3rd Class, 64.

CERTIFICATES DURING THE YEAR.

1st Class, 3; 2nd Class, 33; 3rd Class, 107 (now distributed to Battalions).

REGIMENTAL STATE.

1st January, 1898.

Battalion.	Station.	Officers.	W.O.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Private Riflemen.	Totals.
1st Battalion ...	Singapore ...	28	2	44	40	15	857	986
2nd ,, ...	Malta ...	23	2	34	38	14	389	500
3rd ,, ...	Umballa ...	26	2	45	37	14	743	867
4th , ...	Dublin ...	21	2	37	40	15	508	623
Depôt	Gosport and Parkhurst	8	—	29	27	7	531	602
Seconded, &c. ...		21	—	—	—	—	—	21
Totals		127	8	189	182	65	3028	3599

MUSKETRY.

1st BATTALION.

Annual Course.—Singapore, 1897.

Battalion Figure of Merit (Old Course)—

Individual Practice	125
Field ,, ...	51

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
199	383	383	35

Total Number exercised 990

COMPANIES.

"A" Company	130/49
"B" ,, ...	131/53
"C" ,, ...	133/58
"D" ,, ...	122/47
"E" ,, ...	128/57
"F" ,, ...	113/43
"G" ,, ...	129/50
"I" ,, ...	123/52

Best Shot of Battalion.

Rifleman Marshall, "E" Company.

Best Shots of Companies.

"A"	Company,	Private Weller.
"B"	,,	Private Light.
"C"	,,	Colour-Sergt. Hopkins.
"D"	,,	Private Frewer.
"E"	,,	Corporal Tandy.
"F"	,,	Corporal Jackson.
"G"	,,	Private Green.
"I"	,,	Private Balson.

Best Company (Individual).

"C" (Captain W. V. Eccles') Company ... 133 points

Best Company (Sectional Practices).

"C" (Captain W. V. Eccles') Company ... 58 points

Other Matches.

Rifle Shooting.

We have not been able to shoot many matches, as opponents are scarce, but when we have fired we have done well. In January H.M.S. *Centurion* challenged the Sergeants to shoot a match at 200, 500, and 600 yards, Bisley Rules, but the Sergeants proved too strong for them, and beat them by 81 points. In June we fired for the Queen's Cup, but only managed to average a little over 87; not nearly as good as we had done practising. The Team was:—

Sergeant-Major Morrish, Colour-Sergeant Finney, Colour-Sergeant Hopkins, Colour-Sergeant Lacey, Colour-Sergeant Small, Sergeant Markham, Sergeant McRory, and Private Balson.

[illegible]

[illegible]

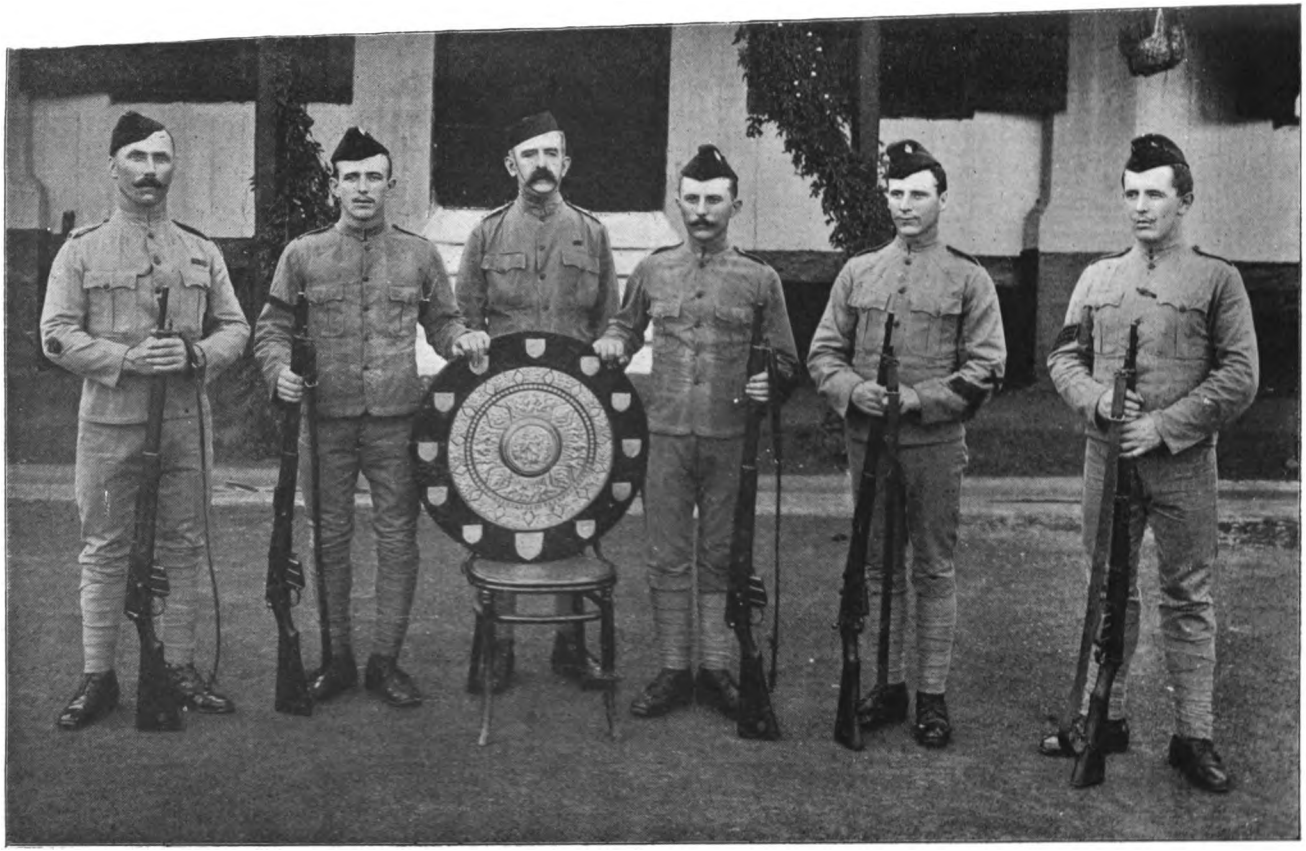
[illegible] ABERSHOT, 1897.

[illegible]	... ...	90
[illegible]	... ...	47

[illegible]

	3rd Class.
[illegible]	33

[illegible] 468



"E" COMPANY'S TEAM, 1st BATTALION.

Winners of the "Warren Shield," Company Competition open to Straits Settlements, 1897.

Major Pemberton.

Sergt.-Major Morrish. Act.-Corpl. Hatchwell. Pte. Marshall. Pte. Schubert. Sergt. Fry.

In July the Warren Shield, presented by Sir Charles Warren, K.C.B., for competition by Companies of all the corps in the Straits Settlements, was won by "E" Company, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, with a good score of 500. The team was composed of:—

Sergeant-Major Morrish, Sergeant Fry, Corporal Tandy, Acting-Corporal Hatchwell, Riflemen Marshall and Schubert.

The conditions are, 10 rounds kneeling down at 200 yards, and 10 rounds lying down at 500 yards; "C" Company being second, and the Singapore Volunteers third.

We also had a most successful Rifle Meeting, which was much appreciated. The two cups presented by Major Pemberton were won as follows:—Officers' Cup by Captain Ferguson, after a tie with Captain Eccles; Sergeants' Cup by Colour-Sergeant Hopkins, who made 96.

2ND BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE (EXPERIMENTAL).—ALDERSHOT, 1897.

Battalion Figure of Merit—

Individual Practice	90
Field ,, ...	47

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksmen.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
151	284	33

Total Number exercised 468

"E" COMPANY'S TEAM [illegible]

Winners of the [illegible]

[illegible], presented by Sir Charles [illegible] competition by Companies of all the [illegible] Battalions, was won by "E" Company [illegible] Brigade, with a good score of [illegible] composed of:—

[illegible], Sergeant Fry, Corporal Tandy, [illegible], Riflemen Marshall and Schubert.

[illegible], 10 rounds kneeling down at 200 [illegible] lying down at 500 yards; "C" [illegible], and the Singapore Volunteers

[illegible] successful Rifle Meeting, which [illegible]. The two cups presented by [illegible] won as follows:—Officers' Cup [illegible], after a tie with Captain Eccles; [illegible] Colour-Sergeant Hopkins, who

[illegible] BATTALION.

[illegible] (CENTRAL).—ALDERSHOT, 1897.

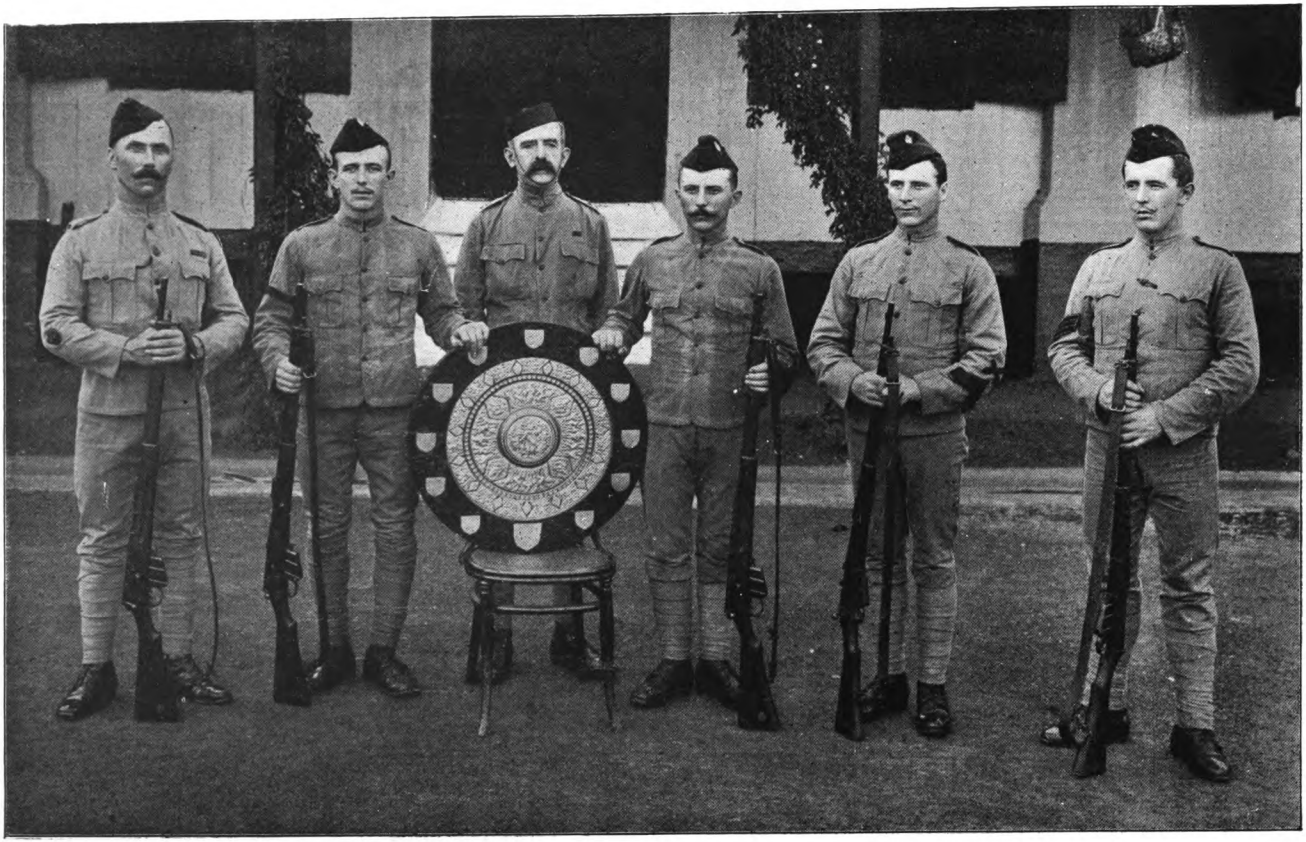
[illegible]

[illegible]	90
[illegible]	47

[illegible] QUALIFICATION.

	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
[illegible]	264	33

[illegible] 468



"E" COMPANY'S TEAM, 1st BATTALION.

Winners of the "Warren Shield," Company Competition open to Straits Settlements, 1897.

Major Pemberton.

Sergt.-Major Morrish. Act.-Corpl. Hatchwell. Pte. Marshall. Pte. Schubert. Sergt. Fry.

COMPANIES.

"A" Company	... ...		90/50
"B"	,,	(Capt. R. B. Stephens) ...	90/51
"C"	,,	(Capt. H. A. N. Fyers) ...	88/46
"D"	,,	(Capt. H. M. Biddulph) ...	86/43
"E"	,,	... ...	94/49
"F"	,,	(Capt. S. Mills)	100/50
"G"	,,	(Capt. C. D. Shute)	94/48
"H"	,,	(Major G. F. Leslie)	83/46

Best Shot of Battalion.

Sergt. Saunders.

Best Shots of Companies.

"A" Company,		Private Averillo ...	123	points
"B"	,,	Sergt. Cox	124	,,
"C"	,,	Sergt. Cunningham ...	139	,,
"D"	,,	Private Hopper... ...	111	,,
"E"	,,	Colour-Sergt. Howard...	128	,,
"F"	,,	Colour-Sergt. Barter ...	130	,,
"G"	,,	Corporal Coppings ...	141	,,
"H"	,,	Private Taylor	121	,,
"Casuals"		Sergt. Green	131	,,

Best Company (Individual).

"F" (Captain S. Mills') Company ... ... 100 points

Best Company (Sectional Practices).

"B" (Captain R. B. Stephens') ... ... 51 points

RECRUITS.

No. exercised 199, out of which 27 were exercised under Old Course with Figure of Merit of $\frac{213}{52}$, New Course $\frac{393}{50}$.

CLASSIFICATION.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
New Course	171	1	*Nil*
Old Course	25	2	*Nil*

Other Matches.

The Battalion held a Rifle Meeting by Half-Battalions at Pembroke Camp, Malta, which was divided into three classes—No. 1 Class, N.C.O.'s; No. 2 Class, Marksmen; No. 3 Class, 2nd and 3rd class shots; distances, 200 and 500 yards, and the best 12 of all classes shot at 600 yards for the aggregate. The 1st Half-Battalion held an Open Sweepstake at 200 yards; the 2nd Half-Battalion were unable to do so owing to very bad weather.

Winners, 1st Half-Battalion.

1st Class, N.C.O.'s, 200 Yards.

1st, Colour-Sergt. Hodder ... ... 31 points
2nd, Corporal Sullivan ... ... 30 ,,

1st Class, N.C.O.'s, 500 Yards.

1st, Corporal Coppings ... ... 33 points
2nd, Acting-Sergt. Dickinson ... ... 31 ,,

2nd Class, Marksmen, 200 Yards.

1st, Private Yates ... ... 30 points
2nd, Private Murphy ... ... 30 ,,

2nd Class, Marksmen, 500 Yards.

1st, Private Dyer	32 points
2nd, Private Salter	31 ,,

3rd Class, 2nd and 3rd Class Shots, 200 Yards.

1st, Bugler Allison	31 points
2nd, Private Frost	30 ,,

3rd Class, 2nd and 3rd Class Shots, 500 Yards.

1st, Acting-Corporal Kinnear	32 points
2nd, Acting-Corporal Pauley	31 ,,

Aggregate, 600 Yards.

1st, Corporal Coppings	89 points
2nd, Acting-Corporal Saunders	88 ,,

WINNERS, 2ND HALF-BATTALION.

1st Class, N.C.O.'s, 200 Yards.

1st, Acting-Sergt. Patterson	29 points
2nd, Colour-Sergt. Fraley	28 ,,

1st Class, N.C.O.'s, 500 Yards.

1st, Colour-Sergt. Barter	30 points
2nd, Acting-Sergt. Danton...	26 ,,

2nd Class, Marksmen, 200 Yards.

1st, Private Perkins	28 points
2nd, Private Hopper	27 ,,

2nd Class, Marksmen, 500 Yards.

1st, Acting-Corporal Dickinson	33 points
2nd, Acting-Corporal Brooks	32 ,,

3rd Class, 2nd and 3rd Class Shots, 200 Yards.

1st, Private Houldsworth	28 points
2nd, Private Keeling	28 ,,

3rd Class, 2nd and 3rd Class Shots, 500 Yards.

1st, Private Savile	30 points
2nd, Private Western	29 ,,

Aggregate, 600 Yards.

1st, Acting-Corporal Dickinson	85 points
2nd, Sergt. Dalton	76 ,,

The Open Sweepstake, 200 Yards, 1st Half-Battalion.

1st, Colour-Sergt. Howard
2nd, Sergt. Collins, 2nd Dorset Regiment

RAMSAY CHALLENGE CUP FOR SERGEANTS.

1st, Acting-Sergt. Warters	64 points
2nd, Sergt. Cox	62 ,,

THESIGER COMPETITION.

Shot for in Pairs by Sergeants at 600 Yards on the Conclusion of the Ramsay Cup.

1st, Sergt. House	28 points
Acting-Sergt. Geddes	25 ,,
Total ...	53

TRADESMEN'S CUP.

200, 500 *and* 600 *Yards.*

Won by No. 2642 Private A. Haywood.

First Day.—Army Meeting, Aldershot.

Young Soldiers, 200 Yards.

5th, Private Hennessy ... ... 31 points

The L. and S.W. Railway Prize.

W.O.'s, P.O.'s and Sergeants, 200 Yards.

2nd, Sergt. Forster ... ... 34 points

Stewards' Sweep.

N.C.O.'s and Privates, 200 Yards.

4th, Colour-Sergt. Howard ... ... 34 points
6th, Corporal Coppings ... ... 34 ,,

The Regimental Trophy for Teams of Eight From Battalions.

The Battalion Team was placed 2nd.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Sergt.-Major Bull	25	34	29	88
Sergt. Forster	27	31	31	89
Corporal Coppings	29	32	27	88
Acting-Sergt. Robbins	27	29	33	89
Private Averillo	29	35	22	86
Acting-Sergt. Smith	28	33	23	84
Sergt. Archer	29	32	26	87
Colour-Sergt. Howard	30	30	26	86
	224	256	317	797

The Connaught Cup.

Rifle Aggregate.

4th, Sergt-Major Bull ... ... 122 points
5th, Sergt. Forster ... ... 122 ,,

The Aldershot District Meeting.

1st day.

Young Soldiers, 200 *Yards*.

3rd, Private Hewitt ... ... 29 points

Officers, W.O.'s and Sergeants, 200 *Yards*.

4th, Colour-Sergt. Barnes ... ... 31 points

Ash Sweepstake.

Officers, W.O.'s and Sergeants, 200 *Yards*.

1st, Colour-Sergeant Howard ... ... 35 points
3rd, Sergeant Archer ... ... 34 ,,

Rank and File, 200 *Yards*.

5th, Corporal Coppings ... ... 31 points

Rushmoor Cup.

Rapid, 500 *Yards*.

1st, Sergt. Archer ... ... 32 points

Second Day.—Aldershot Rifle Meeting.

Young Soldiers, 500 *Yards*.

1st, Private Edwards ... ... 33 points
4th, Private Boyd ... ... 32 ,,

Ash Sweepstake.

Officers, W.O.'s and Sergeants.

6th, Sergt.-Major Bull ... ... 34 points

3RD BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE.—RAWUL PINDI, 1897.

Battalion Figure of Merit—

Individual Practice	... ...	140
Field ,,	... ...	70

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
373	385	182	6

COMPANIES.

"A" (Capt. A. R. Staveley's) Company ...	142/74
"B" (Capt. R. J. Strachey's) Company ...	140/65
"C"	150/73
"D" (Capt. V. A. Couper's) Company ...	132/65
"E" (Capt. H. P. King-Salter's) Company ...	145/67
"F" (Major Hon. C. C. Winn's) Company ...	140/73
"G" (Major C. T. E. Metcalfe's) Company ...	139/70
"H" (Major A. E. W. Colville's) Company ...	145/73

Best Shot of Battalion.

Sergt. A. Tyler.

The Battalion was the best Shooting Battalion in India.

Best Shots of Companies.

"A" Company,	Colour-Sergt. W. Sherman...	197	points
"B" ,,	Sergt. A. Keel	202	,,
"C" ,,	Private W. Gregory... ...	204	,,
"D" ,,	Private H. Lester	179	,,
"E" ,,	Private R. Downham ...	191	,,
"F" ,,	Acting-Corporal J. Ede ...	193	,,
"G" ,,	Sergt. A. Tyler	182	,,
"H" ,,	Private E. Pearson	186	,,

Best Company (Individual).

"C" Company ... ... 150 points

Best Company (Sectional Practices).

"A" Capt. A. R. Staveley's Company ... 74 points

4TH BATTALION.

ANNUAL COURSE (EXPERIMENTAL).—DUBLIN, 1897.

Battalion Figure of Merit—

Individual Practice	90
Field ,, ...	56

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksmen.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
156	317	34

Total number exercised 507

COMPANIES.

"A" (Capt. K. B. Oliphant's) Company	92/54
"B" (Capt. E. A. F. Dawson's) Company... ...	87/51

COMPANIES *(Continued).*

"C" (Capt. J. H. D. Savile's) Company	89/45
"D" (Capt. H. E. Vernon's, D.S.O.) Company ...	93/58
"E" (Capt. C. W. Knox's) Company	94/67
"F" (Capt. H. G. Majendie's) Company	90/62
"G" (B.-Major A. V. Jenner's, D.S.O.) Company	81/53
"H" (Capt. Hon. Bateman-Hanbury's) Company	90/57

Best Shot of Battalion.

Sergt. C. Boness.

Best Shots of Companies.

"A" Sergt. J. Shaw	124	points
"B" Sergt. A. Skinner	130	,,
"C" Acting-Corporal E. Herbert ...	123	,,
"D" Colour-Sergt. W. Cleaver	133	,,
"E" Sergt. F. Green	128	,,
"F" Private H. Burton	125	,,
"G" Acting-Corporal G. Zissell ...	110	,,
"H" Private M. Langham	121	,,

Best Company (Individual).

"E" Company ... ... 94 points

Best Company (Sectional Practices).

"E" Company ... ... 67 points

RECRUITS.

No. exercised 297

CLASSIFICATION.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
218	79	*Nil.*

Best Shot of Recruits for the Year.

Private C. E. Metcalf 456

Other Matches.

Army Rifle Association Matches.

Owing to the difficulty of getting ranges for practice no one was able to shoot their Army Sixty Cards. Captain Savile, however, was elected to shoot in the Army Sixty Meeting at Aldershot, and was eventually placed in the Army Eight Reserve.

Queen's Cup and Montgomery Cup.

Both these cups were fired for the same day at the Curragh. A good result was hardly expected, as we had been unable to get the team together at all. The match resulted in a total of 700 points—average 87·50. The two who made the best score were Private Burton (92) and Lieutenant Steward (91). The team was composed as follows :—Captain Savile, Lieutenants Steward, Harman, and Innes, Sergt.-Instruct. of M. Sherwood, Sergeants White and Shaw, and Private Burton. With the exception of Colour-Sergt. Cleaver and Sergeant Churcher, whose loss was much felt, the team was the same as last year.

Young Soldiers' Cup.

Owing to the difficulty in obtaining any range to practice on, this match had to be put off till very late in the year. Fired on November 1st and 2nd, we made the rather poor average of 77. The team was composed as follows :—2nd Lieutenant Innes, Acting-Corporal Small,

Privates Wiskar, Norris, Mayhew, Metcalf, Boulter, and Press. The highest score was made by Private Press, who made 88. In this match we were fifth, winning a prize of £4.

All Ireland Rifle Meeting.

At this meeting, held at the Curragh in the last week in July, we were very strongly represented, some 160 of the Battalion taking part. A great many small prizes were won in the individual shooting, but only one first prize was taken, which was by Lieutenant Steward, viz., the Officers' Competition at 200 yards.

In the team matches we were first in the Waterhouse Shield, winning the shield and a small money prize. Conditions :—Running about a quarter of a mile over obstacles, and firing 14 rounds, 7 at 500 yards, and 7 at 400 yards. The team was composed as follows :—Sergeant White (Captain of team), Corporal Newman, Privates Burton and Faulkner. Score, 215.

The Irish Queen's Cup.

This was a new competition, started this year, including both collective and individual firing. Conditions:—1st Part, 7 volleys at unknown distances, between 300 and 700 yards. 2nd Part, 14 rounds individual, 7 rounds at 700, and 7 rounds at 800 yards. Each hit on the volley target counted three points; our total, however, only amounted to 96, which small total was afterwards explained when it was discovered that 8 shots had been put on an empty target alongside. Our score at 700 and 800 yards was 450. Grand total, 546, giving us the third prize. In this match the two highest scores were made by Captain Savile, and Private

Faulkner, who made 64 and 60 respectively. Our team was composed as follows:—Captain Savile, Lieutenants Steward and Harman, Sergeant-Instruct. of M. Sherwood, Colour-Sergt. Cleaver, Sergeant White, Corporal Newman, Privates Faulkner and Burton.

In the All Ireland Competition, a team shoot at 200, 500, and 600 yards, we were again third; our total was 521, beaten by 23 points for first place.

In the Lord Roberts Cup, a team shoot for 6 a side, at 500, 600, and 700 yards, we were only fourth.

DEPÔT.

Annual Course.—Gosport, 1897.

Depôt Rifle Brigade Figure of Merit—

Individual Practice	129
Field ,, ...	60

CLASSIFICATION.

Marksmen.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
28	51	43	*Nil*

Total number exercised 122

COMPANIES.

"A" (Capt. Bentinck's) Company	121/64
"B" (Lieutenant Saunderson's) Company ...	138/64

COMPANIES *(Continued).*

"C" (Major Lamb's) Company	... ...	126/57
"D" (Lieutenant Cowell's) Company	... ...	120/55
"E" (Captain Congreve's) Company	... ...	128/58
"F" (Lieutenant Maclachlan's) Company	...	137/66
"G" (Major Jenkins') Company	... ...	134/60
"H" (Lieutenant Cox's) Company	... ...	131/57

Best Shots of Rifle Depôt.

Officers, Captain Bentinck	... ...	167
N.C.O.'s and Riflemen, Sergt. Churcher	...	195

Best Shots of Companies.

"A" Acting-Sergt. Hookham	... ...	161 points
"B" Colour-Sergt. Russell	... ...	178 ,,
"C" Colour-Sergt. Wagstaff	... ...	157 ,,
"D" Colour-Sergt. May	... ...	154 ,,
"E" Corporal Shilling	... ...	172 ,,
"F" Sergt.-Instructor Bowden	... ...	182 ,,
"G" Corporal Seabrooke	... ...	169 ,,
"H" Rifleman Deaves	... ...	180 ,,

Best Company (Individual).

Lieutenant Saunderson's Company ... 138 points

Best Company (Sectional Practices).

Lieutenant Maclachlan's Company ... 66 points

On the whole we have had rather bad luck at the various meetings this year. It is galling to have lost

by a couple of points some very good prizes. We are partly consoled, however, by having secured the Brinsmead Shield at Bisley.

Browndown Meeting.

The Naval and Marine Teams, who can get unlimited ammunition, and have ranges almost inside their Barracks, have proved even more formidable than last year. Our principal successes were :—

In Team Matches :—

St. George's Challenge Cup.
4th, 5th and 6th Prizes.

Diamond Jubilee Trophy.
Two Teams tied for 2nd Prize.

"Regiment" Trophy.
2nd Prize (lost by 3 points; average of team, 91·62).

"Excellent" Challenge Cup.
3rd Prize.

Sartorius Challenge Cup (Revolver).
Lost 1st Prize by 1 point.

In Individual Matches :—

200 Yards and 500 Yards.

Principal winners: — Sergt. Cunningham, Sergt.-Bugler Williams, Sergt.-Instructor Bowden, Quartermaster-Sergt. Hennessy, Sergt. Churcher, Colour-Sergt. May, Corporal Canty, and Riflemen Deaves and Pocock.

Browndown Cup (Championship).

Winner of Cup, Sergt.-Instructor Bowden.
2nd Prize, Sergt. Churcher.

Army Rifle Meeting.

"Army Sixty."

Eight members of the Depôt were in the "Army Sixty," and Sergt.-Bugler Williams and Sergts. Cunningham and Churcher won prizes.

Inter-District Match.

Won by the Southern District Team, in which were Sergt.-Bugler Williams and Sergts. Cunningham and Churcher.

Bisley Meeting.

Brinsmead Shield and £12.

Won by the Depôt Team (28 teams competed).

The following composed our team:—Sergt.-Instructor Bowden, Sergt.-Bugler Williams, Colour-Sergts. Patchin and Talkington, Sergts. Cunningham and Churcher.

"All-Comers" Matches.

The following won Prizes:—Sergt.-Bugler Williams, Sergts. Cunningham and Churcher, and Rifleman Pocock.

The Depôt Team shot seven Matches, winning four. Average for Matches, 88·40.

Opponent.	Result.	Average.	Best Score for Rifle Depôt.
H.M.S. *Excellent*	Won by 32	82·60	Sergt.-Instructor Bowden 92
R.M.L.I.	Lost by 15	88·12	Sergt.-Instructor Bowden
R.M.A.	Won by 14	91·80	Sergt.-Bugler Williams 96
H.M.S. *Excellent*	Won by 10	85·37	Sergt.-Bugler Williams 96
R.M.A.	Lost by 32	89·60	Rifleman Pocock 94
R.M.L.I.	Lost by 17	84·37	Corporal Leslie 90
North London Rifle Club ..	Won by 46	94·40	Sergt.-Bugler Williams 100

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

1st BATTALION.

TANGLIN BARRACKS, SINGAPORE,
November, 1897.

DEAR EDITOR,

Having been here nearly a year, as we arrived on November 29th, 1896, and a short description of our surroundings at Hong-Kong having been given in a former CHRONICLE, it may perhaps be as well to say something of them here. To start with, Singapore is an island which was first occupied by Sir Stamford Raffles on February 6th, 1819, and after various vicissitudes was made a seat of Government in 1837; the island is about twenty miles long by fifteen broad, and is for the most part covered with jungle. The town of Singapore takes its name from the island and it has about 185,000 inhabitants, consisting of Europeans, Malays, Chinamen, and Klings. It is built in one long strip along the sea-shore and there are some fine public buildings, such as the Cathedral, Town Hall, and the various banks; it is divided into two parts by the cricket ground, which is only separated from the sea by a road known as the "Mall," on which every evening the rank and fashion of all nationalities of Singapore may be seen taking the air in vehicles of every description. Our barracks are three miles out of the town, on a hill, and stand in their own park-like grounds; they are

undoubtedly in the best position in Singapore, high up, free from the smells of the town, and wonderfully cool. The mess is a large bungalow with palatial rooms, and the quarters are proportionately good. The men's quarters are about 400 yards from the mess, and accommodate five companies, each company having one large bungalow on much the same principle as the North Camp barracks at Aldershot. The sixth company here (two being at Penang) is split up into two detachments, one at Fort Canning, the other on an island in the harbour called Blakan Mati. The parade ground, the church and the rifle range are all quite close to barracks, so really we are exceptionally well off in our quarters both as regards comfort and convenience.

Now to hark back to our doings: as before related we arrived at Singapore on November 29th, and for the night put up with the 5th Fusiliers, who had made all arrangements for our comfort and were most hospitable. They marched out early the following morning and embarked on board the *Cephalonia*, Ferguson, Baker-Carr, Thresher and Power, with "B" and "G" companies also going on in her to Penang, and Stewart and Percival going home on leave.

Our first three weeks did not impress us much with our new island, as it rained almost continuously, and most of us occupied our time fitting ourselves out with traps (almost a necessity here), which were without exception purchased from Mr. Abrams, a well-known character in Singapore and the Tattersall of the Far East; on the whole we were fairly satisfied with our bargains.

On December 6th the draft arrived, 250 men under Fyers, Lysley and Blewitt. Fyers only came out in command, and after a short visit to Hong-Kong and

Japan, returned here and picked up the time-expired men. Lysley came from leave and Blewitt to join.

Christmas Day was chiefly remarkable for the amount of rain that fell, so the usual six-a-side football competition had to be postponed; but there was a good concert in the evening and a great acquisition was found in Private Thompson of the draft, who is a capital ventriloquist. I might add that the football was played off some days later, and won by "A" Company.

On December 30th we had a bit of bad luck, as poor Radclyffe fell in a paper-chase and broke his thigh, his horse falling over the wing of a fence on to him. He was wonderfully cheery about it, the great difficulty being to keep him still, and as the latest accounts of him from home say he is going to hunt, we may reasonably suppose he is nearly all right again.

A word as to these paper-chases: they come off about once a fortnight and are over made fences; the paper is almost an unnecessary quantity as the courses which can be taken are limited and once started one knows pretty accurately where one is going; but they are about the only kind of sport to be got here and are really not at all bad fun, but they have been described more fully elsewhere.

On January 17th, Harrison arrived from England on being posted to the battalion, and early in the same month Lysley and Hollond went on leave to Perak on tour with the Singapore cricket team; they were badly beaten, but by all accounts must have been done well wherever they went.

On February 12th Major and Mrs. Pemberton arrived from England, and on this day we heard for certain that Parkhurst was to be our destination on our arrival at home.

This is a bad place for cricket as the ground is three miles off, and the wicket about the worst in the world. We have played the Club three times, have beaten them once, lost once and tied once; Blewitt is a great addition to the Battalion team, he and Knox are really the only two who play regularly here now.

Golf, however, is always in full swing and most of us play. There are two courses, one where you can go and play with lady friends and one where you cannot; needless to say which is the most popular.

On March 2nd, Radclyffe went home to England on sick leave, and on the 18th we all went out for a week's manœuvres, in which many deeds of daring were performed and on the conclusion of which we were complimented by the General.

Nothing of any account happened in April.

In May, Knox, Digby and Salmon arrived out from leave to England, and on May 25th the Singapore spring race-meeting commenced. There are two meetings here a year, in the spring and autumn, three days each. The racing is good, all Australian horses and nearly all professional jockeys. Alexander and Boden each had a "griffin" but met with no success, but an account of the racing is given elsewhere.

We heard from Ferguson from Borneo whence he had gone in April to shoot, passing through here on his way; he seemed to be having good sport, but no doubt he will write an account of his doings himself.

On June 11th, fired by his success, Boden and Blewitt started off on their travels to the same place, and shortly afterwards, Bethune went to Ulu Pahang but had little success, and returned very soon with a bad go of fever.

On June 16th, Long broke his thigh by his horse falling back on him on parade, the worst of luck, two

broken thighs in six months, and we rather feared that an order might come out that "nothing but bicycles are to be ridden."

June 19th, Hollond went home sick, and we began to get rather short of officers again.

On June 22nd was the Diamond Jubilee Review. We left barracks at four in the morning and marched down to the cricket-ground, where we met the Gunners and a small Naval Brigade, not forgetting the Singapore Volunteer Artillery (who have shown us hospitality on more than one occasion when in camp), and the whole force was reviewed by the Governor. For a week on from this day, Singapore was given up to an unending stream of festivities; sports and parties by day, and illuminations and processions by night; on one day there was a special day's racing, which was a great social function but hardly a success as to the racing. A large ball was given at Government House and on June 28th Jubilee rejoicings ceased. Everything was wonderfully well done, people were most hospitable, and last, but not least, the rain kept off the whole time, coming down in sheets the day after it was all over. The most intense enthusiasm was shown over her Most Gracious Majesty's message.

In July, the Battalion defeated the Singapore Football Club in the Cup Tie, and it speaks well for our football, that the two teams left in the final were the Battalion team and the Corporals' team.

In August, Blewitt returned from Borneo; by the look of his head we had suspicions that he had been in safe keeping there; he seems to have had good sport when not having his hair cut, and had left Boden, who had another month's leave. He brought news that the latter had joined an expedition to capture a celebrated

outlaw, by name Mat Salleh; the outlaw evidently heard it too, as he disappeared, and we believe that he has not since been seen.

The "Regimental Birthday" was observed by the usual holiday and some capital sports, to which all our friends were bidden.

Boden returned at the end of the month, and brought back several good heads, and we are sorry to say, also a rather bad attack of fever (the inevitable result of shooting here); he denied the Mat Salleh incident, but we think this was due to modesty.

Early in September the Pembertons left for home, to the great regret of everyone. Pemberton and Mrs. Pemberton came and dined with us their last night; Colonel and Mrs. Norcott also came, and the usual speeches were made. Next morning everyone went to see them off, and wish them *bon voyage*. They are sincerely missed by all ranks.

October was a month of mourning, as in quick succession we heard of the deaths of Raikes, Cavendish, and Kane, and a great many men of the 3rd Battalion on service in the Tochi Valley.

The Autumn race meeting took place this month, and several of us invested in a "griffin." He was given the best preparation, the best jockey was procured for him, he got the best start, but never flattered his backers for more than a hundred yards. Boden and Power had some mounts but did nothing. The day after the races Eccles and Alexander left for Penang, with their pockets full of drill-books and cartridges, the N.C.O.'s examination claiming the books, the snipe the cartridges; they did well with the N.C.O.'s, and fairly well with the snipe.

Now a few words as to Penang; it does not seem much of a place but the Detachment have made the

best of it. Ferguson, Thresher and Power have swept the board at the game of golf, and Power has done fairly well at the local race-meeting. As before said "The Laird" had good sport in Borneo. Carr left them in June on going to the Viceroy's staff. Thresher went on leave to India in July and got an appointment as extra A.D.C. to the Viceroy, and we hear was the admired of all beholders up at Simla. It was hard lines on him that, owing to the scarcity of officers with the Battalion, he could not get his extension of leave to remain longer as an "extra." We pick up the Detachment on our way home, and we are all sorry that Carr will not be there to be picked up and go home with us.

This brings us almost up to the present, but we have omitted to mention Johore, a place about fourteen miles from here, owned by the Sultan of Johore, a sporting potentate who spends half his time here (Singapore), the other half there. The thing to do is to drive over to Johore, where there is a very comfortable club, and put up; then go to the gambling house where one can play nearly every sort of game. There is also excellent sea-bathing.

The botanical gardens are just opposite us here, and twice a month the band plays there in the evening, which is much appreciated, crowds of people going to listen to its strains.

On November 15th a most successful boxing competition, organised by the Sergeant-Major, was finished; the men took a keen interest in it. There was only one tie for the middle weights, but what was lacking in quantity was made up in quality or, perhaps, more strictly speaking, in hard-hitting.

Wishing all a Happy New Year.

Yours,

1 B. R. B.

1st BATTALION, DETACHMENT.

Penang,
November, 1897.

Dear Editor,

We arrived at Penang on December 2, 1896, having bid farewell to Headquarters at Singapore *en route*. The Detachment consisted of two companies, "B" and "G," of 80 men each and 4 Officers—Ferguson, Baker-Carr, Thresher and Power. A very short time sufficed to "take over" from the Detachment of the 5th Fusiliers, whom we relieved, and in a day or two we had settled down into our new quarters. The barracks are excellent, and most commodious. This will be the more readily understood when it is learnt that they were originally built to accommodate half a battalion, whereas we have but two weak companies. The Officers' quarters are on the same line; in fact, those of the Commanding Officer, occupied by Ferguson, are a veritable palace, comprising banqueting-hall, ball-room, &c.

Penang is a small island lying about 300 miles north of Singapore. Being a port of call of most ships going to and from the Far East, we were continually seeing friends on their way through.

Shortly after arrival we welcomed Fyers, Lysley, and Blewitt, with a draft from the 2nd Battalion on their way to Headquarters. Christmas Day passed off in the usual manner, a half-company six-a-side football tournament, won by right-half "B" Company, being the feature of the afternoon's entertainment.

We managed to get a little snipe-shooting, but were rather too late for the best part of the season. During the early part of the year we had some cricket, the results of which will be seen elsewhere. Unfortunately cricket and football are not popular here, all attention being devoted to golf and lawn tennis. Ferguson and Thresher tried their hands at the latter game, but could do no better than get into the finals of the Professional Pairs. At the former, however, another tale remains to be told. The links, which are said to be the best in the East, run round the barracks, so there was no excuse for not practising. During the first half-year each one of us won a monthly medal, and this in spite of Thresher and Power being absolute novices at the game. At the July tournament of the Golf Club, *all* the prizes were annexed by the Detachment. Ferguson secured the Columbia Cup, Baker-Carr, the Civil Service Cup, Thresher, the Monthly Medal Cup, played for by the winners of the six monthly medals of the preceding half-year, and Power completed the list by sharing the prize in the foursomes. They got rather tired of us after this, and our handicaps became smaller and beautifully less.

There was a race meeting in January, at which Power had some mounts, but got no nearer than second.

In February, Ferguson made an excursion to the Island of Lankowi, 60 miles north of Penang, and there, assisted by two of the party armed with spears, killed three pigs on foot. The pigs, having been driven into a corner, had to be faced, while a herd of small dogs yapping round them distracted their attention from their human foes.

Early in April, Ferguson departed on two months' leave to Borneo and shortly afterwards the General, accompanied by Long, arrived to inspect us. The Laird

is not a Scotchman for nothing! In May the Detachment football team was most kindly invited by Perak, one of the Native States, to play a match at Taiping. They put us up and did us right well. After a good and fast game we retired beaten by two goals to one.

In June, Ferguson returned from Borneo, having had fair sport, though he was only in the country from April 15th to May 15th. He tried two places, Kudat and up the Tunka River in Darvel Bay, and found game very plentiful, but it was difficult to get a big bag, as the jungle was very thick and consequently progress very slow.

The available game are:—tambadour, much like the Indian bison, and Malay sladung; they stand about 16 to 17 hands, and occasionally charge when wounded. Rusa, a small edition of Indian sambhur; kygang, or hog-deer; armadillo, crocodiles, green pigeons, and greater hornbills. There are innumerable pigs in places.

Ferguson's bag was four tambadour, nine rusa, three kygang, 22 pigeons, one hornbill, one armadillo, two pigs, and two crocodiles. The latter measured 18 feet and 16 feet 8 inches. The larger one was a man-eater, and well known to the natives. Three days before its death it had bitten a dug-out (boat) in two and devoured the occupants.

The Diamond Jubilee was celebrated on June 21st; we had a parade on the Esplanade, at 7 a.m., the effect of which was greatly marred by heavy rain; the people of Penang most generously provided an excellent dinner for the men. In the afternoon there were sports, at which the men took a number of prizes, including the Tug-of-War, when "B" Company defeated H.M.S. *Iphigenia*, a great triumph. Exhibitions of Gymnastics under Sergt. Smyth, and Physical Drill and

Sword Exercise, under Colour-Sergt. Smith, were received with great applause; at night there were the usual illuminations and fireworks. On the following Saturday there was a Jubilee Race-Meeting, at which Power rode two losers and one winner. On July 5th, Baker-Carr left us for India, to join the Viceroy's Staff. Early in August we had another Race-Meeting, Power again representing the Detachment in the pig-skin, but without success. Ferguson's Laddie, ridden by Power, ran two Seconds in the Roadster Races. Shortly after, Thresher went on two months' leave to India, Close taking his place here. On the Regimental Birthday the customary sports were held, and the opportunity was taken to entertain Penang. Ferguson concocted a special brew of claret cup, the recipe of which wild horses wouldn't drag from him, that met with universal approval. It was rumoured that champagne had taken the place of soda-water in the ingredients thereof!

We had flying visits from several fellows at Headquarters during the Summer, and later on when the snipe were in, Knox and Lysley stayed with us for some time.

You will receive our musketry records from Headquarters, suffice it to say here, that both Companies shot remarkably well, and increased their respective Figures of Merit very appreciably.

Ferguson won the Officers' Shooting Cup, defeating Eccles on a tie.

Up to date this Season, we have killed between us just over a thousand couple of snipe, but our expectations have not been realised. We were led to believe that a thousand couple per gun was by no means out of the way. We have seen nothing like the number of birds for that sort of bag, but this may be accounted

for by the very heavy rain in September having driven the birds from the paddy fields, either into the jungle, or right out of the country.

With all the Compliments of the Season,

Yours ever,

DETACHMENT 1 B. R. B.

2ND BATTALION.

VERDALA BARRACKS,
MALTA,
November 30th, 1897.

DEAR EDITOR,

Although our address is above (where we may here remind readers we shall always be very thankful to receive letters), we will endeavour to start from where our former letter stopped. No one who has not been at Aldershot during the winter can realise how very little there is to record there which could interest anyone in the outer world, and up till April, our occupation consisted chiefly in route marching and field training. Our other amusements during this time consisted mostly in hunting on a mild scale, racquets, fives (we were lucky enough to have a very fair court in barracks), and London. At the end of March, Ramsay left us, being, like others, suddenly consumed with the desire of placing our Constitutional Forces on a *really* sound basis. Everyone in the Battalion was very sorry to lose him, as he has always worked his hardest for everything connected with the Battalion; however, as we still continued to see a good deal of him, it was hardly like parting.

We regret to say that the Point-to-Point fell through this year, chiefly by reason of the difficulty in getting together a representative field, owing to the 4th Battalion being in Dublin, and our own lack of horses; we all hope to hear of its revival, but fear that there will again be some difficulty next year, as the 1st Battalion will probably not arrive in England until February. Clarke, on a mare he bought from Billy Fiennes, of the 9th Lancers, won a very handsome cup, which the 60th gave at their Point-to-Point, for a race open to the district, Paget being third on Derwent. We had three competitors in the District Light Weight Point-to-Point, and finished pretty well together, 5th, 6th and 7th. Dawnay also rode a horse of his in the heavy-weight race, but unfortunately missed the course.

We used, after much boiling up by Fergusson, to try and defeat the sergeants at hockey, but we failed, possibly owing to lack of condition. Paget was very energetic in taking long railway journeys to remote portions of the kingdom, and managed to win some races at good long prices, but unfortunately none of us backed him.

At the beginning of May, Stone was transferred to the 1st Battalion, and we were all very sorry to lose him, after his twenty-seven years' service in the Battalion; we wish him every luck.

We started cricket in May; we missed Stephens and Paget, who were away most of the season, but on the whole did pretty well; whilst we were at Aldershot we managed to get in more regimental cricket than most Battalions do there.

At the beginning of June we went out to camp on Oldean Common, for Brigade Training, this is a new idea, as formerly it was always done from barracks.

There is no doubt that the present arrangement is a good deal better, as you get a certain amount of fresh ground to work over, and everyone is in consequence much keener; we had a very cheery time in spite of a lot of rain, and in return for all our General taught us, we initiated him into the game of poker, we trust to his future advantage. Directly we marched into camp, Bright had a telegram offering him employment in Uganda, so with great promptitude he returned, and went out there. After we got back, there was very little thought of except the Jubilee. We went up to the show in London, and lined Duncannon Street, and the beginning of the Strand, and it really was something to have seen, the arrangements made for us were as nearly perfect as possible, as we were only lining the streets for about four hours, and although we had to start at 12.30 at night, we were back in our barracks at Aldershot at half-past four in the afternoon, which was a pretty good performance for the South-Eastern Company.

At the review at Aldershot, on July 1st, they brigaded us with the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the 60th, and we flattered ourselves that we competed pretty successfully; it was a magnificent sight, and as far as one could see, everything went off perfectly.

On June 22nd, the Mounted Infantry under Stephens came back, almost all the men seemed pretty fit. Out of the 30 who went out, 8 remained with the Chartered Company, and 2 were invalided, including Private Broad, who lost his leg at Makoni's Kraal.

We now began thinking in earnest about our move, and our minds became engrossed in measuring our boxes and also in painting them in the orthodox fashion, and as half of us were always on leave, until we went away there was really very little doing. On July 4th, we were all

dreadfully shocked by the death of poor Propert; it was very sudden indeed, as he was only ill for five days, and until the morning he died no one had any idea that he was in danger. He was a great loss to us in every way, and in all respects was what may be expressed by the words "A good Rifleman."

Before we left, we managed to get up a team for the Obstacle Competition; it was a very good performance for all those who took part in it, for unless the men themselves had been very keen to go in, we could not have raised a team, as half the Battalion was away on furlough, and we only had just over a fortnight to train in, which of course meant sticking pretty hard at it for that time. The result as regards the first two places was the same as last year, and thoroughly satisfactory to Riflemen, and we hope that whenever there is a Rifle Battalion at Aldershot they will take good care to hold the Shield.

We were all very sorry to hear of poor Raikes' death, and we may say here how much we sympathise with the 3rd Battalion in the sad time they have had. Very soon after Raikes' death, we were grieved to hear about Cavendish and Kane.

On September 23rd we embarked on the *Avoca;* we were much indebted to our friends in Aldershot for all they did for us before we left; especially do we thank the 60th, K.O.S. Borderers and Manchester Regiment, and we hope that some day soon we may be able to repay some of the kindness they showed us. We had a very large gathering of past and present Riflemen to see us off, had a very uneventful voyage, and by the time we reached Malta, on October 2nd, quite fancied ourselves as sailors.

Our first experiences were not altogether satisfac-

tory, as we found that we were to be split up in six different places, and on the date we write we have not yet got into our proper barracks, as they are in the hands of the Maltese and Engineers, a combination not conducive to rapidity of work. Our old friends the Highland Light Infantry were most awfully kind to us when we arrived; they helped us to unload our luggage, and provided a most sumptuous meal for our women and children, which was much appreciated.

We don't think we are going to have such a bad time in this place as our friends prophesied. The two great mainstays in the way of amusements are polo and yachting. We were rather unfortunate in the former game, in losing several players just before we came out; however, we have lost no time in trying to get some ponies and raise a team of sorts under the leadership of Mills, who is our only experienced player. We have started a Polo Club, and hope that in a few years it will be a great help in lessening the expenses of the game. The worst of this place is the amount of time you waste crossing the water, as Valletta, where most things go on, is about a quarter of an hour's row from us, and it is the same with other places. Clarke and Dawnay made an excursion to Tunis, to try and spoil the French racing, but did not bring back much, although Clarke managed to win one race, on a pony belonging to the chief horse-coper here. We are, we expect, going out on manœuvres next month, which ought to be rather amusing, as there is absolutely no ground, as far as one can see, to work on, except very narrow roads.

We are, yours ever,

2 B. R. B.

P.S.—December 31st, 1897. We are still dwellers in tents, and the R.E. and their myrmidons still occupy our Barracks. They say we shall be in them by January 15th, but the first date they gave us was November 1st, and we think we shall be lucky if we get in, in another six weeks. The weather has been simply poisonous, and consequently we have played little or no Polo, but Dawnay's mare Clodagh won two races for him at the December Meeting here. As she is an English mare, and had, therefore, to carry two stone extra, he was able to pose as jockey himself, and he rode two capital races, especially in the second one, when he was almost left at the post owing to the vagaries of an amateur starter.

The Malta Season is now in full swing, and we have rather a strong contingent who are content to endure many perils by land and sea in getting to entertainments in Valletta.

We have unluckily had a couple of cases of enteric among the Officers, but both the patients, Markham and Clarke, are now getting better, and looking forward to a bit of leave in England.

We wish you and all other Riflemen the best luck for 1898.

2 B. R. B.

3RD BATTALION.

UMBALLA,
December, 1897.

DEAR EDITOR,

It is with great diffidence that we set ourselves to write the Annual Letter for this Battalion, when we recall to mind letters from the far abler pen of one who,

alas! has gone from among us. His last letter for the CHRONICLE brought our doings up to October 31, 1896. At that time we were at West Ridge, Rawul Pindi, where we spent a very pleasant cold season. A Polo Club was started in March, and we hope it will not be long before the reign of the Durham Light Infantry in the Indian Polo world will be ended through the successful efforts of the 3rd Battalion team. Our hopes in this world are not always realised, but in this case we might have a chance, if we could only find a fourth man to complete the team.

We were inspected by Colonel Hammond, V.C., who at the time of writing, is commanding the Bara Column, Tirah Expeditionary Force. The inspection was, of course, a great success; the Inspecting Officer was very keen on the wing system, in vogue in the Native Army to which he belonged, having been Colonel of the Guides. The adoption of this system did not seem to put the Battalion out, in spite of the filtering of the words of command through an extra filter, namely, the Wing Commandant.

We had several field days during the cold weather, which were highly instructive to those who seek after learning, and also helped to make the men very fit. Enough of matters military. Turning to more congenial topics—Cricket at Pindi is slightly dull; why, nobody ever knows. We were not quite strong enough to take the station on, and the Regiments there not being fond of fielding, we had no Battalion matches at all, till at Bannu, when on the way back from the Tochi, we defeated "the World" with an indifferent team. Gosling, Paley, and Darell all made runs, the first-named making most, and Darell took seven wickets for 45 runs. The match was only played on account of the 4th Battalion

having competed there in 1881 before the Mahsud Waziri Campaign, and we thought it only right to emulate their excellent example.

At Football the Battalion Team was rather unlucky, especially against the Gordon Highlanders in the Murree Tournament in May, 1897, but the Officers' Team defeated, at Rawul Pindi, the Sergeants very easily, the N.C.O.'s by one goal, the Officers, Gordon Highlanders, easily, and the Officers, K.O.S. Borderers also easily; at Sheranni, in August, they again played the Sergeants, and defeated them with great slaughter.

At the Assault-at-Arms the Battalion was fairly successful, the best performances being its wins in the Signalling and Obstacle Race, and the success of the Officers at the Revolver Competition and in the Officers' Tug-of-War. Other events were also won, but detail is not the province of this letter.

Charlie Walsh left us in January to go to the Egyptian Army, and handed over his duties of Adjutant to Morris; we hear that Walsh is not in love with Egyptian sand scenery.

In March and April a number of us went home on leave—amongst others, Winn, who, by reason of his wire from Vancouver Island, when the Maizar disaster was first reported, to ask whether he should return, became the most famous soldier on the Indian Roster. His telegram was received in Rawul Pindi 36 hours after the massacre took place. He is preparing, we believe, a paper, on the relative merits of the various Japanese tea-houses, besides some on Klondyke, Boss Croker, and other subjects of national importance. A Battalion Team, consisting of Sherston, Gosling, and Morris, competed in the Simla Polo Tournament, played in May, the ground being small. Three a side is the proper number. First

MAJOR HON. C. WINN'S ARAB PONY "TOBY," W[illegible] THE ARMY CUP, LUCKNOW, 1896,
Ridden by Lieut. P. T[illegible], R.H.A.

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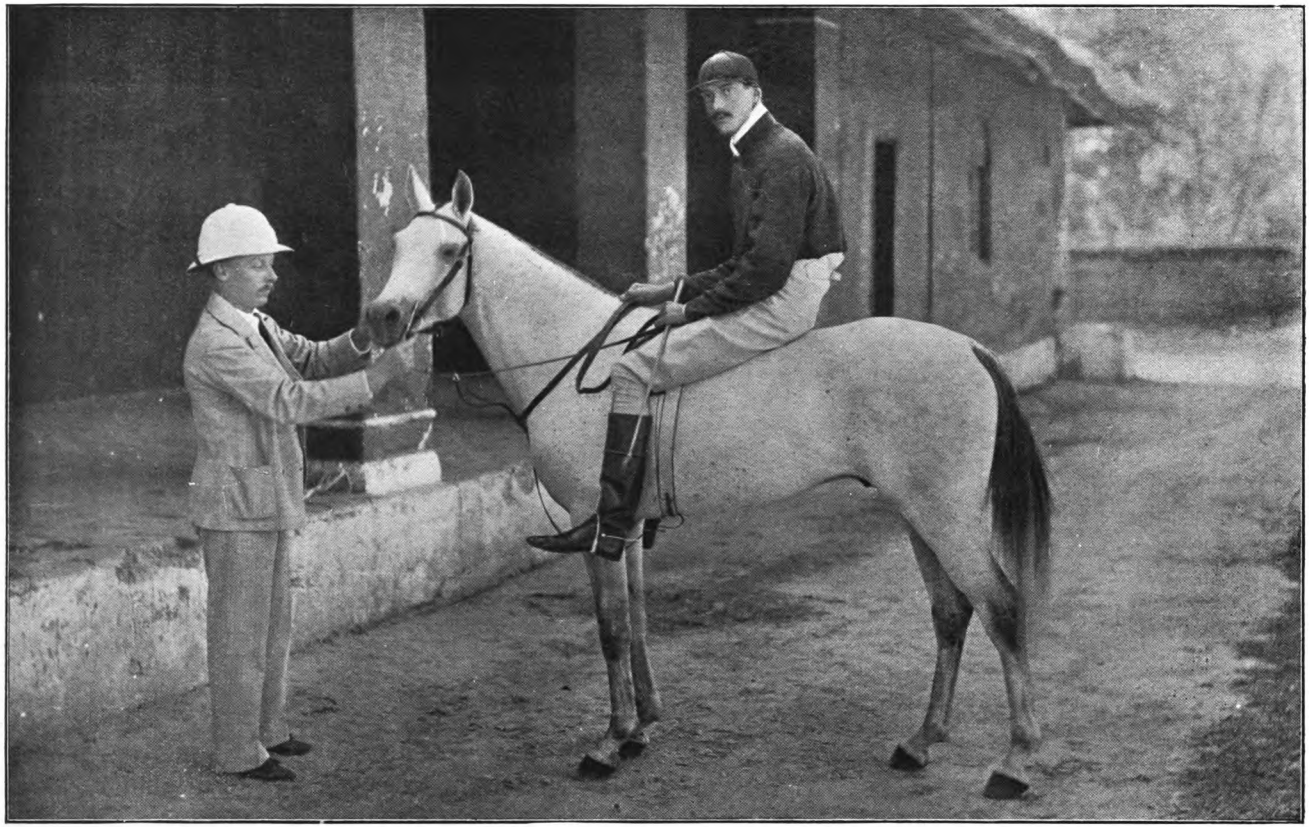


MAJOR HON. C. WINN'S ARAB PONY "TOBY," WINNER OF THE ARMY CUP, LUCKNOW, 1896,
Ridden by Lieut. P. T. C. Herbert, R.H.A.

ties they beat the 17th Bengal Cavalry, with a good margin to spare, and in the second ties were beaten by the 18th Hussars (who are the second best soldier-team in India), by five goals and one subsidiary, to three goals and five subsidiaries. As will be seen from the score, we had much the better of the game, having had eight shots at our opponents' goal, while they had only six at ours. Alas! our eyes were not so like the eagle's as theirs, with the above disastrous result. Patiala's team won the Tournament. The papers were most complimentary to our team, and spoke of the Infantry Tournament this year as being well within the limit of the heights we might aspire to; the papers, poor things, did not know of the afore-mentioned lack of a fourth man, as Sherston, being on the Staff, may not play for us in the other Tournaments.

On April 15th, four Companies departed to Thobba, and Headquarters moved from West Ridge to Church Lines for the summer months; Colville commanded at Thobba, and things went on in the old sweet way, till June, when there flashed across the wires the news of the Maizar disaster. We were fairly certain that the Battalion would go if any British troops were sent, and our idea proved to be correct, Officers on leave in England were sent back by the Home Authorities, and those on leave in India were recalled. The Tochi Expedition is the subject of another article, but we cannot refrain from here saying that no such battle against death, disease, and discomfort, has ever been waged, with more uncomplaining heroism, than that shown by all the Regiments who took the field for that disastrous campaign. The heat and the lack of water on the march up, the endless torment of flies, the inaction and ever increasing sickness, and number of deaths, never for

one moment shook the discipline and good behaviour of the men. The Battalion arrived at Umballa, on November 14th, and is quartered in Barracks, the other British Infantry Regiments being under canvas. And now, dear Editor, with best of greetings to all our comrades, we remain as ever,

Yours, 3 B. R. B.

4TH BATTALION.

PORTOBELLO BARRACKS,
DUBLIN,
December, 1897.

DEAR EDITOR,

Although the writer of our last letter to you, dated his epistle December 31st, 1896, it is to be observed that he only carried his narrative up to our arrival in Dublin at the end of September, and left us settled, more or less in Portobello Barracks. The Barracks were still in course of reconstruction, and though the men were well housed, the Officers' quarters were in buildings long since "condemned," whilst the married families had for the most part to be content with old and disused barrack rooms, and "Artisans' dwellings" close to the barracks. However, we have changed all that now, and are comfortably settled in a palatial mess, and the married people are in new quarters. Almost immediately after our arrival, the leave season set in, and those who were left behind set about hunting, and discovering Dublin and the neighbourhood. There were a few good days' grouse driving, thanks to the hospitality of Lord Massey and Captain Guinness, R.A.

Of the hunting division, Jenkins, Spence, Buller, Byrne and Innes were the most regular attendants throughout the season.

With half the Battalion at Field Training, and many others on leave, the guards came heavily on the unfortunate remainder. And the men, who had gathered from their training at Aldershot, that guards were invented to keep them out of bed now and again and in case of a field-day, might safely be left to the care of a fatigue man, had a rude awakening.

In November, the inevitable draft for India had to be faced. Dawson, who had formed a Dramatic Club in the Battalion, undertook to give them a farewell entertainment. The "Area Belle" was the piece selected, and a capital performance was the result, Acting-Corporal Wilson in the *title rôle*, calling for special mention.

As in former years, Christmas Day was devoted to Sports, banqueting, and a Variety Show in the evening. The results of the former will be found elsewhere. The latter, run by the Dramatic Club and Cooke, was a distinct success. The programme was divided into two parts: the first, local talent, the second was entirely professional. A nigger troupe, with Sergeant Bradshaw, and Corporal Govier as corner men, coached by Mr. Harris, occupied the greater part of the first half. Part II. introduced to the audience some of the leading lights of the Music Hall Stage—chief among them Miss Ida Heath, who delighted us all with her marvellous dancing and still more marvellous changes of raiment, though it should be added that there was not much to change. Sergeant Bradshaw with the piccolo, and Bandsman Bonham with the violin helped out a luckless pianist, who was vainly endeavouring to read from

a vilely written manuscript exceedingly difficult dance music.

With the opening month of 1897, the Dublin season set in with great severity. In self defence and under protest, even the most confirmed recluses had, with one exception, to join in the vortex. Day by day the number at dinner in mess dwindled, and the number of Riflemen at the various balls and routs increased. At the end of the season some of us gave a small dance in barracks, which was voted a great success. The new block of buildings destined later on for the use of the Band, but not quite ready for them, was chosen for the function. Our own Band (who by the way had had frequent engagements throughout the season) provided the music; and Sergeant Grandy the supper. The rooms were very prettily decorated and furnished. There were about 150 people present, and chaperons were reduced to a minimum, a necessary measure owing to the size of the ballroom.

The Vice-Regal entertainments were carried out in a magnificent style and with the greatest hospitality, as were those of the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Roberts, at the Royal Hospital. On Thursdays, the off-day of the hunting division, the skating rink was largely patronised. All Dublin assembles there on that day. The efforts of the beginner are an edifying spectacle to watch, and in our turn we contributed our share to the general amusement of the public.

We must congratulate ourselves on the fact that we came out of this desperate season with only one casualty. At the end of March, Foljambe's engagement was announced. No one else succumbed.

Punchestown Races followed soon after the season, at which meeting, of course, we had lunch. But it is

quite unnecessary to dilate on Punchestown! This and certain local meetings throughout the year provide a certain amount of amusement and distraction to the lovers of the thoroughbred, and a fruitful source of income to the bookmakers. Jenner, who was on leave from South Africa, came over to see us; and in June, Vernon and the rest of the Mounted Infantry returned, all very fit and well. On the result of their expedition we most heartily congratulate them; and now, though Vernon bears the *cross*, Jenner wears the *crown*, which, though it may sound hardly fair, is eminently satisfactory to both.

In May, Dawson and Oliphant, with three companies, marched to Kilbride musketry camp, to prepare the camp for the musketry season, and to fire their Annual Course under the new Regulations. The result of the latter portion of their duties will be found elsewhere, but of the former, who shall describe the hardships? According to their account, early May in the Wicklow Hills resembles Klondike in December, without the gold. After making a new road through the camp, with considerable success, they returned to Dublin, when the other Companies went up for their turn.

Kilbride Camp certainly has its disadvantages as a musketry camp, but it also has some compensations, for you can fire in any direction without fear of injury to the Natives, and also there is a trout stream, where on off days, when it is too misty to shoot, fish up to about a quarter of a pound may be caught. This led to many of us who had hitherto regarded fishing as a "younger son's" amusement, becoming ardent followers of Izaak Walton; and though our efforts near Dublin led to no great success, on going further afield a fair amount of sport in this line was obtained both with salmon and trout.

But our summer amusements did not stop short at fishing. A record of the season's cricket will be found in another part, though it is to be feared that we did not make the greatest possible use of our private ground, only a very few matches being played. However, next season will see a change in this respect, as our team has been considerably augmented by the posting of Knox and C. B. Stephens to the battalion.

Spence drove the Lucan Road coach once or twice a week, and occasionally got it off its usual track, to take us to other amusements. One of our favourite resorts on the Sundays throughout the summer was Marlay Grange, where the Colonel and Mrs. Sackville were ever ready to welcome us to their delightful summer residence under the shadow of the Wicklow Hills, away from the depression and dirt of Dublin. Frequent trips to the other side of the Channel were made from time to time to visit London, though the terrors of the main discouraged one of our number from indulging too often in this form of abstraction. It would be interesting to calculate how many days of leave the said member wasted by waiting for fine weather ere he ventured to cross the briny.

In July Foljambe was married to Miss Monck, from Charleville, Lord Monck's seat in Wicklow. To this function we all proceeded on Spence's coach—that is, all except the bridegroom, who on this important occasion would not trust himself even to Spence's Jehuship! The ceremony was in every way a success, and at the house afterwards there was a large gathering to congratulate the happy pair.

August took us on Manœuvres, but on a very different scale to what we had been accustomed to at Aldershot. For the marches were short, and the field-days were

mostly terminated by the "Cease Fire" sounding almost before the battalions got into action. The enormous banks and ditches were probably responsible for this, and the consideration of the umpire-in-chief. à Court was on the staff, and Spence was galloper to the Brigadier of a neighbouring Brigade. There were many "Remarks on the Operations" issued afterwards, but none so pertinent as that of the afore-mentioned Brigadier, who said that "war at any time is very trying, but in peace it's *terrible*"! The operations were brought to a close by a big review of all the Troops, in the Phœnix Park, on which occasion Vernon was presented with the D.S.O. by the Commander-in-Chief. Lord Roberts at the same time spoke to the N.C.O.'s and Riflemen of the Battalion who had been in the South African Expedition, and congratulated them on the way they had worked in the country, and on the *kudos* they had earned. At the end of the Manœuvres with great regret we said good-bye to the 43rd, who departed for the Curragh. We hope we may have the good fortune to be in the same station with them again while in Ireland, though we would prefer it not to be the Curragh!

In September we were inspected by our General, Lord Frankfort de Montmorency, who shortly afterwards, to our great regret, relinquished the command of the Dublin District. He has been succeeded by General Gosset. Great excitement was caused about this time in Dublin by the visit of T.R.H. the Duke and Duchess of York, and they received the most enthusiastic reception. The Battalion helped to line the streets on their arrival, and formed a guard of honour on the occasion of the investiture of the Duke with the Order of Knight of St. Patrick. The Horse Show took place

during the same week, another Irish function, which calls for no comment, except that it was a record show in every way, and a record price was given by a young officer for a record horse.

In July, we moved into the new Officers' quarters and mess, a very great improvement on the building we had hitherto occupied.

The 78th Field Battery Royal Artillery came to be quartered in Portobello Barracks in September, but were soon relieved by the 79th Battery. The latter brought with them a ram, who attracted a good deal of attention by objecting to Battalion parades, and invading our mess, both in a forcible manner. Byrne attempted by coercion to evict him from the mess, but was defeated; and the ram was finally drawn off by a mess waiter with the help of a bit of bread. We haven't seen the ram lately, but the mutton one day was very tough.

There have been many changes in the Battalion during the year. Jenkins and Cox went to the depôt, Beresford to the Volunteers in February, Saunderson retired from the Service in July, à Court went to the Staff in Egypt, Fortescue to the West of Africa, Tharp to Canada as A.D.C. to Lord Aberdeen, Slaney to command the 3rd Battalion at Umballa, and last of all, Colonel Sackville, whose period of command has come to an end, greatly to the regret of all. We wish all of them luck in the four quarters of the globe to which they have dispersed. Their places have been partially filled up, but not entirely. Savile has Saunderson's Company. Vernon had Beresford's Company until he took over the appointment of Adjutant from Fortescue, since which time nobody has been sent to us in his place. Knox has à Court's Company, but remains at Singapore for the present, and we are all certain that he is discharging the

delicate duties of Garrison Adjutant with consummate tact. This more than makes amends for any loss of leave we may incur owing to his prolonged absence.

Colonel Pemberton arrived on December 15th, and took command of the Battalion. Colville has been appointed Second in Command, Cooke has been promoted Lieutenant, and G. E. B. Stephens posted to the Battalion.

October brought the leave season again, and now in December, we are but a small party.

Hunting is in full swing; the Meath, Kildare, and Ward Union hounds have generally some representatives of the Battalion at their meets, and it is gratifying to remark that the way is frequently shown by a member of the Battalion both over and into the ditches.

With all good wishes for the New Year to Riflemen past and present,

We remain,

Yours sincerely,

4 B. R. B.

DEPÔT.

RIFLE DEPÔT, GOSPORT.

December 31st, 1897.

DEAR EDITOR,

We are safely stuck here on the mud, while the ruins of Winchester Barracks are daily becoming more interesting to archæologists.

Business in recruits was very brisk from January to May, the arrival of seventy in a week being by no

means uncommon. Since June, the 60th have had *their* innings.

Saunderson (who passed easily) was too busy "*x*" hunting for the Staff College to afford time to take our useful cricketers to St. Cross. We played a few matches down here, but next year, with the 1st Battalion at Parkhurst, we mean to make Green Jacket teams very formidable.

Football is going on pretty well; if we had as many men to pick our teams from as the neighbouring clubs have, we should make a better show.

It is only owing to universal jubilising that our Bike Club did not invade Aldershot. The Rifle Depôt Cycling Club is a going concern now, and out of debt for the first time since its birth. We have found the advice of the 4th Battalion Club as to rules, and the "Raglan" breed of bike very sound indeed.

The Depôt Rifle Club was re-formed on January 1st. We were most unfortunate at Browndown, *vide* Musketry account, but the luck changed at Bisley, when we won the "Brinsmead" shield with a good score.

Of course the idea of a Pension Fund for widows of Riflemen over 60 years of age originated here. As a proof of the necessity of such a fund, Riley informs us that number one on the list for consideration was Mrs. Mumford, whose husband served in the 2nd Battalion in the Peninsular. She is now over 80. There are several widows of Crimean veterans who are now receiving help from this branch of the Riflemen's Aid Society.

We had a very good sing-song about the middle of October, when such musical talent was discovered that a gaff has now become a monthly institution. The musical part could not fail to be a success with Colour-

Sergeant Moore—but recently arrived from the 3rd Battalion—at the piano. The gymnastic staff always give some "strong man" displays, and we have several A1 step-dancers, while no show is ever complete without one of those famous recitations by Major John Angus.

Our Recruit business is quite brisk, doubtless on account of wars and rumours of wars.

Christmas went off very well, the proceedings closing with a big tea.

We wish all Battalions the best of luck wherever they may go, and hope that more present and past Riflemen will come and cheer us up in our exile here. By the way, it is positively a fact that at least six new pegs have been driven into the Barrack square at Winchester. Can these be part of the "profile" of the new Rifle Depôt, or are they for a low wire entanglement to prevent strangers falling into the holes dug three years ago when searching for foundations?

With best wishes to all for '98,

Believe us,

Yours sincerely,

RIFLE DEPÔT.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

ALDERSHOT OBSTACLE RACE.

2ND BATTALION.

THE Second Annual Obstacle Competition for the Aldershot Division was held this year on September 8th, 1897, and was as great a success as last year. Twelve teams originally entered, but only eight competed. The course was the same, the conditions being slightly altered. Nine minutes was the time fixed to give marks from, and teams lost a point for every second they took over that time, gaining one for every second under.

The time was reckoned from the starting of the first section, until the last man completed the course; any man not finishing lost 30 points to his team.

Marks were also given for style in "jumping," "vaulting," "good dressing," and "distance." We thought it would be impossible to get a team, as nearly half the Battalion were on furlough, pending our embarkation for Malta, but about seventeen days before the race, there seemed to be a general feeling that we ought to have a try, so volunteers were called for and a Company of about 110 men was formed, and training began at once. Markham and Fergusson were the officers who ran with the team, and Colour-Sergeants Eastwood, Fraley, Hodder and Barter were the section commanders.

The Sergeant-Major was indefatigable in working up the team, and it was a great loss to us, that the conditions would not allow him to compete. We were drawn to run first, as we were last year. Fergusson set a very good pace, which we kept up to the fort, then we slowed down a bit to let the men get their wind. Coming down the hill we went very fast, forming line and coming in at a good steady pace; our time, everyone finishing in the ranks, being 7 minutes 58$\frac{4}{5}$ seconds. The 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, last year's winners, beat us easily in pace and style, finishing in 7 minutes 37 seconds, and beating us by 36 points. The following are the results of the Competition as regards the first three teams:—

Team.	Marks for Style.	Marks for Time.	Total.
1st, 4th Battn. 60th	119$\frac{1}{4}$	7mins. 37$\frac{3}{5}$secs.	201$\frac{17}{20}$
2nd, 2nd Battn. R.B.	104$\frac{1}{4}$	7mins. 58$\frac{4}{5}$secs.	165$\frac{9}{20}$
3rd, 1st Battn. Manchester Regt.	97$\frac{1}{2}$	8mins. 20secs.	137$\frac{1}{2}$

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, in presenting the prizes, said he was very glad to see us second again, and that it was a very good performance considering the difficulties we had to contend with.

RACING.

1st BATTALION.

The Racing at Singapore is very good, and both the Spring and Autumn Meetings were most successful. Boden and Alexander each had "Griffins" at the Spring Meeting, but neither ran well; while at the Autumn Meeting we had a Battalion "Griffin," by name "Rifleman," but the name was the best part of the horse, though he gave his numerous owners a lot of amusement watching him training.

3rd BATTALION.

From October 31*st*, 1896—*November* 31*st*, 1897.

The past Racing Season has, we are afraid, been rather a disastrous one for the Battalion ponies; after beginning with a succession of wins, only one single success, that of Ploughboy, has to be recorded after Christmas, and in a monetary sense that was the most disastrous race of all, the owner and all concerned having backed The Baroness, which E. Bell had just sold to Curzon, of the 18th Hussars. Arrah-na-Pogue, belonging to Winn, ran third in the Civil Service Cup, behind

Screen and Parvo, and proved herself one of the best half-dozen 13-2 ponies in India. At the time we write the Army Cup, won by Winn's Toby last year, has just been run, and as no telegram has come from Lucknow, we fear Comeaway, of which Winn owns half, has not won; we must say he was hardly expected to.

The following races were won by Battalion ponies.

UMBALLA AUTUMN RACES.—*November 7th*, 1896.

Umballa Stakes. Rs. 2,000. *One Thousand Yards.*

Major Hon. C. C. Winn's b aus m Arrah-na-Pogue, 10st. 9lbs., Gibbs 1
H.H. The Maharajah of Patiala's br c m Lather, 8st. 3lbs., Hoyte 2
H.H. The Maharajah of Patiala's g a g Coochick, 9st. 1lb., Scott 3

Also ran—Volcano 7st. 2lbs.; True Aim, 10st. 4lbs.; Flicker, 9st. 5lbs.; Santa Claus, 9st. 4lbs.; Hurricane, 9st. 3lbs.; Lady Ethleen, 9st. 1lb.; Shannon, 9st. 0lb.; Burmah, 8st. 7lbs.

Won by a length, ¾-length Second and Third. Betting: 5 to 1 against Arrah-na-Pogue.

SIALKOT RACES.—*December 10th*, 1896.

Welter Stakes. Rs. 150, *for Ponies. One Mile.*

Mr. Darell's b cb g Sindbad, 8st. 6lbs., Chuggan 1
Dewan Lachman Das's g a p Electrician, 10st. 10lbs., Major Aldworth... 2
Captain Pitman's ch a p Patmore, 10st. 10lbs., Owner ... 3

Also ran—Conrad, 11st.

Won by three lengths, eight lengths Second and Third. Betting: 6 to 4 against Sindbad.

Polo Scurry. Rs. 150. *Two Furlongs.*

Mr. Bell's br cb m The Baroness, 11st. 0lbs., Captain Sellar 1
Mr. Fitzgerald's br cb m Cherry, 11st. 0lb., Captain Thuillier 2
Captain Pitman's ch a p Middlethorpe, 11st. 0lb., Owner... 3

Won easily; bad third. Betting: 5 to 1 on the Baroness.

SECOND DAY.

Maiden Handicap. Rs. 150. *Six Furlongs.*

Mr. Darell's gr cb g Spalpeen, 9st. 13lbs., Surgeon-Major O'Donnell 1*
Dewan Lachman Das's g aus g Simon, 11st. 7lbs., Major Aldworth 1*
Captain Pitman's ch a p Patmore, 9st. 0lbs., Hobday ... 3

* Dead Heat; length and a half in front of Third. Even money Simon and Spalpeen.

Open Handicap. Rs. 150. *Five Furlongs.*

Mr. Darell's b cb g Sindbad, 8st. 12lbs. ... ... w.o.

RAWUL PINDI CHRISTMAS MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

Fort Stakes. Rs. 350. *One Thousand Yards.*

Mr. Darell's gr cb g Spalpeen, 10st. 2lbs., Owner 1
Major Aldworth's gr a p Little Chieftain, 8st 3lbs., Owner 2
H.H. The Kour Sahib of Patiala's gr a p Malta II., 10st. 3lbs., Native 3

Also ran—Catriona, 9st. 10lbs.; Nabob, 10st. 5lbs.; Comeaway, 10st. 2lbs.; Misti, 10st. 6lbs.; Conductor, 9st. 5lbs.

Won by a short head; same Second and Third. Betting: 15 to 1 against Spalpeen.

Foreign Plate. Rs. 450. *Half Mile.*

Major Hon. C. C. Winn's b aus m Arrah-na-Pogue, 9st. 8lbs., Major Carandini 1
Major Kuper's ch aus g York, 9st. 4lbs., Chuggan 2
Mr. Chester's ch aus m Millie, 8st. 13lbs. Wiles 3

Also ran—Brunette, 10st. 11lbs.

Won by a neck, two lengths Second and Third. Betting: 6 to 4 against Arrah-na-Pogue.

SECOND DAY.

Free Handicap. Rs. 500. *Half Mile.*

Mr. E. Bell's br cb m The Baroness, 8st. 3lbs., Mr. Le Mottée 1
Captain Ross's gr cb m Sally, 9st. 0lbs., Chuggan 2
Major Kuper's ch aus g York, 10st. 7lbs., Captain Ross ... 3

Also ran—Legend, 10st. 0lbs., Moss Rose, 8st. 11lbs.; Sheba, 7st. 4lbs.; La Fleche II., 9st. 4lbs.; Quibble, 8st. 10lbs. Hurricane, 8st. 13lbs.; Mollie, 9st. 11lbs.

Won by a neck easily, two lengths Second and Third. Betting: 12 to 1 against The Baroness.

THIRD DAY.

Toofar Plate. Rs. 800. *Two Miles.*

Major Hon. C. C. Winn's gr a p Toby, 8st. 8lbs., Major Aldworth 1
H.H. The Kour Sahib of Patiala's br c m Brunette, 11st. 11lbs., Hobday 2

Won easily. Betting: 5 to 4 against Toby.

Lucknow Spring Races.

Charbagh Plate. Rs. 1,000. *Half Mile.*

Major Hon. C. C. Winn's br cb g Ploughboy, 9st. 12lbs., Gibbs 1
Captain Curzon's br cb m The Baroness, 8st. 5lbs., Hobday 2
Mr. Harkwick's b aus g Wellington, 9st. 7lb. Foster ... 3

Also ran—Makere, 9st. 4lbs.; Wembee, 9st. 3lbs.; Fancy, 8st. 9lbs.; Volley, 8st. 4lbs.; Melba, 9st. 2lbs.

Won by a neck; head between Second and Third. Betting: 5 to 1 against Ploughboy.

Table of Ponies' Performances.

		1st	2nd	3rd	Unplaced.
Winn's	Toby	1	1	0	1
	Arrah-na Pogue...	2	1	7	2
	Ploughboy ...	1	1	2	3
	Sheba	0	0	0	6
	Comeaway ...	0	1	0	5
Darell's	Spalpeen... ...	2	2	0	5
	Sindbad	2	2	2	3
	Spider	0	0	0	2
E. Bell's	The Baroness ...	2	2	1	0

Major Hon. C. Winn, Owner. Cassidini, Trainer.

"TOBY" WINNING THE ARMY CUP, [illegible] 1893.

SPRING RACES.

[illegible] Rs. 1,000. *Half Mile.*

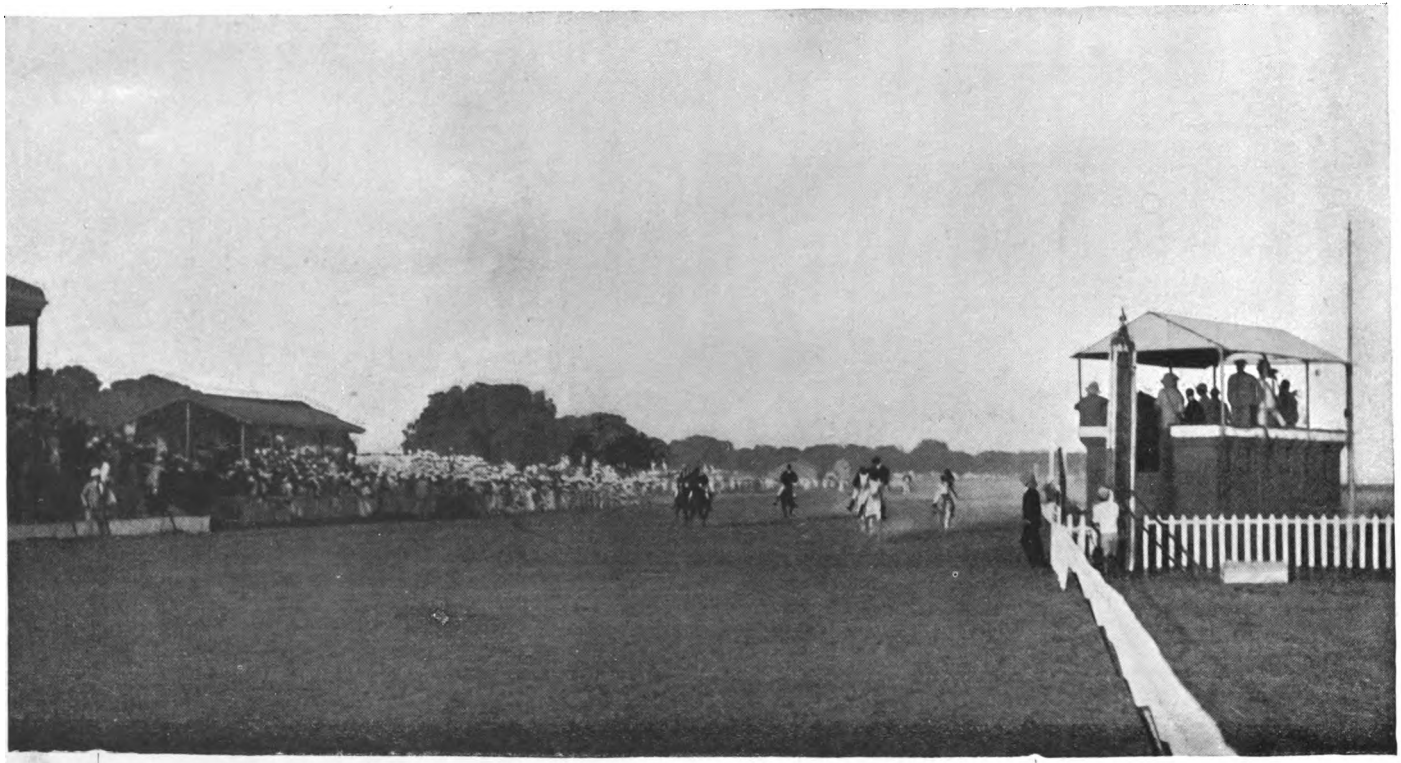
[illegible]'s br ch g Ploughboy, 9st. 12lbs., ... 1
[illegible] ch m The Baroness, 8st. 5lbs., Holiday 2
[illegible] g Wellington, 9st. 7lb. Foster ... 3

[illegible], 9st. 1lbs.; Wambee, 9st. 3lbs.; Fancy, [illegible] 4lbs.; Melba, 9st. 2lbs.

[illegible] and between Second and Third. Betting [illegible]

[illegible] Ponies' Performances.

	1st	2nd	3rd	Unplaced
[illegible] ...	1	1	0	1
[illegible] ...	2	1	7	2
[illegible] ...	1	1	2	3
[illegible] ...	0	0	0	6
[illegible] ...	0	1	0	5
[illegible] ...	2	2	0	5
[illegible] ...	2	2	2	3
[illegible] ...	0	0	0	2
[illegible]s ...	2	2	1	0



Major Hon. C. Winn, Owner. Major Carandini, Trainer.

"TOBY" WINNING THE ARMY CUP, LUCKNOW, 1896.

CRICKET.

1ST BATTALION.

As, owing to the move, we were unable to let you know of our doings in the cricket field, after October 1896, we will now begin from that time.

We opened our season with a match *v.* the Rest of of the Garrison, and managed to defeat them by 39 runs; the scores being Garrison 134 (Rev. G. Vallings and Langhorne, R.A., 35 each), against R.B., 179 (Thresher 41).

On October 30th and 31st, we played the Hong Kong Cricket Club, and I am glad to say managed to beat them, which no regiment had done for ten years. Matches at Hong Kong, though played on two days, have to be counted as one day matches, as it is impossible for the Club to begin playing till 3 p.m., owing to business hours.

The Club won the toss, and we were lucky enough to get rid of them for 155, thanks to some fine bowling by Private Green. In our innings, though we started well, with seven wickets down we still required 36 runs to win, but Alexander managed to stay with Eccles, who was hitting brilliantly, and we passed our opponents' score before another wicket fell. Finally, we made 178, of which Eccles made 73, and Thresher 30. Our opponents, after making 103 for two wickets in their second innings, declared their innings closed just as a last chance, but thanks to some good batting by Thresher (35), and Sergeant Burton (not out 27), and Eccles (17),

we wiped off the runs and won by eight wickets. This concluded our regimental cricket at Hong Kong.

At Singapore, our cricket has not been nearly so successful. The club wicket is like a ploughed field, but even on the matting up here at Tanglin Barracks, we have not done very much.

In February we were beaten by the Club, the scores being, Club 104, R.B. 52, on their own ground. In the return match at Tanglin we did better, but unfortunately time robbed us of a certain victory. The scores were—Club 140 and 115, R.B. 151, and 85 for three wickets; Blewitt, who is a great acquisition to the batting, making 40 and 34 not out, Alexander 30, and Acting-Corporal Green 25, and Eccles 25 (second innings) by some fine hitting.

Our third and last match with the Club on their own ground ended in a tie, 98 all; Blewitt again batting very well, and Acting-Corporal Green hitting well at the end of the innings. The only other match we have played was *v.* Mr. Wilkinson's XI. at Tanglin, and after a very jolly match we were beaten by 25 runs, but we think it was fortunate for us that some of our opponents from the Native States were not accustomed to the matting, or else we should not have got off so easily.

Our team has been greatly weakened in batting owing to the Detachment at Penang taking away Ferguson, Thresher, Power and Baker-Carr, while Percival and Holland are both away on leave, and Knox has only been with us for the last three matches.

Our record since October, 1896, is:—Matches played 6. Won 2. Drawn 2. Lost 2.

In January, Eccles, Hollond and Paley played for Singapore against Selangor, but none of them were very successful.

There has been a great deal of Company cricket, and the Sergeants have also played several matches with Singapore Second XI.

The Shield resulted as follows:—

First Ties.

"D" Company beat "A" Company.
"E" ,, ,, "I" ,,
"F" ,, ,, "C" ,,

Second Ties.

"D" Company beat "E" Company.
"F" ,, a bye.

Final.

"D" Company beat "F" Company.

During Christmas week Knox, Lysley, and Paley played for Singapore C.C. *v.* Perak, who sent down a fair team. This match was played in wet weather on "matting" recently introduced by the Secretary, and without it the match could never have taken place. The scores were low, and Perak eventually won by 1 run, after an exciting finish; Lysley contributing 37 by good cricket, out of a total of 138.

PENANG DETACHMENT.

Cricket does not flourish in this Colony. However, we had a certain amount of Detachment matches, and on several occasions assisted the Penang Cricket Club. For a United Services team (H.M.S. *Rainbow* and our-

selves) against Penang, Thresher made 126, and took four wickets for 30 runs, and Baker-Carr made 30, and took four for 29. In the Penang Cricket Club averages for the year, Thresher was second in batting with 32 for thirteen innings, and first in bowling with 37 wickets for 9 runs apiece.

Detachment Matches.—Batting Averages.

	No. of Ins.	Not out.	No. of Runs.	Most in Ins.	Aver.
A. G. Ferguson	6	0	180	81	30
Pte. Armstrong	4	1	68	41*	22·6
J. H. Thresher	7	1	128	54	21·3
R. G. Baker-Carr	4	1	55	28*	18·3
Pte. Fancey	6	0	106	52	17·6
E. D. de P. Power	7	0	69	20	9·8

* Not out.

Bowling Averages.

	Wickets.	Runs.	Aver.
J. H. Thresher	21	157	7·4
Pte. Tucker	8	87	10·8

Matches Played 6. Won 4; lost 2.

2ND BATTALION.

The cricket this year has been very good; the Battalion has played 12 matches and only lost one. Only three were drawn, which is satisfactory, considering that very often we were unable to begin playing till late in the afternoon. We have played one match here

(Malta) against H.M.S. *Hibernia*, the Depôt ship (the team was collected from all the ships in harbour), and beat them by 21 runs. It takes a little time to get into cricket here, as you play on matting, and the fielding is done on something much more stony than the average road. The cricket season is now at an end, but next year we hope to defeat most of the teams we play. The Officers played the Sergeants, and beat them by an innings and 70 runs.

The following is the result of the matches played by the Battalion Team :—

Aldershot, 1st Battn. K.O.S. Borderers ; won by 15 runs.
,, 1st Battn. S. Staffordshire ; won by 61 runs.
,, 1st Manchester Regt. ; won by 73 runs.
,, 2nd Battn. Gordon Highrs. ; won by 138 runs.
,, A.S.C. ; drawn.
,, Army College, Farnham ; won by 130 runs.
,, 3rd Hussars ; drawn.
,, 3rd Battn. K.R.R. ; drawn.
,, A.S.C. ; lost by 4 wickets.
,, R.A. (Aldershot) ; won by 28 runs.
,, Capt. F. Stephens' XI. ; won by 74 runs.
Malta, H.M.S. *Hibernia* ; won by 21 runs

Total—12 played, 8 won, 1 lost, 3 drawn.

Our great triumph was in beating the K.O.S.B. in our first match of the season, as they came from York with a great reputation, several of them being high up in the averages of the Yorkshire Gentlemen for the two previous years.

The A.S.C. were the only team who beat us, but as they are nearly the best in Aldershot, we were not disgraced, our full team not being available on that occasion. The Second XI. were successful in winning several matches. Thesiger, Mills, and Shute all played

for the Division several times. For the Battalion, Thesiger and Private Keith have been the most consistent run-getters, Stephens and Paget only playing three or four times. Shute and Private Murphy have bowled the wickets, while Mills has been a second "Storer."

The following are the the batting and bowling averages:—

Batting Averages.

	No. of Ins.	Not out.	No. of Runs.	Most in Ins.	Aver.
R. B. Stephens	3	1	111	46	55·5
G. H. Thesiger	9	1	359	101*	44·87
Pte. Keith	10	1	270	66*	30
G. L. Paget	4	0	102	44	25·5
Pte. Murphy	11	5	97	28	19·16
S. Mills	11	1	171	46*	17·1
G. C. Ferguson	9	0	141	71	15·67
H. D. Ross	10	0	139	55	13·9
G. M. Clarke	14	3	125	26	11·36

* Signifies not out.

Bowling Averages.

	Wickets.	Runs.	Aver.
H. D. Ross	15	130	8·66
Pte. Murphy	52	491	9·22
C. D. Shute	30	291	9·7
H. Dawnay	10	135	13·5

4TH BATTALION.

The cricket of the 4th Battalion during 1897 has been noticeable more for its quantity than for its quality, and the latter must be admitted to have been somewhat inferior.

On our arrival at Dublin from Aldershot we found in our barracks what had once been, we were told, a nice little ground, but it had of late years fallen into disuse, and been converted by our more immediate predecessors into a "schooling" ground. However, by dint of some labour and no little expense, we managed to get it into moderate order by the cricket season, and a great many Company matches and scratch games were played on it during the summer.

The Battalion XI. was very weak, and for this and other causes were only able to play two matches, namely, against the 43rd, who beat us by one run, and against the 68th, who beat us by a great many.

Apart from Battalion cricket, Majendie, Oldfield, and Private Crowder played for the Regiment against the 60th. The two former and Steward took part in Dublin Garrison matches on one or two occasions, whilst Majendie also played for the Military of Ireland. We hope that we may perhaps be able to put a better XI. into the field next year, though cricket on an average Irish wicket in average Irish weather is not quite the same thing as it is in some other parts of the globe.

The Company matches excited keen interest, and resulted as follows:

First Ties.

"A" Company beat "D" Company.
"B" ,, ,, "G" ,,
"H" ,, ,, "C" ,,
"F" ,, ,, "E" ,,

Second Ties.

"A" Company beat "F" Company.
"B" ,, ,, "H" ,,

Final Tie.

"A" (Captain Oliphant's) Company beat "B" (Captain Dawson's) Company.

FOOTBALL.

1ST BATTALION.

AT Football we have done well, and managed in June to win the Singapore Cup. In January our old opponents, the team of H.M.S. *Centurion*, played us a match on our own ground, which resulted in a very easy win for the Battalion, by three goals to *nil*. In January we also played off the Football Shield, which resulted as follows:—

First Ties.

"I"	Company	beat	"F"	Company,	1 goal to *nil*.
"D"	,,	,,	"A"	,,	3 goals to 1.
"E"	,,	,,	"C"	,,	1 goal to *nil*.

Second Ties.

"D" Company beat "E" Company, 3 goals to 1.

Final.

"D" Company beat "I" Company, 3 goals to *nil*.

A six-a-side competition was won by "A" Company.

In June the Singapore Football Challenge Cup was played for, and resulted as follows:—

First Ties.

Royal Artillery beat Royal Engineers (2—0).
R.B. beat Singapore F.C. (2—1).
Corporals' Club, R.B. (a bye).

Second Ties.

Corporals' Club, R.B., beat Royal Artillery (1—0).

Final.

R.B. beat Corporals' Club, R.B. (4—0).

The team, which was composed as under, was ve strong in backs, but weak in forwards, the bad shoo' at goal causing the small score against Singapore. goal keeper is good.

Team.

Rowbotham ("I" Company), goal.
Richardson ("I" Company) and Brobbin ("A" Company), backs.
Boon ("D" Company), Loasby ("D" Company), Acting-Corporal Hatchwell ("E" Company), half-backs.
Ryder ("A" Company), Sawyer ("D" Company), Hewitt ("C" Company), Sergts. Tyre and Weller ("A" Company), forwards.

We have played four other matches with the Singapore Football Club, and have managed to beat them each time, while "A" Company also managed to lower the Club's colours, 1 goal to *nil.* We hope we shall manage to do well in England, as all are very keen about football, but we sadly lack good forwards, and at present have very few coming on.

PENANG DETACHMENT.

We played three matches, of which we won two and lost one. We also played a Rugby match against H.M.S. *Rainbow*, and defeated them by 3 goals and 2

1st BAT[illegible] EAM, 1897. WINNERS OF THE SINGAPORE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CUP.

Pte. Richardson. Pte. Boon. Sergt.-Major Morrish. Pte. Brobbin. Pte. Lonsby.
Pte. Sawyer. Act.-Cpl. Hatchwell. Pte. W[illegible]

Second Ties.

Corporals' Club, R.B., beat Royal Artillery (1—0).

Final.

R.B. beat Corporals' Club, R.B. (4—0).

The team, which was composed as under, was very strong in backs, but weak in forwards, the bad shooting at goal causing the small score against Singapore. Our goal keeper is good.

Team.

Rowbotham ("I" Company), goal.
Richardson ("I" Company) and Brobbin ("A" Company), backs.
Boon ("D" Company), Loasby ("D" Company), Acting-Corporal Hatchwell ("E" Company), half-backs.
Ryder ("A" Company), Sawyer ("D" Company), Hewitt ("C" Company), Sergts. Tyre and Weller ("A" Company), forwards.

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1st BATTALION FOOTBALL TEAM, 1897 [illegible] THE SINGAPORE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CUP.

Pte. Rich[illegible] Pte. [illegible]

Pte. Sawyer. Act.-Cpl. Hatchwell. Pte. Well[illegible]

[illegible] Ties.

[illegible] Royal Artillery (1—0).

[illegible]

[illegible] Club, R.B. (4—0).

[illegible] composed as under, was very [illegible] in forwards, the bad shooting [illegible] score against Singapore. Our [illegible]

Team.

[illegible] ("I" Company), goal.
[illegible] Corporal Brobbin ("A" Company), [illegible] backs.
[illegible] Company [illegible] by ("D" Company), Acting-[illegible] ("E" Company), half-backs.
[illegible] Company, Sawyer ("D" Company), Hewitt [illegible], Sergt. Tyre and Weller ("A" Company), forwards.

[illegible] played four other matches with the Singa-[illegible] Club, and have managed to beat them [illegible] the "A" Company also managed to lower [illegible] tours, 1 goal to *nil*. We hope we shall [illegible] well in England, as all are very keen [illegible] but we sadly lack good forwards, and [illegible] very few coming on.

[illegible] DETACHMENT.

[illegible] matches, of which we won two [illegible]. We also played a Rugby match against [illegible], and defeated them by 3 goals and 2

1st BATTALION FOOTBALL TEAM, 1897. WINNERS OF THE SINGAPORE ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL CUP.

Pte. Richardson. Pte. Boon. Sergt.-Major Morrish. Pte. Brobbin. Pte. Lonsby.
Pte. Sawyer. Act.-Cpl. Hatchwell. Pte. Weller. Sergt. Tyre.

tries to *nil.* Our only chance of getting a match was when there happened to be a ship on the station. "B" Company beat H.M.S. *Rainbow* twice, and H.M.S. *Plover* once. In the Detachment match against H.M.S. *Plover*, when we defeated them by 5 goals to *nil*, there were no less than four officers playing on each side!

2ND BATTALION.

When last we wrote, the Battalion Team had not been very successful. However, during January, February and March, we improved considerably and defeated several teams by whom we had been beaten earlier in the season.

During those three months we played twelve matches, and won six. Two of our failures were against the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders and the East Lancashire Regiment, both of whom reached the semi-final round for the Army Cup.

Acting-Sergeant Giddes, Corporal Roberts, Privates James, Gorman, and Wheeler were the pick of the team, and are sound, reliable players.

Football here in Malta is played on the Marsa, which unfortunately is over two miles from our barracks, and this renders it necessary to send all teams by boat, or cab. There is no grass on any of the grounds, but they are fairly free from rocks—not a usual thing by any means in Malta.

We have only played one Battalion match as yet,

viz., against the King's Own Lancaster Regiment, we had a weak team owing to half the Battalion being away at Musketry, and were beaten by five goals to two.

We are playing our Company Competition on the "League System," which will, we hope, help us to find some new blood for the Battalion team, as so many more matches have to be played than in the ordinary way.

3RD BATTALION.

Football has been very popular in the Battalion this year, with the result that a much better class of play has been developed all round, even the Company teams showing good combination and style.

The Battalion team, owing chiefly to the exertions of Sergeant Cox, and Private Norman, turned out really well, but had very bad luck in both the Punjab-Bengal and Murree Tournaments.

In the first round of the Punjab tournament we had two exciting games against the Scots Fusiliers. The first game at Pindi resulted in a draw, chiefly owing to the fine play of the Fusiliers' goal-keeper, as we had much the best of the game. The match was re-played later at Sialkote, by which time, unfortunately for us, the Fusiliers had been able to make several important alterations in their team, and we were defeated after a fast and even game by 1 to 0.

In the Murree tournament we beat the Gunners in the first round, and in the second met the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders. It was another fast and very even game, and resulted in each side scoring once; however, our goal was disallowed for off-side, and we were again defeated by 1 to 0.

The Inter-company tournament was played this year on the old system; the League system, which was introduced last year, not having proved a success. There were several good games, and the final was a hard fight between Captain Couper's ("D"), and Captain King-Salter's ("E") Companies, in which the latter won.

The Officers this year turned out in force, and produced a very strong team, whose record, the three chief matches of which are given below, was an uninterrupted series of victories:—

Officers 3rd R.B. *v.*	N.C.O.'s. 3rd R.B.	Won by	5 to 4.
,, ,,	Officers K.O.S.B.	,,	5 to 1.
,, ,, ,,	Gordon Highdrs.	,,	6 to 2.

4TH BATTALION.

Football has not been up to the mark this year, what with field training, furlough, and guards. Our ground, too, was a long way off, so that we had very little practice. We played 14 Battalion matches during the season, of which we won 2, lost 11, and drew 1.

The results were as follows:—

Oct.	10th, *v.* Hibernian Club;	lost by 1 goal to 3.
,,	23rd, *v.* 43rd;	lost by 2 goals to 3.
,,	24th, *v.* St. Albans;	won by 3 goals to 0.
,,	26th, *v.* 13th Hussars;	drawn, 2 goals all.
Nov.	7th, *v.* Dublin U.A.F.C.;	lost by 0 goals to 4.
,,	16th, *v.* 68th;	lost by 0 goals to 8.
,,	25th, *v.* 17th;	lost by 0 goals to 6.
Dec.	1st, *v.* Scots Guards;	lost by 0 goals to 3.
Jan.	16th, *v.* 13th Hussars;	won by 3 goals to 2.
,,	30th, *v.* Bohemian F.C.;	lost by 2 goals to 4.
Feb.	4th, *v.* 68th;	lost by 2 goals to 4.
March	16th, *v.* Scots Guards;	lost by 0 goals to 9.
April	8th, *v.* 43rd;	lost by 1 goal to 3.
,,	15th, *v.* 68th;	lost by 2 goals to 3.

The following were the results of the Company matches:—

First Ties.

"F"	Company beat	"A"	Company.	
"B"	,,	,,	"C"	,,
"D"	,,	,,	"G"	,,
"E"	,,	,,	"H"	,,

Second Ties.

"D"	Company beat	"B"	,,	
"E"	,,	,,	"F"	,,

Final.

"D" (Captain Beresford's) Company beat "E" (Major à Court's) Company.

DEPÔT.

During the season 1896-97 we did fairly well, playing 26 matches—winning 16, drawing 5, and losing 5.

This season, 1897-98, we have so far played 15 matches, and have won 7 and drawn 3. The United Service League (a Garrison institution) was started this year, and has done a lot towards improving Regimental Football here, and putting a stop to the wrangling formerly so frequent, as it provides qualified Referees.

The U.S. Competition is half over now, and the Rifle Depôt stands third, the two Naval teams, H.M.S. *Excellent* and Naval Depôt, being ahead of us. We are in the Semi-final for the Portsmouth Cup and hope to win it.

ATHLETICS.

1st BATTALION.

After some very keen competition in the Company Sports, the Battalion Athletic Sports took place on Saturday, June 12th, 1897, and after a very exciting finish "D" Company (Captain Patton-Bethune), managed to win Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. M. Curzon's shield by 2 points from last year's holders, "C" Company (Captain Eccles). The shield was presented by Sir Charles Mitchell, in the unavoidable absence of Major-General Jones-Vaughan, C.B. Results:—

Cricket Ball.

Claridge ("A" Company)	1
Stockbridge ("D" Company)	2
Prickett ("E" Company)	3

Winner threw 100 yds.

High Jump.

Sherman ("D" Company)	1
Cronin ("C" Company)	2
Boon ("D" Company)	3

Distance, 5ft. 0½in.

100 *Yards.*

Ryder ("A" Company)	1
Richardson ("I" Company)	2
Stevens ("D" Company)	3

Time, 10⅗secs.

Drill Order Race, 300 Yards.

Loasby (" D " Company)	1
Gladwin (" D " Company)	2
Kelly (" F " Company)	3

Hurdle Race.

Acting-Corporal Hatchwell (" E " Company) ...	1
Corporal Brooke (" C " Company)	2
Stone (" E " Company)	3

Quarter-Mile.

Harding (" C " Company)	1
Smith (" I " Company)	2
Redshaw (" E " Company)	3

Time, 60secs.

Half-Mile.

Winmill (" C " Company)	1
Eason (" A " Company)	2
Acting-Corporal Carter (" D " Company)	3

Time, 2mins. 5⅘secs.

Alarm Post.

" D " Company (6 marks)	1
" C " ,, (4 ,,)	2

Tug of War.

" C " Company, easily.

Marks for the Shield.

" D " Company	32
" C " ,, ...	30
" A " ,, ...	16
" E " ,, ...	10
" I " ,, ...	8
" F " ,, ...	2

Other events at the Sports resulted as follows:—

Veterans' Race, 200 Yards Handicap.

Sergt. Jones	1
Private Stanford	2
Sergt. Tyre	3

Sergeants' Race, 220 Yards.

Sergt. McRory	1
Sergt. Ryan	2

Bicycle Race—Last Man to Win.

Private Marshall	1
Private Perceval	2

Open, 220 Yards.

Private Ryder...	1
Private Winmill	2
Acting-Corporal Hale	3

Children's Handicap.

P. Morrish	1
H. Peachey	2
Annie Peachey	3

Asiatic Race.

Kumon Singh, Perak Sikhs...	1

Band Boys' Handicap.

Boy Kelly	1

Obstacle Race.

Acting-Bugler Dutton	1
Private Loasby	2
Private Seaward	3

On the Regimental Birthday we had some capital sports, the best of which was a mile "Go as you Please" Race, open to Company teams of six, won by "D" Company in 5 min. 30$\frac{4}{5}$ sec., "F" Company being second in 5 min. 31$\frac{2}{5}$ sec., and a four-mile Bicycle Race won by Private Perceval, beating Private Marshall by three yards, after a good race.

In August there was a capital match between Private Winmill, "C" Company, and Private Eason, "A" Company, one mile, which caused great interest in the Battalion, as they had run first and second in the Battalion $\frac{1}{2}$-mile. Winmill won easily in 4 min. 33$\frac{1}{5}$ sec.

3RD BATTALION.

WEST RIDGE, RAWUL PINDI.

28TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

Pole Jumping.

Phillips ... ... 7ft. 8in.

Football, Place Kicking.

Thomas ... ... 170ft. 10in.

Walking Race, One Mile.

Mills... ... ... 9min. 11$\frac{1}{5}$ sec.

Football, Dribbling.

Smith.

Cockfighting.

Hoskins.

23RD JANUARY, 1897.

Obstacle Race, about Two Miles.

Company Teams, one N.C.O. and eight Men. Fatigue Dress, Khaki and Putties. Dummy Rifles.

1st,	"A" Company ...	...	...	12min.	11sec.
2nd,	"B" ,, ...	...	...	12min.	11⅕sec.

30TH JANUARY, 1897.

Boxing.—Middle and Light Weights. Three Minute Rounds. Half-minute Time. Fight to a Knock Out.

Middle Weights—Raby beat Doubleday.

Light Weights—Woods beat Must.

6TH FEBRUARY, 1897.

Parallel Bars.

Corporal Waterman.

Sack Combat, Company Teams of Six.

"E" Company.

Horizontal Bar.

Reed.

West Ridge Derby, One Mile; Bazar Tats Only.

"Flyaway" (Westley). Remainder fell or ran out.

SECOND ANNUAL COMPETITION FOR THE ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIP SHIELD, PRESENTED BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. M. CURZON.

20TH MARCH, 1897.

Cricket Ball.

Spencer ("D" Company) ... ... 109yds. 2ft. 3in.

Long Jump.

Bugler Piggott ("D" Company) ... ... 19ft. 8½in.

100 *Yards.*

Acting-Corporal Stratford ("G" Company)... 10⅘sec.

Hurdles.

Penton ("H" Company) ... ... 16⅕sec.

Half-mile.

Knight ("H" Company) ... ... 2min. 17sec.

Mile.

Corporal Butler ("A" Company) ... 5min. 13⅖sec.

Quarter-mile.

Richardson ("D" Company)... ... 1min. 0⅖sec.

Drill Order Race, 300 *Yards.*

Brant ("D" Company) ... ... 45sec.

Tug-of-War.

"F" Company.

Finally, the Companies stood thus.:—

1.	"D" (Captain V. A. Couper's) Company	34 points
2.	"A" (Captain C. R. Staveley's) Company	20 ,,
3 & 4.	"F" (Major Hon. C. C. Winn's) Company	16 ,,
	"H" (Major A. E. W. Colville's) Company	16 ,,
5.	"G" (Major C. T. E. Metcalfe's) Company	14 ,,
6.	"C" (Captain W. N. Congreve's) Company	4 ,,
7.	"B" (Captain R. J. Strachey's) Company	2 ,,
8.	"E" (Captain H. P. King-Salter's) Company	0 ,,

CHURCH LINES, RAWUL PINDI.

15TH MAY, 1897.

Hammer.

Spicer ("C" Company) ... ... 85ft. 9in.

Hop, Skip and Jump.

Sergt. Oldfield ("H" Company) ... ... 38ft. 2in.

Barrel Race (Competitors Blindfolded).

Bailey ("C" Company).

Riding on a Rail.

White, Thompson ("F" Company).

N.C.O.'s Bicycle Wand Race, in and out Eight Wands and Back. Sixty Yards.

Sergt. Dring ("C" Company) (*Cushions*) ... $32\frac{2}{5}$sec.

Officers' Bicycle Wand Race, in and out Eight Wands and Back. Sixty Yards.

Lieutenant Hon. C. Napier (*Pneumatic*) 29⅖sec.

Swimming (*Four lengths of Bath, any style*).

Taley ("F" Company).

Diving (*Longest Dive without Swimming*).

Taley ("F" Company).

Bayonet v. *Bayonet.*

Reddy ("B" Company).

JUBILEE SPORTS.

21ST JUNE, 1897.

Football (*Corner Kicking*).

Smith ("E" Company).

Three-Legged Race.

Corporal Baxter ("A" Company) and Corporal Spillane ("G" Company).

Jubilee Stakes (*Sixty Yards, Flat Race, open to all Members of the Club who have never won a prize*).

Carpenter ("H" Company).

Wheelbarrow Race (*One Competitor to wheel another on his hands Sixty Yards*).

Peters and Elliot ("B" Company).

A Jubilee Jaunt (*Competitors to run Sixty Yards, light a cheroot, and put up an umbrella, mount a bicycle and ride back, keeping the cheroot alight and the umbrella up*).

Sergt. Oldfield ("H" Company).

District Assault-at-Arms, Rawul Pindi, March 18th-23rd, 1897.

The following prizes fell to the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade:—

Bayonet v. *Bayonet.*

Acting-Corporal Faulkner ("A" Company) ... 1st

Horizontal and Parallel Bars (*Instructors excluded*).

Corporal Waterman ("G" Company) 1st
Private Reed ("A" Company) 2nd

Section Competition Obstacle Race.

3rd Battalion R.B. 1st

A very stiff course, 2,000 yards long.

Field Service Message Signalling Competition.

3rd Battalion R.B. 1st

All the same, the "Gallant Gordons" manage to "take" a higher F. of M. out of the Inspector than we do.

Physical Drill (*Open to a selected Company Team per Battalion*).

"E" Company 1st

Best Man-at-Arms (*Infantry*).

Acting-Corporal Faulkner ("A" Company) ... 1st

Officers' Tug-of-War.

Officers, 3rd Battalion R.B. 1st

Officers' Pistol Team Match.

Officers, 3rd Battalion R.B. 1st

Boxing (Heavy Weights).

Private Hoskins ("A" Company) 2nd

The British Regiments competing were the 2nd Bn. K.O.S.B., 1st Bn. Royal Scottish Fusiliers, 1st Bn. Gordon Highlanders and ourselves. We ran the Agricultural Hall team of the Scots Fusiliers to half a point in the Sword Exercise, and generally stood up for the honour of "Old England."

BOXING.

1ST BATTALION.

A COMPETITION was successfully brought off, and resulted as under:—

Conditions: 20 rounds, 3 minutes each round.

Prizes: 50 dollars each weight.

Middle Weights.

Smith ("C" Company, 11st.) beat Gilbert ("F" Company, 10st. 11lb.) in one round.

Light Weights.

Hill ("I" Company, 10st.) beat Seaward ("C" Company, 9st. 8½lb.) in five rounds.

Rogers ("C" Company, 9st. 11½lb.) beat Bandfield ("I" Company, 9st. 9½lb.) in eleven rounds.

Final.

Rogers beat Hill in six rounds.

Feather Weights.

Ralph ("E" Company, 9st.) beat Edwards ("F" Company, 8st. 8½lb.) in five rounds.

GOLF.

1st BATTALION.

At Singapore, in April, Eccles had to put up with second place in the championship, the same as he did at Hong Kong. Since then he has won the Club Monthly Medal on two occasions, though owing to the pecuniary embarrassments of the Club he is still waiting for both. He also won the "Gold Medal Championship," Sepoy lines Golf Club, Singapore, under Match play for 1897, and was 5th in the Straits Championship for the same year. Power won the Monthly Medal at Penang in December.

PAPER-CHASING.

1st BATTALION.

The paper-chases took place every fortnight, and were very well managed by two excellent sportsmen, Messrs. Payne Gallway, and Maxwell. The ground we have to go over is limited, but in front of the mess we have managed a water jump, an open ditch, and eight hurdles, and, as several other people are very kind about putting up jumps, we have some very pleasant rides. Salmon and Alexander have got horses, and several more. Boden, Paley, Cuningham, Bethune, Long, and Hollond, have often been out on hirelings. It was in the first finish at Barracks that Radclyffe unfortunately broke his leg.

RIFLEMEN'S GRAVES IN THE CRIMEA.

PROBABLY but few past or present Riflemen have visited the Crimea since it was evacuated by our troops at the termination of the war, so perhaps a few remarks as to the present state of the graves of some of our old comrades will not be out of place and may be of interest to readers of the CHRONICLE.

Among the many places of historical interest in and around Sebastopol, where gallant deeds were performed by officers and men of all arms, and not least by those of our 1st and 2nd Battalions, there is one which naturally attracts great attention, and that is the English cemetery on Cathcart's Hill, where so many brave men were laid to rest.

The Russian Government has now granted this land to England, and thanks to the efforts of our successive Consuls, the cemetery, at one time uncared for, has now been turned into a beautiful garden, and everything is kept in good order.

On entering by the gate, the first monument one sees is that put up to the officers and men of the 1st Battalion; it is merely a small, plain stone obelisk, with no pretensions to artistic merit; on it is a short inscription stating that it is "to the Memory of 7 Officers, 14 Non-commissioned officers, and 415 Men of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, who fell in the Crimea." This stone was, I believe, erected before the troops left the country, and though it may have at the time seemed good enough, taking into consideration the available resources, it certainly is not now worthy of its sur-

roundings, nor sufficiently important to mark the resting place of such a large number of our old comrades.

The 2nd Battalion, as far as I could ascertain, have no general memorial to those who fell, but to make sure, I wrote and asked Mr. Cooke, our Consul at Sebastopol, to make further search, and since my return to England I have received the following letter from him :—

British Vice Consulate,
Sebastopol,
February 4th, 1898.

. . . . . I could not reply to your letter sooner for the reason that the fearful snowstorms which we have had of late, rendered access to the cemetery quite impossible. I have since been there and found a memorial to the Sergeants of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. No wonder you could not find it, when I even was unaware of its existence, so broken down does it seem, besides being in a corner of the cemetery! Please tell me if a new one is wanted, as then I shall not have the old memorial done up this spring, as otherwise would be the case.

Yours sincerely,
C. J. Cooke.

This gentleman very kindly sent me a copy of the inscription on this memorial, which runs as follows :—

SACRED
TO THE
MEMORY
OF THE
SERGEANTS
2ND BATTALION
RIFLE
BRIGADE
WHO DIED IN THE SERVICE
OF THEIR
QUEEN AND COUNTRY
DURING THE CAMPAIGN IN THE
CRIMEA
1854-55
ERECTED BY THEIR COMRADE SERGEANTS
AS A MARK OF
RESPECT

On the sides and back of the obelisk the following names are recorded :—

Right side-face.	*Left side-face.*	*On Reverse Side.*
KILLED	KILLED	DIED
W. BROAD 12 May —55	G. HART 4 June —55	H. STEER 9 October —54
J. MURCH 18 June —55	R. BEECH 2 July —55	A. SLADE 14 October —54
R. BRIDGLAND 10 June —55	W. DAWSON 8 September —55	J. MILLS *(Stone broken—indecipherable)*
E. BOUGHTON 30 August —55	W. EVERITT 8 September —55	H. PLUMRIDGE 16 September —54
W. BLACKSTOCK 14 September —55	J. CONNOR 8 September —55	C. LOWE 20 October —54
W. SIMPSON 20 September —54	T. FARRELL 8 September —55	T. WILKINSON 28 June —55
J. SWALLOW 20 September —54	W. THOROGATE 21 September —55	W. WARBICK 10 August —55

When it is called to mind that the 2nd Battalion lost no less than 5 Officers, 27 Sergeants and 475 Riflemen, in the Crimean Campaign, in addition to the 7 Officers, 14 Sergeants and 415 Riflemen, lost by the 1st Battalion, it would seem but fitting that the Regiment should erect a suitable memorial to this host of gallant men, who so gloriously upheld the fame of the regiment in those trying times.

Some corps, amongst which I may mention the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and the Guards, have of late years replaced their original memorial stones by new and very handsome monuments, sent either from England or from Constantinople. The bronze memorial of the Royal Engineers, in the erection of which I believe Sir John Ardagh greatly interested himself, is certainly one of the best I have ever seen.

It occurred to me that both past and present Rifle Brigade men would be interested in this brief account of the present condition of our comrades' graves, and would see the propriety of replacing the existing monument by one more in keeping with those of other corps, and which would be a more fitting memorial of the gallant services of Riflemen in the Crimea.

CHARLES R. HUNTER.

THE REGIMENTAL LIBRARY.

Most Riflemen are aware of the fact that the Regiment has quite a small library of its own of works dealing for the most part with its first formation and services. As there are many points of no little interest connected with these books, we hope on some future occasion to give an account of them. Meanwhile we now publish a list of those which have come under our notice, and would be very glad if any of the readers of the Chronicle who may chance to know of others not included in this list would communicate with the Editor.

For some years past a good many individual Officers have set about forming a complete collection of Riflemen's works similar to those to be seen in the Officers' Messes of all four Battalions. Hence these books are daily getting more difficult to obtain.

From time to time the Editor of the Chronicle is offered copies of some of these works which are already in his possession. Should any Riflemen, therefore, be desirous of forming a collection, he might possibly be able to assist them in obtaining some of them.

Name.	Author.
1. "Remarks on Rifle Guns" ...	Ezekiel Baker, 1800-1826.
2. "Regulations for the Rifle Corps"	Coote Manningham, 1801.
3. "Military Lectures at Shorncliffe"	Coote Manningham, 1803.
4. "Adventures in the Rifle Brigade"	Kincaid, 1830.

Name.	Author.
5. "Rough Sketches in the Life of an Old Soldier"	Leach, 1831.
6. "Twenty-five Years in the Rifle Brigade"	Surtees, 1833.
7. "Recollections and Reflections Relative to the Duties of Troops Composing the Advanced Corps of an Army"	Leach, 1835.
8. "Sketch of the Field Services of the Rifle Brigade" ...	Leach, 1838.
9. "Adventures of a Soldier" ...	Costelloe, 1841.
10. "Random Shots from a Rifleman"	Kincaid, 1847.
11. "Recollections of Rifleman Harris"	Curling, 1848.
12. "Alphabetical List of Officers of the Rifle Brigade, 1800-1850"	Stooks Smith, 1851.
13. "Recollections of a Rifleman's Wife"	Fitzmaurice, 1851.
14. "Memoir of Captain M. M. Hammond"	Hammond, 1858.
15. "Memoir of Captain Arthur Stormont Murray" ...	Murray, 1859.
16. "Personal Narrative of Military Travel and Adventure in Turkey and Persia" ...	Macdonald, 1859.
17. "History of the Rifle Brigade"	Cope, 1873.
18. "The First British Rifle Corps"	Verner, 1890.

OBITUARY.

Colonel George Hope Lloyd-Verney.

George Hope Lloyd-Verney was born March 5th, 1842, and was gazetted Ensign in the Regiment on March 23rd, 1860, and posted to the 2nd Battalion, at that time serving in India. He became Lieutenant on September 9th, 1864. In 1867 he returned to England with the 2nd Battalion and in the following year, on May 16th, he effected an exchange into the 74th Highlanders in order to serve as A.D.C. to the then Governor of Queensland.

In January, 1869, he was promoted Captain in the 74th, and in June he was appointed Adjutant of the Queensland Volunteer Brigade. He was also a Magistrate for the Territory of Queensland and its Dependencies. Early in 1871, on the death of the Governor to whom he was A.D.C., he returned to England and on March 15th, 1872, retired from the Service, having never joined the 74th. The following year he was gazetted Captain in the Hants Militia and served in it for twenty-one years, during the last five of which he was in Command. He retired with the rank of Honorary Colonel in 1895.

He died at Clarens, Switzerland, on June 14th, 1896.

Alfred Seymour.

Alfred Seymour was born in 1843, and was the son of Sir George Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.H., Ambassador in Russia. He was gazetted Ensign in the 16th Foot on June 4th, 1861, and was transferred to the Regiment on October 8th of the same year. He became Lieutenant on January 3rd, 1866, and on November 7th, 1868, exchanged into the 35th Regiment.

He died on January 30th, 1897, in his fifty-fourth year.

Colonel Francis Henry Atherley.

Francis Henry Atherley was born May 30th, 1831, and was gazetted Ensign in the 40th Regiment on June 8th, 1849, Lieutenant in the same Corps, December 13th, 1850, and Captain, January 6th, 1854.

He was appointed to the Rifle Brigade, and served with the 3rd Battalion in the Indian Mutiny.

He commanded "A" Company, one of the four which marched from Futtehpore to Cawnpore—a distance of 48¾ miles in 26 hours, and arrived in time to give a timely reinforcement to General Windham's force. He was present at the Capture of Lucknow and at the action of Nawabgunge-Burrabunkee, he was at one time closely engaged with the Mutineers. "Five of them surrounded Atherley, four of them were shot by Percival with his revolver; the other was trampled on and disposed of by the pony on which Atherley was mounted, which was very vicious."*

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* Cope, p. 388.

Sir Hope Grant, in his Despatches dated June 17th, 1858, spoke very favourably of the services of the Rifle Battalions, and repeatedly mentioned "the two Companies of Rifles under Captain Atherley."

For his services in this campaign, Captain Atherley received the Medal and Clasp, and was granted a Brevet Majority on July 23rd, 1858. He retired from the Service on October 5th of the same year.

In 1870 he joined the Isle of Wight R.V. as Major, becoming Lieutenant-Colonel the following year, and Honorary Colonel in 1881, which position he held for ten years.

His home, Landguard Manor, near Shanklin, Isle of Wight, was the constant resort of Riflemen both of the 60th and Rifle Brigade, who were always certain of the most hearty welcome there.

Colonel Atherley married on June 18th, 1863, Lady Isabel Howard, daughter of Charles John, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.

He died at Landguard Manor, Shanklin, on March 31st, 1897, in his sixty-fifth year.

Captain C. W. Earle.

Charles William Earle was born July 1st, 1828, and was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

On December 24th, 1846, he was gazetted as Ensign in the 60th Rifles, he became Lieutenant on February 28th, 1851, and served on the Staff of Sir George Cathcart in the 2nd Cape War of 1851-2.

On March 23rd, 1855, he obtained his Company in

the 60th, and on December 25th of the same year he was transferred to the Rifle Brigade. On November 10th, 1856, he was placed on the half-pay of the Corps, but was re-appointed to full pay on June 16th, 1857.

He served with the Regiment in the Indian Mutiny, being present at the Battles of Cawnpore and the second Relief of Lucknow, and was subsequently on the Staff of Brigadier-General Walpole.

He received the Medal for South Africa, 1851-3, and the Indian Mutiny Medal and Clasp. He retired from the Service on March 22nd, 1864, having served about nine years in the 60th Rifles, and nine years in the Rifle Brigade.

He was killed on June 7th, 1897, by a fall from his bicycle.

Lieut.-Colonel the Earl of Roden.

John Strange Jocelyn, 5th Earl of Roden, was born June 5th, 1823. He was educated at Harrow, and obtained his first commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the Regiment on October 7th, 1842. In the following year he was transferred to the Scots Fusilier Guards, and in 1848 became Captain and Lieut.-Colonel in that Corps. He served with it throughout the Crimean Campaign, receiving the Medal and four Clasps, Turkish Medal, Legion of Honour, and Medjidie. He was for some time Commandant of the 2nd Jäger Corps, British German Legion.

He died on July 3rd, 1897, aged seventy-four years.

Lieutenant D. J. Propert.

2nd Battalion.

Douglas John Propert was born April 12th, 1871, and appointed to the Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant from the Militia on June 18th, 1892.

He joined the 2nd Battalion at Belfast and served with it there and at Dublin and Aldershot. He was promoted Lieutenant, February 10th, 1895, and appointed Assistant Adjutant in 1896.

He was a capital officer, and took the greatest interest in everything connected with the Service and the Regiment.

He died in the Cambridge Hospital, Aldershot, on July 4th, 1897, after only a few days illness, from blood-poisoning following on an attack of a diphtheritic nature.

His very sudden death was much felt by all ranks in the 2nd Battalion, in which he was most deservedly popular.

The Marquis Conyngham.

Henry Francis Conyngham, 4th Marquis Conyngham, was born October 1st, 1857. He was educated at Eton and gazetted to the Regiment on January 22nd, 1879. He joined the 2nd Battalion at Gibraltar and the following year was transferred to the Scots Guards, in which he served for a few years. He died on August 28th, 1897, aged thirty-nine.

Major F. S. W. Raikes.

3rd Battalion.

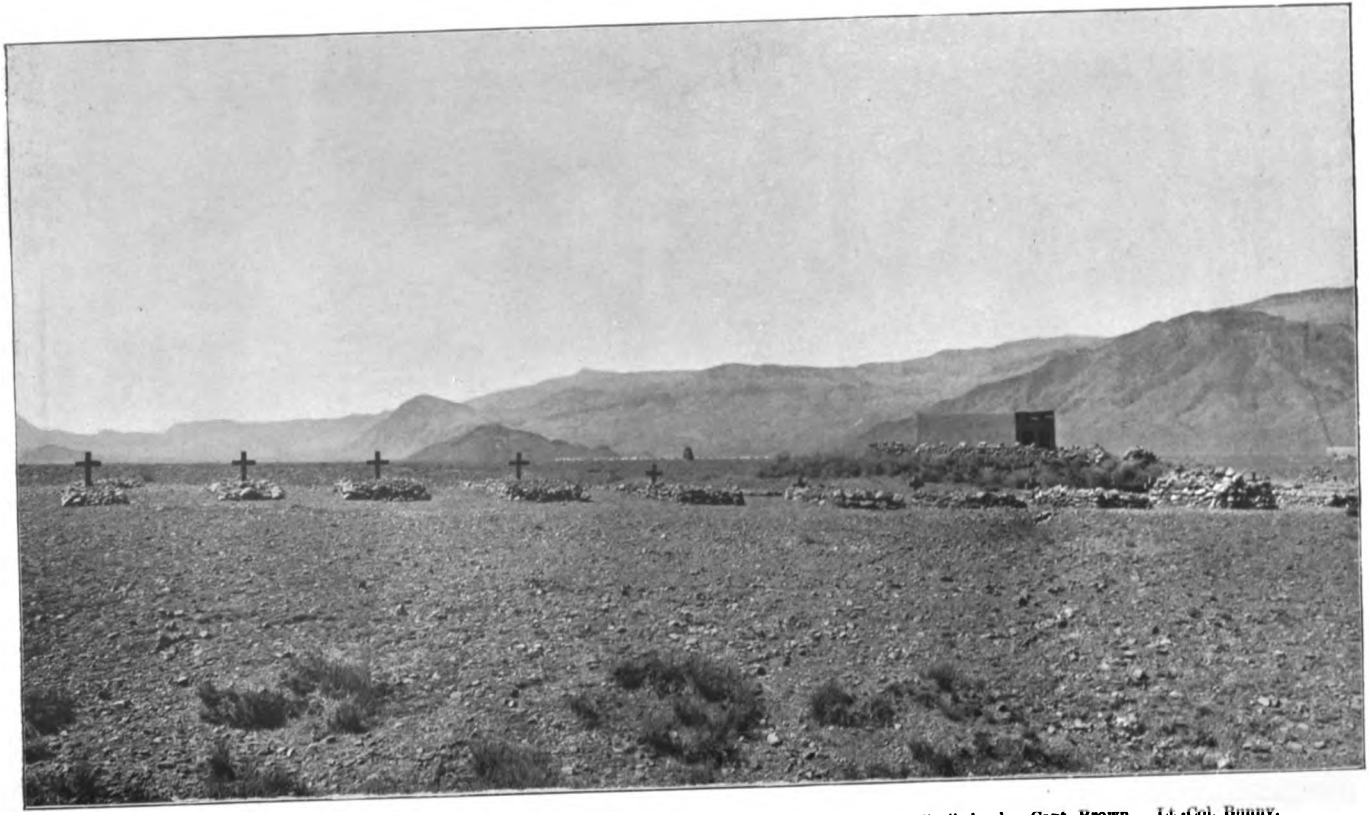
Frank Steward Whittington Raikes was born December 31st, 1854, and was educated at Wellington College. He was appointed Lieutenant in the Regiment on July 29th, 1874, and joined the 3rd Battalion at Woolwich. He was promoted Captain on June 29th, 1881, and proceeded to India to the 4th Battalion, and served with it during the East Karenni Expedition in Burma in 1888-9.

On December 16th, 1891, he was promoted Major, and on June 26th, 1896, he was appointed 2nd in Command of the 3rd Battalion. He accompanied the Battalion in the Tochi Valley Expedition and died of enteric fever at Sheranni, after a very short illness, on September 4th, 1897, aged forty-three.

First rate at cricket and sports of all sorts, he was ever most energetic in promoting the welfare and comfort of the men, by whom he was greatly beloved, entering into all their amusements with unflagging energy.

His skill as an athlete is well known, and in the days when that cricket match was in vogue, he was selected to play for the Army *v.* the Bar.

He was a most valuable contributor to the Chronicle, his annual "Battalion Letter" to the Editor, and the information in general sent by him, being models of their kind. He will long be remembered by all who knew him as a good friend and cheery comrade.



Pte. Brown, R.B. Pte. Whitty, R.B. Pte. Barton, R.B. Major Raikes, R.B. Lt. Higginson, 1st Sikhs. Surg.Capt. Cassidy, I.M.S. Lt. Cruikshank, 6th Bombay Capt. Brown, M.B.R.A. Lt.-Col. Bunny, 1st Sikhs.

THE CEMETERY AT DATTA KHEL.

(The Sikh and Artillery Officers were killed or died of wounds received at Maizar.)

Pte. Brown, R.B. | Pte. Whetty, R.B. | Pte. Barton, R.B. | Major R.P. [illegible], R.B. | Lt. H. [illegible], 18th [illegible] | Lt. [illegible] R.A. | Lt. [illegible] 1st [illegible]

Sergt. Capt. Cassidy, C.M.S.

THE CEMETERY AT DATTA KHEL

(The Sikh and A[illegible] [illegible] were [illegible]

Colonel C. G. Slade.

Charles George Slade was born July 17th, 1837, and was educated at Westminster, he was gazetted Ensign in the Regiment on February 18th, 1855, and joined the 1st Battalion Depôt at Portsmouth. In September he went to Malta and in January, 1856, landed in the Crimea, and served there with the 1st Battalion until its return to England in June. He was Instructor of Musketry from 1858 until October, 1861, when he was promoted Captain, and shortly afterwards proceeded with the 1st Battalion to Canada. Two years later he exchanged into the 2nd Battalion and joined it at Meerut in March, 1864. In 1867, upon the 2nd Battalion being ordered home, he again exchanged into the 3rd Battalion, at the time at Rawul Pindi, and served with it until invalided home in 1869.

He was posted to the 2nd Battalion at Dover in October, 1870, and accompanied it to Ashantee in November, 1873. In November, 1874, he proceeded to Gibraltar with the same Battalion, and two months later was promoted to Brevet-Major. In October, 1878, he obtained his substantive Majority and was posted to the 3rd Battalion in Dublin, and in July, 1881, he was promoted Lieut.-Colonel (2nd in Command) of the same Battalion.

In May, 1884, he was appointed to the command of the 2nd Battalion at the Curragh, and served with it there and at Aldershot and Woolwich. In July, 1885, he was promoted Brevet-Colonel, and in July, 1887, he was placed on half-pay on completion of six years service as Lieut.-Colonel.

In January, 1890, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Army, on being appointed Commandant

of the School of Musketry, Hythe. Here he remained until July, 1894, when he was retired under the age clause.

In the winter of 1896-7 he had a very severe illness and subsequently started for Teneriffe; on reaching that place he was found to be too unwell to be landed, and had to continue his voyage to the Cape. He was only there a week and returned to England at the recommendation of the doctors, landing in the month of April.

For some time he was in a private hospital, and after a very protracted and painful illness, he died in London on September 6th, 1897, aged sixty.

He was a member of the Small Arms Committee, which was instrumental in introducing a small-bore rifle—the Lee-Metford Magazine Rifle—into the Service, and was also a part inventor of the well-known "Slade-Wallace" equipment. He was a capital rifle shot and did much to encourage and improve the rifle-shooting of the various Battalions he served in.

During the thirty-two years that he wore the Green Jacket he was ever a keen supporter of cricket and other sports.

When the CHRONICLE was first started in 1890 he rendered valuable assistance to the Editor, and the 2nd Battalion Collection of Riflemen's Medals was first commenced by him two years later. In these and many other Regimental matters he took the keenest interest, and was ever ready to work with extraordinary energy and persistency at any scheme calculated to maintain the credit of the Regiment.

His funeral, which took place at Kensal Green Cemetery on September 10th, was attended by a very large number of Riflemen from all parts of the kingdom.

He was carried to the grave by a party of Non-commissioned officers of the 2nd Battalion—the Battalion he commanded—from Aldershot.

Captain P. A. Vans Agnew.

Patrick Alexander Vans Agnew, of Sheuchan and Barnbarroch, Whauphill, Wigtownshire, was born October 20th, 1856, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Oxford. He was gazetted to the Regiment on May 21st, 1878, and became Lieutenant on September 25th, 1880, and Captain on September 21st, 1885.

He served in the 4th and 3rd Battalions, and retired from the Service on July 4th, 1891, and died suddenly at Barnbarroch on September 13th, 1897, in his forty-first year.

2nd Lieutenant Hon. H. Cavendish.

3rd Battalion.

The Hon. Henry Cavendish was the eldest son of Henry Anson Cavendish, 4th Baron Waterpark. He was born March 3rd, 1875, and was gazetted to the Regiment on December 7th, 1895, and joined the 3rd Battalion, and served with it at Peshawur and Rawul Pindi. He accompanied the Battalion on the Tochi

Valley Expedition, where he contracted enteric fever and was invalided down to Rawul Pindi, and died there on October 22nd, aged twenty-two years.

2nd Lieutenant J. F. H. Kane.

3rd Battalion.

John Feilding Hill Kane was born October 22nd, 1876. He was the eldest son of the Rev. R. N. Kane, of Stuckley Rectory, Worcester, and was educated at Eton and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He was gazetted to the Regiment on June 2nd, 1897, and joined the 3rd Battalion at Datta Khel in the Tochi Valley on September 10th. He died at Miranshah on October 23rd, of enteric fever, less than six weeks after joining, aged twenty-one years and one day.

Major Sir William James Montgomery Cuninghame, Bart., V.C.

William James Montgomery Cuninghame, 9th Baronet, was born in 1834, and was gazetted to the Regiment on March 11th, 1853. He proceeded to the Crimea with the 1st Battalion and was present at the Battles of the Alma, Balaclava and Inkermann and throughout the Siege and Fall of Sebastopol.

When only twenty years of age he won the Victoria Cross in the gallant exploit of November 20th, 1854, when Lieut. H. Tryon (who commanded) lost his life at the taking of the Russian Rifle Pits. On this occasion, Lieut. Cuninghame highly distinguished himself, and the gallant conduct of the Riflemen in this daring service called forth the most honourable and unusual distinction of a General Order, both from Lord Raglan, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in the Crimea, and from Marshal Canrobert, who commanded the French army, and which order was read to every Corps before Sebastopol. Lieut. Cuninghame was also mentioned in Despatches.

He became Captain on June 8th, 1855, and on August 14th, 1867, went on half-pay with the rank of Major. On July 31st, 1874, he retired from the Service.

For his services in the Crimea he received the Victoria Cross, the Medal with four Clasps, 5th Class of the Medjidie and Turkish Medal.

He succeeded to the Baronetcy in 1870, and was a J.P. and Deputy Lieutenant for Ayr, which county he represented in Parliament from 1874 to 1880. At the General Election of 1880 he was defeated, and in 1885 he contested unsuccessfully the College Division of Glasgow. He took much interest in Volunteering and from October, 1888, to May, 1897, commanded the Glasgow Volunteer Infantry Brigade.

He died at Gunton Old Hall, Lowestoft, on November 11th, in his sixty-fourth year. By his death the Regiment has lost the last of the gallant band who won the Victoria Cross in the Crimea.

He was always a keen soldier, and was a man of extraordinary endurance and pluck, as is evidenced by

the remarkable fact that throughout the long and trying siege of Sebastopol, *he was never known to have missed his turn at the Trenches.*

Major Hon. Charles Cavendish Winn.

3rd Battalion.

The Hon. Charles Cavendish Winn was the second son of Rowland Winn, 1st Baron St. Oswald.

He was born September 27th, 1858, appointed to the Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant on March 1st, 1879, and joined the 4th Battalion in India. In 1885 he was transferred to the 2nd Battalion at Aldershot. He obtained his Company on February 21st, 1888, and on April 1st of the same year was appointed A.D.C. to General Sir H. R. L. Newdigate, K.C.B., commanding the Infantry Brigade at Gibraltar. Here he served for five years, after which he joined the 3rd Battalion in India. On December 16th, 1895, he was promoted Major. He was with the 3rd Battalion in the Tochi Valley Expedition of 1897 and returned with the Battalion to Umballa.

On January 24th, when engaged in a game of Polo, he was cannoned against by another player and he and his pony were violently overthrown; when picked up he was unconscious, and on examination it was found that he had sustained a severe fracture of the base of his skull, and, in addition, had the marks of a kick from a pony's hoof on his head. The doctors trephined him, but without avail, for he died between 5 and 6 o'clock the following morning, without ever having recovered consciousness.

He was buried the day following with every token of affection from all ranks; Officers, Sergeants, Corporals, all bringing wreaths, and his own Company ("F") placing two on his grave.

No words can express the profound grief of all ranks at the loss of one who was so universally beloved and popular, and that not only in the 3rd Battalion but throughout the whole Regiment. It is only the simple truth to say that to know Winn was to like him, and wherever he served, his unfailing good temper and kindly nature endeared him to all with whom he was brought in contact.

We, who had the good fortune to see much of him during his service at Gibraltar, can testify to the regard and affection in which "Squash" was held by all sorts and conditions of men, not only amongst the soldiers and civilians on the Rock, but amongst the simple country folk in the wild country where he used to go on shooting expeditions.

His parties at the "Cortijo de la Mediana" will long be remembered by those who shared in them, and not least by our brother Riflemen of the 60th, who helped to make up many a cheery gathering there.

During the exceptionally trying times in the Tochi Valley in September and October last, when disease and death were the daily visitants of our 3rd Battalion, he was always the same that we had ever known him under happier conditions, and his absolute unselfishness and kindly sympathy for all, are things which will never be forgotten by those who witnessed them. Truly did a Rifleman say when writing home to announce his untimely death, "How shall we ever get through the next hot weather without that cheery laugh."

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hardinge.

Henry Hardinge was born in 1818, and was the eldest son of General Richard Hardinge, K.H., Royal Artillery. He joined the Regiment as 2nd Lieutenant on June 19th, 1840, and was promoted Lieutenant, August 5th, 1842, and Captain, May 7th, 1847.

He served with the 1st Battalion in the Kaffir Wars of 1846-7, the Boer War of 1848, and in the second Kaffir War of 1852-3 (Medal).

He accompanied the 2nd Battalion to the Crimea in 1854, and was present at the Battles of the Alma and Inkermann, and was given a Brevet Majority on December 12th, 1854.

He served throughout the Siege and Fall of Sebastopol, receiving the Crimean Medal with three Clasps, the Medjidie and Turkish Medal. On March 23rd, 1860, he was promoted to a substantive Majority, and on April 27th, 1860, he was given a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and retired from the Service on November 15th, 1861.

He died at his home—Old Basing, Hants—on February 6th, 1898, aged eighty years.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cecil Webb Cragg.

Cecil Webb Cragg was born in 1838, and was gazetted to the Regiment on March 2nd, 1855, and became Lieutenant just five months later.

He joined the 2nd Battalion in the Crimea and served there during the latter part of the Siege and

the Fall of Sebastopol (Medal and Clasp and Turkish Medal).

He subsequently served with the 3rd Battalion in the Indian Mutiny, and was present at the affair of Secundra, at the Siege and Capture of Lucknow, and at the Battle of Nawabgunge, where he was wounded. He was mentioned in Despatches for his gallantry at the storming of Fort Birwah on October 21st, 1858, at which Captain (now Colonel) B. F. Alexander's Company took a conspicuous part, in the following terms . . . . "Captain Alexander, Rifle Brigade, commanding the Storming party, deserves the greatest credit, and Lieutenant Cragg and Ensign Richards, who accompanied him, displayed the greatest courage." Both Alexander and Richards were wounded, the latter succumbing to his injuries a few weeks afterwards. Three Riflemen were killed, and twenty-seven were wounded in this affair.

Lieut. Cragg was promoted Captain November 7th, 1862, and became Brevet-Major on December 3rd, 1876, and retired with the Honorary rank of Lieut.-Colonel on November 24th, 1877.

He was given the Crimean Medal with Clasp for Sebastopol, the Turkish Medal and the Indian Mutiny Medal with Clasp for Lucknow. He died at his home, Wrotham Place, Kent, on February 21st, 1898, aged sixty years.

NOTICES BY THE EDITOR.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE SHEET CALENDAR FOR 1898.

THE Sheet Calendar for 1898, measuring 27 inches by 36 inches, was issued on December 1st, 1897, with the following pictures:—

In centre:

Portrait of the late Captain F. E. Lawrence.

At the four corners:

1st Battalion, Football Team. Winners of the Singapore Association Football Cup, 1897.

2nd Battalion, Detachment Special Service Corps, Ashanti Expedition, 1896.

3rd Battalion, Major Hon. C. C. Winn's Grey Arab Pony "Toby," winner of the Army Cup, Lucknow, 1896.

4th Battalion, Section Mounted Infantry, South Africa, 1896-7.

One thousand of these were printed, and a large number sent to each Battalion and to the Depôt, where they were *issued free to every Barrack-room and Institution.*

Copies were also sent out to Subscribers to the CHRONICLE. Any subscribers who have not received a copy can obtain one *free* on application to the publishers, Messrs. JOHN BALE, SONS & DANIELSSON, LTD., 85-89, Great Titchfield Street, W.

Extra copies can be obtained at 3d. each—*and postage.*

The Editor begs to call the attention of those interested in the issue of a good Sheet Calendar to this notice, and trusts that each Battalion will forward him a photograph of any subject they wish to have inserted in the Sheet Calendar for 1899—*not later than September 1st*, 1898.

The photograph must be one with its greatest measurement across from side to side.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE.

The Editor has again to announce that the CHRONICLE continues to flourish, and that the number of Annual Subscribers steadily increases.

The total number of Annual Subscribers at present is :—

Past Riflemen	135
Present Riflemen	127
	262

The Editor offers his sincere thanks to his Assistants and all Contributors who have worked for the CHRONICLE.

The number of copies remaining in stock, EXCLUSIVE OF COMPLETE SETS, is as follows :—

1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
16	3	17	*Nil*	23	13	84

The price of single volumes for these years is from 2s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. each, according to years of issue.

In addition to these, there are five sets of the three volumes for 1890-92, price 15s. the set, and twenty of the complete sets of the seven volumes for 1890-96, price £3 the set.

It is notified that the price of the CHRONICLE for 1897 is as follows :—

	s.	d.	
For one copy	10	0	and postage
Extra copies taken by subscribers ...	5	0	,,
To N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen ...	3	6	,,
To N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen (copies *bound limp*)	2	6	,,

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STATEMENT OF DISPOSAL OF COPIES IN 1897.

In 1897, one thousand copies of the CHRONICLE for 1896 were printed. These were issued as follows :—

	Copies.
1st Battalion	234
2nd ,, ...	131
3rd ,, ...	170
4th ,, ...	107
Depôt and Staff	70
Past Riflemen (Officers and N.C.O.'s)	184
In Stock	84
,, (in complete sets of 7 vols.)...	20
	1000

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS WHO FAIL TO RECEIVE COPIES OF THE CHRONICLE.

The Editor would suggest that any past Rifleman who fails to obtain his copy of the CHRONICLE by May 1st, would write to him and report the circumstance, giving the address to which he wishes his copy forwarded. Every year a certain number of copies sent out by post are returned owing to subscribers having *neglected to notify their change of address* to the Editor.

A still larger number of CHRONICLES which are left at Clubs, are not delivered to the addressees for weeks or even months. As an example of this, a copy left at a Club much frequented by Riflemen, and "signed for" by the hall-porter, on April 12th, 1897, did not reach the owner, a constant *habitué* of the Club, until February, 1898!

In consequence of numerous complaints of the non-receipt of CHRONICLES, the Editor has for some years directed the Publisher to keep a book in which the recipients of the copies sign for them, and with the satisfactory result (to the Editor) that in *every single case* of complaint of non-delivery in 1897, the copies have been found to have been left at the addresses furnished by the complainants!

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE EDITOR requests that all correspondents, and more especially those on the Committee who are responsible for Battalions, will post their contributions for the next number of the CHRONICLE at such a date as will ensure that they *come to hand* by November 30th, 1898, *without fail.*

In the case of Battalions serving abroad it is requested that the "Record," "Musketry," &c., should be, in the first instance, completed up to November 1st and sent off to the Assistant Editor, and that a *supplementary* "Record," &c., up to the end of the year, *together with the Battalion State*, should be posted on December 31st,

The Editor hopes that, in future, arrangements will be made for keeping the Record, Musketry, &c., on the printed forms issued, and sending in these and other communications by the specified dates.

Correspondents are requested to adhere to the following rules:—

1. All communications to be written *on one side only* of the paper, leaving a wide margin.

2. All names of persons and foreign places to be written in block Roman type, thus: **ATBARA.**

It is requested that all correspondence relating to Battalion "Records," "Musketry," or "Sports and Pastimes" should be *sent direct* to:—

MAJOR G. COCKBURN,
1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade,
Parkhurst,
Isle of Wight.

Owing to want of space, the Roll of W.O. and N.C.O.'s has been omitted this year. It is purposed to issue a *revised* one next year, and all interested in this matter are requested to send information regarding the same to:—

Captain W. G. BENTINCK,
1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade,
Parkhurst,
Isle of Wight.

All other contributions and correspondence relating to the CHRONICLE, as well as Photographs, &c., should be sent to the Editor,

Lieut.-Colonel VERNER,
Royal Military College,
Camberley.

Those wishing to become Annual Subscribers to the CHRONICLE are requested to fill in the form overleaf, and send it to the Hon. Secretary.

Order Form for Rifle Brigade Chronicle.

To Messrs. .....

Please pay to MESSRS. COX & CO. *the sum of Ten Shillings as my Subscription to the* RIFLE BRIGADE CHRONICLE, *and continue to pay the same on January 1st of each year until further orders.*

(*Date*) .....

(*Address*) .....

(*Signature*) .....